THE STANDARD SOUTHERN NEWSPAPER

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

ASSOCIATED PRESS SERVICE

VOL. LII., No. 239. Entered at Atlanta P. O. as Second Class Mail Matter. ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 8, 1920. ONLY MORNING NEWSPAPER PUBLISHED IN ATLANTA. Daily and Sunday, weekly, 20c; monthly, 90c. Single copies: Daily, 5c; Sunday, 7c.

WILSON TO SENATE---DON'T CHANGE ARTICLE 10

Georgia Support Is Asked for Underwood

ALABAMAN'S BOOM FOR PRESIDENCY SPREADS RAPIDLY

Prominent Georgians in Washington Almost a Unit in Favor of Underwood for Democratic President.

WOULD NOT DECLINE STATE'S INDORSEMENT

But Says He Can't Announce for Nomination, Being a Candidate for Re-Election to Senate From Alabama.

By James A. Hollomon.
(By Constitution Leased Wire.)

Washington, February 7.—"Give us a man from the land where democratic presidents are made," said Representative Gordon Lee, of the seventh district of Georgia, today, and he voiced the sentiments of every southerner in Washington.

Prominent Georgians here are almost a unit in favor of a Georgia state primary instruction for Senator Oscar W. Underwood, of Alabama, for the democratic nomination for president.

I have talked with scores of them today, including members of congress, and voluntarily the name of Underwood has been the first mentioned in every instance in connection with the preferential primary called for April 20. So spontaneous and enthusiastic did I find that sentiment that I sought a personal interview with the Alabamian and discussed with him at some length the possibility of Georgia instructing her delegation to San Francisco to cast the vote of that state for him as long as there should be any hope of his nomination, and should that hope be abandoned to then be free and in position to vote as the exigencies of the moment might demand for the best interests of the party.

A "Happy Memory."

"It pleases me beyond measure," said Senator Underwood, "that leading democrats of my sister state are favoring a primary instruction for me for the presidential nomination. One of the happiest memories of my political career is the 45 votes cast for me at Baltimore in 1912. I cannot announce my candicay for the presidential nomination. I am a candidate for re-election to the senate from Alabama. With equal emphasis I may say, however, that I cannot refuse or decline the honor of Georgia's indorsement should the voters in the approaching primary in that state see fit to so instruct their delegates and I deeply appreciate the honor of being considered in that connection."

"Good," said a leading member of the Georgia delegation. "It would be the best political move that Georgia could make. Senator Underwood is presidential timber. He is one of the quickest and most alert flor leaders who ever served in either branch of congress. He is a straight, clean, dyed-in-the-wool, old-fashioned democrat without any wild ideas or extreme dogmas. He is safe and sane, with a record that is an asset that no even-balanced democrat can challenge. He is an uncompromising conservative, which is particularly desirable in this day of growing radicalism, and in face of all his war legislative record is without reproach."

South's Favorite Son.

Another member of the Georgia delegation put it this way:

"By all means let Georgia instruct for the south's favorite son, Oscar Underwood, for two good reasons; first, if there is hope of his nomination the delegtaion will serve the country well in putting a man and democrat of Underwood's type in the running. If there is no hope of his ultimate nomination, it would be earl ydiscovered, and the delegation would then be free, which is my second reason, to become an untrammelled factor in throwing its strength to that candidate whom the occasion might demand."

The statement that Senator Oscar Underwood would accept with appreciation the Georgia primary instruction, if tendered him, spread through southern political circles here this afternoon like a forest fire, and southern newspaper men generally are carrying the story tonight that the distinguished senator, who will shortly become the minority leader on the floor of the senate, looms up strong again as a presidential possibility, with every indication that if Georgia will instruct for him the southern southern states will fall in line and quickly put him into the running as a formidable candidate at Frisco.

A Southern President.

As one southern senator, not a Georgian, put it this afternoon: "Why should not the south, the bedrock of sane and militant democracy of the old Jefferson and Jackson schools, not produce a candidate for president? Why should an uncompromising democrat who has lived in and served the south as acceptably as Oscar Underwood has, not be as available as a man whose major portion of his life has been spent abroad and whose party affiliations have never been defined; or as a good party democrat, however strong and desirable, from a rock-ribbed republican state that no man can swing into the democratic column; or as a radical orator whose long record of defeats eliminates him from any hope of ever succeeding; or as anybody from anywhere? The world war wiped out sectional lines in this country. Why is the south now the leader in feeding the

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

Profit of $13,000 Made in 12 Hours In Big Realty Deal

West Peachtree Parcel Changes Hands Twice in One Day, the First Time Bringing $77,000 and the Second Time $90,000.

One of the most notable incidents of the past week in real estate circles in Atlanta occurred Saturday when the same parcel of West Peachtree property changed hands twice in twelve hours, netting in the second sale the handsome profit of $13,000. W. H. White, Jr., was the second purchaser and it is understood that he bought as an investment.

The property is the partially improved lot located at the northeast corner of West Peachtree and Linden streets and is 183 feet on West Peachtree street by 140 feet on Linden.

It was first sold Saturday by the real estate firm of Liedman for W. M., J. O. and E. R. Aldredge and Mrs. Fannie May Derick, and was bought by Ben J. Massell, dealer in real estate, the purchase price being $77,000.

Following immediately on the heels of this transaction it was announced by Adams, Cates & Co., who handled the deal, that Mr. Massell had sold the property to W. H. White, Jr., for $90,000. There are now three double brick dwellings and one frame dwelling on the lot.

This is another of a number of spectacular sales of West Peachtree real estate that have been announced recently. The property, it is said, would be a splendid location for a new business building. Already a number of magnificent business structures are being erected well out toward this point.

Announcement was also given out Saturday that E. H. Cone has leased from Rolthe Glover for another period of years the store building at No. 60 Whitehall street. It is stated that Mr. Cone plans to make a number of extensive improvements in the building.

Milton Liebman announced that he had sold for the Albert Steiner estate and A. F. Liebman, the three-story, mill-constructed, sprinkled building at 257-63 Decatur street, Louis Aronstan, who represents the Southern General Fire Proofing company, being the purchaser. The consideration was $70,000.

ARMY FLAME THROWERS AS STREET CLEANERS

Washington, February 7.—Army flame throwers, which had a brief picturesque career in routing Germans from the their dugouts and trenches on the western front, will be used to clean the streets of New York, snowbound for several days. They will be operated by detachments from the chemical warfare service, ordered today to New York from Edgewood, Md., and are expected to stimulate the recruiting campaign.

WILLIAM W. STEWART IS DEAD IN ARIZONA

Word has been received of the death of William W. Stewart at Miami, Ariz., where he went several years ago for the benefit of his health. His body will be removed to this city. He formerly resided at 1086 Piedmont avenue and was connected with Armour & Co. He is survived by his widow and one daughter, Mrs. Percival Moore.

50 PERSONS HURT IN TRAIN CRASH NEAR SAVANNAH

Seaboard Passenger Train No. 3, Coaches, Diner and Sleeper, Turn Over on Trestle and Plunge Into Mud Below.

RELIEF TRAIN SENT OUT FROM SAVANNAH

Injured Are Removed to Hospitals and Hotels in That City, and Physicians Announced Saturday Night That None Is Fatally Injured.

Savannah, Ga., February 7.—(Special.)—Seaboard Air Line passenger train No. 3, passing Savannah late this morning, was wrecked 19 miles south of Savannah, about 50 passengers being injured, but no one fatally. The cause of the wreck has not been determined.

Where the road crossed a swampy spot on a small trestle two day coaches, a sleeper and the diner turned over, broke from the trucks and went into the mud, glass of windows and light fixtures breaking and flying in the coaches. The steel cars resisted the impact and did not go to pieces, and this saved many from serious injury.

A relief train was sent from Savannah, with surgeons and nurses, and the wounded were brought back to this city, the more seriously hurt taken care of in various hospitals, and those slightly hurt being sent to hotels. Many left this evening for Jacksonville on the Coast Line. Some of those brought to the city were wrapped in blankets and a few were minus some of their clothing. Several had to be literally picked out of the mud where they were dumped from the cars. Many, however, only shaken up, appeared to accept the wreck as a matter of course and joked about it.

Among those considerably injured were Conductor I. Lamb, T. Williams, dining car conductor, face and head hurt; J. F. Piper, head hurt; Marion Piper, head hurt; Miss M. J. Tobbits, C. D. Tucker, Raleigh, N. C., head and leg injured; Mrs. F. O. Abbott, W. H. Fant, Hamlet, N. C., left foot, right side and arm injured; R. H. Johnson and wife, Charlotte, N. C.; Mrs. M. E. Instein, knee injured; Mrs. J. A. Kelly, Henderson, N. C., bruised.

Anthony Guste, hand injured; R. Chevous, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Miller, L. K. Whitehouse, Benny Clayton, South Hall, Va.; L. D. Jones, Wallace Carr, shoulder hurt; Charles Fuller, back injured; John C. Wesley, bruised; H. Nash, Annie Cheatham (colored), right arm hurt; J. S. Mathews, Rock Hill, S. C., left arm injured.

D. F. Bevil, William Groover, foot and leg; B. H. Neal, leg and side injured; L. E. Clark, St. Paul, lost clothing; E. S. Eastbrook, Springfield, Mass., head and leg hurt; L. L. Johnson, Springfield, Mass., lost clothing; W. T. Oliver, Mathews, S. C.; Mrs. Oliver, Matthews, S. C., broken arm; W. F. Hein, hurt in head; Mrs. Martin Hein, Pittsburg, Pa., head and neck injured; Mrs. E. R. Daughter, Charlotte, N. C., eye

Continued on Page 5, Column 7.

Sued for Divorce Wife Opens Fire On Her Husband

Two Bullets Sent Into S. Gordon Cumming, Leading Virginia Attorney. Woman Is Second Wife, Cumming Having Divorced First.

Newport News, Va., February 7.—S. Gordon Cumming, formerly state senator, one of the best known attorneys of Virginia and brother of Dr. Hugh Cumming, recently nominated by President Wilson as surgeon general of the United States public health service, was shot down in the business district of Hampton today and probably fatally wounded. Mrs. Mattie Jester Cumming, his wife, from whom he had been separated, is under arrest charged with the shooting.

Mr. Cumming was struck by two of five bullets fired at him, one entering the neck and ranging through a lung, and the other penetrating the abdomen. An operation was performed immediately, but physicians would offer no prediction as regards his recovery.

Mr. Cumming, after divorcing his first wife, married Miss Mattie Jester about six years ago, but soon separated from her and began proceedings for divorce. An order of separation was granted a year ago, but counsel for Mrs. Cumming took an appeal to the state supreme court, the case having been argued only recently.

Unclaimed Babe To Rest Today In Church Yard

Death of Little Mary Elizabeth Will Have No Effect on Fight to Secure Louise Madeline.

Blue-eyed Mary Elizabeth, the unclaimed child in Atlanta's baby controversy, who died Friday afternoon at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Garner, at 25 Oak street, where she had been care for since her birth nine months ago at Grady hospital, will be laid to rest at Ramah churchyard, near Palmetto, this afternoon. The body will leave the Terminal station at 1:25 o'clock, over the Atlanta and West Point.

That the death of little Mary Elizabeth would have no effect on the court fight to be waged for the possession of brown-eyed Louise Elizabeth, painfully burned Friday morning, when she fell into an open grate at the home of Mrs. D. L. Pittman, 18 Haygood avenue, and who is claimed by Mrs. Garner to be her daughter, was the announcement of Fred E. Harrison, Mrs. Garner's attorney, Saturday.

"It'll very sad, very pathetic," said Mr. Harrison. "But the case cannot be brought to an end here. Every day we are securing additional evidence to substantiate Mrs. Garner's claims, and these facts must be presented for the consideration of Georgia courts.

Two affidavits weer secured by Mr. Harrison Saturday—one from G. A. Simmons, at present employed as

Continued on Page 5, Column 6.

ATTEMPT TO SAVE MEXIC MURDERERS BY WASHINGTON

Attorney General of the United States Tried to Stop Trial of Seven Bandits Who Took Part in Columbus Raid.

"WATCHFUL WAITING" SPURNED BY THE JUDGE

Judge Medler Sent Word to Washington Mexicans Had Been Indicted and That He Would Not Delay Their Trial.

El Paso, Texas, February 7.—Testimony that urgent representations had been made to him by the attorney general of the United States not to proceed with trial of cases against seven Mexicans captured in the Columbus raid on the ground that it might result in diplomatic complications with Mexico was given before the senate committee investigating the Mexican situation today by Judge E. L. Medler, who tried and convicted the seven Mexicans. Judge Medler refused to halt the proceedings. Six of the Mexicans, who were members of the band that on March 9, 1916, looted Columbus, killing seventeen Americans and wounding several others, were condemned to death and executed. The seventh was put in prison for life.

Judge Medler testified that messages delivered to him from the department urged him not to proceed with the cases, stating that they should not be tried in civil court, since the men were taken prisoners in connection with an "invasion." He said he also received messages from the military commander of the southern department and from "either the secretary of war or the secretary of state." He was unable to remember which.

No Watchful Waiting for Him.

"I sent back word," said the witness, "that the men had been duly indicted by the grand jury and that I could see no reason for not proceeding with the trial. I told the writers of the messages there would be no watchful waiting in my court."

Examination of Mrs. Laura Ritchie, widowed by the Mexicans on the night of the raid, developed the possibility of further discussion as to legal classification of the raiders. She and her husband were operating the largest hotel in Columbus. The raiders burned it and her efforts to obtain the insurance, she told the committee, had been unsuccessful because the insurance company adhered to that clause in the policy exempting them from payment in case of invasion.

Repeated warnings that Mexicans had planned to raid Columbus received so little credence by the commanding officer there that when the attack was made no unusual precautions to prevent a surprise had been taken, other witnesses told the committee.

Lee Riggs, a deputy customs collector, said he had been the interpreter when Colonel H. J. Slocum, commanding the army post, sent into Mexico a Mexican scout to secure information concerning the

Continued on Page 5, Column 4.

Daniels Denounces Sims as Unworthy To Be Life Admiral

Secretary Tells the Senate Committee That He Is Sorry He Recommended Sims for the Honor.

SIMS SLANDERED IRISH, ACCORDING TO DANIELS

Secretary Regrets Not Censoring Articles of Sims Before Publication. Daniels Defends His Awards of Navy Decorations.

Washington, February 7.—Concluding his testimony today before the senate subcommittee investigating the award of naval decorations, Secretary Daniels disclosed the fact that a wide difference of opinion existed between himself and Admiral Sims during the war on the question of the acceptance of foreign honors and decorations by American naval officers. The admiral, who favored such decorations, while Mr. Daniels opposed them, will again be before the committee on Tuesday.

Members of the committee read to Mr. Daniels highly commendatory statements he made in recommending that Admiral Sims be made a permanent admiral for his war services. Secretary Daniels declared he would not now make such a recommendation as developments since his original action had caused him to change his mind.

Reflection on the Irish.

He cited what he characterized as Admiral Sims' efforts to magnify the achievements of the British army and navy in the war and to minimize the results obtained by the United States forces, injudicious statements contained in a recent series of articles by Admiral Sims regarding the navy's part in the war, including a "gratuitous reflection on the whole Irish race," and the officer's action in having made public official instructions of a highly confidential nature as having led to a change in his views regarding special promotion for Admiral Sims.

Mr. Daniels said he had waived regulations requiring officers to submit articles to the department before publication because he wished to show Admiral Sims every consideration and courtesy," and expected the articles to be confined strictly to American naval participation in the war.

"I am very sorry now that I gave Admiral Sims this latitude and and that I did not require him to submit his articles to the department," Secretary Daniels said.

Chairman Hale placed in the record a letter from Carlos V. Cusachs, formerly a lieutenant commander in the navy and assistant naval attache to Spain during part of the war. Cusachs said he was recalled after Ambassador Willard had cabled the state department that a Mr. Urgoiti, owner of a Madrid newspaper, had informed the ambassador that Cusachs had told him the United States contemplated establishing naval bases in Spain, the ambassador's message adding, he said, that "Cusachs' indiscretion is fatal to our

Continued on Page 2, Column 2.

DAYLIGHT SAVING PLAN IS FAVORED

Committee of Five Is Appointed by Directors of Chamber to Present the Matter to City Council.

Many important plans of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce were announced on Saturday, following action taken upon them at the executive session of the directors of the body on Friday night.

Of particular interest among the things discussed was the decision to attempt to secure for Atlanta a reversion to the daylight saving plan, to be effective from the last Sunday in March to the last Sunday in October. A committee of five was appointed to present this matter to the city council, with the request that Atlanta adopt the plan, as have large cities of the east and north; as New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston and Cincinnati.

Co-operation with chambers of commerce, boards of trade and civic bodies of other cities was stressed as a desirable thing by the meeting, with emphasis on the co-operation to be given Charleston in securing an appropriation for a dry dock from the government. Assistance on the projects of deepening St. Andrews' bay and St. Mary's canal were also metnoined as advantage us to the city.

Fire Prevention Week.

A membe rof the chamber of commerce will be appointed to co-operate with the general committee to be appointed for the observance of a "Fire Prevention week" which will be held in April.

Plais were also discussede of sending one counsellor and seven delegates to the annual meeting of the United States Chamebr of Commerce in Atlantic City, N. J., on April 27, 28 and 29.

The southeastern representative of the Poland-China Record association, a branch of the Purebred Swine association, who keep the pedigree records of all thoroughbred stock, will make his headquarters in Atlanta in the chamber of commerce, it was announced after the meeting.

It was also announced that the federal prohibition enforcement officer for the state of Georgia, Major James A. Fort, will make his headquarters in Atlanta instead of Americus, as previously announced.

Samples will be received in ther near future of street signs made by the Dixie Culvert and Metal company. These will be placed on the four corners of Auburn avenue and North Pryor street, near the chamber building, and are preparatory to the campaign the chamber will inaugurate for beter designation methods for Atlanta streets.

New Members Accepted.

Thrity-seven new units, of more than one member each, were accepted as members of the chamber of commerce by the directors at their meeting.

The common stockholders of the Chamber of Commerce Realty company, the corporttion which owns the building, also held a meeting and the following officers werg elected: Eugeen R. Black, president; E. P. McBurney, vice president; Henry W. Davis, treasurer; Charles E. Robertson, secretary.

The following were chosen directors: Lee Ashcraft, Mell R. Wilkinson, R. B. Troutman, Wilmer L. Moore, Ivan E. Allen, W. D. Ellis, Jr., R. C. Alston, E. R. Black and E. P. McBurney.

HE IS RELENTLESS IN HIS OPPOSITION TO ANY CHANGES IN PEACE TREATY

President Writes Letter to Hitchcock, Indicating Implacable Hostility to Ratification With Any Reservations That Go Beyond Mere Interpretations.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS THROWN INTO STORM BY WILSON'S LETTER

But the Lid Is Clamped Down on Revelations to the Newspapers—Numerous Democrats Discouraged Over Wilson's Attitude—Treaty Fight to Be Reopened in Senate This Week.

By Robert T. Barry.
(The Constitution—Philadelphia Public Ledgir Service—Copyright, 1920.)

Washington, February 7.—President Wilson is irreconcilable. His opposition to any repudiation by the United States of an obligation under Article 10 is relentless. His attitude is one of implacable hostility to ratification of the treaty of Versailles with the Lodge reservations or any compromise that goes farther than mere interpretations of the meaning of the covenant of the league of nations.

If any doubt remained as to this being the president's position, it was dispelled today by the publication of a letter to Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, in which Mr. Wilson placed beyond the realm of speculation, which had run riot in Washington since the receipt of Viscount Grey's letter, his unalterable opposition even to a compromise reservation on Article 10 to which his own supporters were ready to agree in the recent bipartisan compromise conferences.

Not Changed by Grey Letter.

The president's letter was dated January 26, six days before the publication of Lord Grey's letter. In view of the fact that Mr. Wilson's message was not made public today by Mr. Hitchcock, even after it had been read to a democratic caucus, until the consent of the white house was obtained to such publication, Washington is convinced Mr. Wilson was ready to have his statement of January 26 go to the American people as his current views. The president was regarded as having decided to have his supporters in the senate and the people generally understand that Lord Grey's statement of British acceptance of the Lodge reservations had not modified the white house position one whit.

A verbal storm developed in the conference of democratic senators when the president's letter was read. It assumed such violence at times that in the end the party leaders thought it advisable to clamp down tight the lid on any revelations to newspaper correspondents as to what had transpired. This rule of silence generally was observed, but enough information leaked through the gag to reveal deep discouragement on the part of numerous ad-

WHY YOUR CONSTITUTION IS SO SMALL

The three Atlanta Sunday papers appear this morning in much abbreviated form.

This arises out of an unexpected and an unjust walkout in two of the three Sunday newspapers, and the three papers have agreed mutually to limit the product of each to the maximum capacity of the others.

Hence, no advertising appears in any of the Atlanta Sunday papers today, excepting funeral notices and such advertising as appears in sections printed previous to Saturday afternoon.

The following official telegram from Mr. J. C. Orr, Secretary of the International Printing Pressmen's Union, acting for President Berry during the latter's absence in the West, and while beyond the reach of telegraphic communication, explains itself:

"Atlanta Web Pressmen's Union, No. 10.

"Atlanta, Ga.

"Action of membership of your organization in resigning their situations in the newspaper press rooms is contrary to the International Laws. Unless immediate action is taken to protect the interest of the local organization and the International, steps will be taken by the International Organization to enforce action regardless of the merits of your claim. Before drastic action is taken, such as you have, appeal should have been made to the International in order that prompt adjustment could have been reached. Wire me immediately on receipt of this telegram what you propose to do." "J. C. ORR, Secretary."

Pending a return to normal conditions, all of the Atlanta daily newspapers will, if necessary, restrict their size to identical limitations, and there is a possibility that they may not be able to print at all; and also that they may indefinitely suspend publication rather than submit to the treatment so far accorded them in defiance of a solemnly executed contract which is recognized as such by the International Printing Pressmen's Union.

The Weather

FAIR

Washington.—Forecast:
Georgia—Fair Sunday and Monday; not much change in temperature.

Local Weather Report.

Highest temperature	45
Lowest temperature	39
Mean temperature	42
Normal temperature	44
Rainfall in past 24 hours, in.	.00
Excess since 1st of month, in.	2.00
Excess since January 1, in.	4.68

	7 a.m.	Noon.	7 p.m.
Dry etmperature	41	45	40
Wet bulb	40	42	36
Relative humidity	88	75	64

Reports of Weather Bureau Stations

STATIONS and State of WEATHER.	Temperature. 7 p.m.	High.	Rain, 24 hrs. Inches.
ATLANTA, cldy	40	45	.00
Birmingham, cly	44	46	.00
Boston, clear	34	38	.34
Buffalo, snow	28	28	.04
Charleston, cldy	52	58	.00
Chicago, cldy	36	38	.02
Denver, cldy	50	60	.00
Des Moines, cldy	34	38	.00
Galveston, cldy	62	68	.00
Hatteras, clear	40	50	.00
Havre, cldy	32	40	.00
Jacksonville, clr	54	64	.00
Kansas City, cly	26	38	.00
Memphis, clear	46	50	.00
Miami, clear	66	74	.00
Mobile, clear	58	64	.00
Montgomery, clr	48	56	.00
New Orleans, clr	62	64	.00
New York, clr	32	38	.14
North Platte, clr	46	54	.00
Oklahoma, p.cldy	54	60	.00
Phoenix, cldy	60	60	.10
Pittsburg, cldy	30	32	.00
Raleigh, clear	42	48	.00
San Francisco, clr	50	70	.00
St. Louis, cldy	28	42	.00
Salt Lake City, clr	32	40	.00
Shreveport, clear	60	64	.00
Tampa, clear	56	62	.04
Toledo, cldy	32	34	.00
Vicksburg, p.cldy	56	60	.00
Washington, p.cy	36	40	.00

C. F. von HERRMANN,
Meteorologist, Weather Bureau.

ministration senators over the president's irreconcilable attitude toward ratification. It is regarded as certain that several democrats will join their seven colleagues who voted for ratification with the Lodge program on November 19, when another vote is taken as a result of Senator Lodge's move next week to bring the treaty back into the senate.

Little Hope for Compromise.

There is almost unanimous agreement tonight that if the president's followers in the senate or a majority of them elect to stand with him on Article 10, there is no prospect for compromise ratification of the treaty.

Some of the democratic leaders believe that they will obtain support of "mild reservation" republicans fora doption of a compromise on Article 10 after it shall have been shown that ratification with the Lodge reservation is not possible. But to offset this is the pledge of 35 senators to oppose ratification if there is any modification of the principle of the Lodge reservation. Such a modification is exactly what the president demands in his protest against any reservation beginning "the United States assumes no obligation under such and such an article unless and except."

The bipartisan conferees were on the point of agreement on the McKellar-Owens-Simmons reservation quoted by Mr. Hitchcock in the white house correspondence when Mr. Lodge was forced by the revolt of the "bitter-enders" and "strong reservationists" to abandon the conferences. Republican senators insisted tonight there never could be ratification without the principle of the Lodge reservation preserved intact, and yet the president expresses his opposition to ratification even to the modified form proposed by the bipartisan conferees. This reservation, which the president rejected, was written along the lines urged by William J. Bryan in his Jackson day speech. Mr. Bryan contended at that time the democratic party could not afford to go to the country at the forthcoming elections on an issue of permitting foreign governments to control, even indirectly, the employment of American soldiers or sailors. Mr. Bryan is expected in Washington next week. It is regarded as likely that he will take direct issue with the president over Article 10 and undertake to win away from the president enough democrats to bring about compromise ratification.

Hoover Urges Wilson to Yield.

On the heels of the president's flat ultimatum against ratification on any base involving a repudiation of the obligation in Article 10, came an admission by Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president, that Mr. Wilson had received from Herbert C. Hoover a telegram urging that he consent to compromise ratification of the treaty. Mr. Hoover was represented as having advised the president to agree to genuine concession in order to promote any sort of ratification that would bring the United States into the league of nations, and based his counsel on the existing financial and economic chaos.

Mr. Hoover would not disclose the text of the telegram. Mr. Tumulty said that he had not seen the message, but knew of its existence and its import, adding "if Hoover or his friends desire to make it public, they have the white house permission to do so." Mr. Hoover was quoted today as having stated that his efforts to sway the president had been in vain. The telegram was sent to the president prior to the Jackson day dinner.

The "mild reservation" republicans moved today to bring about a compromise on Article 10. Senators Porter J. McCumber, of North Dakota; Lebanon B. Colt, of Rhode Island; Charles L. McNary, of Oregon; Thomas Sterling, of South Dakota, and Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, held a conference and drafted three proposed compromise reservations on Article 10. These proposed changes were presented later to Mr. Lodge. The republican floor leader agreed to submit them to the "strong reservation" republicans, known as the "middle-ground" senators, to distinguish them from the mild reservationists and bitter-enders. Mr. Lodge said the decision of the strong reservationists would control his action. The "mild reservationists" agreed that in their moves for a compromise they would negotiate entirely with Mr. Lodge, and not with the democrats. It was reported that one of the compromise proposals put up to Mr. Lodge followed very closely the wording of the compromise reservation suggested by William Howard Taft in The Constitution recently. The democrats were willing to accept that; Mr. Lodge rejected it.

No Poll of Democrats.

The only positive conclusion the democarts reached at their conference was a unanimous decsion to aid Senator Lodge in his effort to get the treaty back into the senate. They did not commit themselves as to how far they would go until informed as to Mr. Lodge's program of action.

There was no poll of the democrats to show how many would stand with President Wilson against ratification on any basis other than interpretative reservations. The conference was addressed by Mr. Underwood, of Alabama; Mr. Simmons, of North Carolina; Mr. Glass, of Virginia; Mr. Williams, of Mississippi, and Mr. Hitchcock.

Several democratic senators discussed the Lord Grey letter, and, according to Mr. Underwood, "there were some differences of opinion as to its meaning and purpose, but no resolution was offered in the caucus and no action taken further than the agreement to stand by Senator Lodge in his effort to get the treaty before the senate."

The "suggestion" advanced last night by Mr. Hitchcock that Great Britain and France might be willing to accept the Lodge reservation, repudiating any obligation under Article X, because it would give them free rein to pursue any territorial expansion they might desire, was discussed by the senators in terms that at times became rather heated.

Doesn't the president's letter start the senate discussion of the treaty with a handicap on the democrats?" Mr. Underwood was asked.

"I don't want to discuss what the letter said or means," Senator Underwood replied with a tone of finality. "For the present everything depends on Senator Lodge's move. Personally I hardly believe he will bring the treaty back with the original Lodge reservations intact. Also I doubt that he will bring it back at all before Tuesday, when, I assume, he will very early ask for recognition and propose some sort of a resolution for ratification. The original Lodge reservations are now dead, but he can bring them back if he desires or can propose a modification of them."

Very Unfortunate, Says Wilson.

Striking directly at the republican reservation on Article X and various proposed substitutes, the president wrote that any reservation which said that "the United States assumes no obligation under such-and-such an article, unless or except," would be likely to "chill" the relationship between this country and the other powers. A substitute Article X reservation containing this language, which had been under consideration by the recently disbanded bipartisan compromise committee, the president wrote, was "very unfortunate" in form, though he agreed with its substance.

The letter was written on January 26, while the bipartisan negotiations were in progress and before publication of the letter of Viscount Grey, former British ambassador to the United States, on the acceptability of the republican reservations. It was addressed to Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska, the democratic leader of the senate, who laid it before the conference today.

In some quarters significance was seen in the fact that the letter of the president was written four days before the bipartisan negotiations collapsed, following the refusal of the republicans to consider modification of the reservations relating to Article X and the Monroe doctrine. It was suggested that the restatement of the president's attitude might have had weight with the democratic conferees in agreeing to transfer the whole fight again into the senate.

Besides Article X the president touched on the reservations respecting withdrawal and mandatories, saying he had no objection to qualifications on these subjects. He also gave his approval of the interpretive reservations presented by Senator Hitchcock just before the treaty failed of ratification last November.

Hitchcock to Wilson.

Senator Hitchcock made public tonight his letter and that of the president in the following statement:

"The president's letter dated January 26 was called forth by a letter which I wrote him on the evening of the day in which the bipartisan conference in Senator Lodge's office came so near to agreeing to a reservation on article 10. My letter to him was as follows:

"'My Dear Mr. President: The conferences between Lodge and his three associates and myself and four democratic senators have now reached the sixth day.

"'On article 10 the effort to reach a compromise has now reached a stage where both sides are seriously considering a proposition as indicated by the inclosed clipping.

"'We resume consideration of it tomorrow afternoon. Yours truly,

"'G. M. HITCHCOCK.

"'January 22, 1920.'"

The clipping referred to in the letters was the following proposed compromise reservation on article ten:

"The United States assumed no obligation to employ its military or naval forces or the economic boycott to preserve the territorial integrity or political independence of any other country under the provisions of article 10, or to employ the military or naval forces of the United States under any article of the treaty for any purpose, unless in any particular case the congress, which, under the constitution, has the sole power to declare war or authorize the employment of the military or naval forces of the United States, shall by act or joint resolution so provide. Nothing herein shall be deemed to impair the obligation in article 16 concerning the economic boycott."

The reservations which the president refers to as mine were the five reservations which I presented to the senate November 19, after they had been approved by the democratic caucus. In the senate they received 41 votes.

Wilson to Hitchcock.

The president's letter follows:

"26th January, 1920—My Dear Senator Hitchcock:

"I have greatly appreciated your thoughtful kindness in keeping me informed concerning the conferences you and some of your colleagues have had with spokesmen of the republican party concerning the possibility of ratification of the treaty of peace, and send this line in special appreciative acknowledgment of your letter of the 22d. I return the clipping you were kind enough to inclose.

"To the substance of it I, of course, adhere. I am bound to. Like yourself, I am solemnly sworn to obey and maintain the constitution of the United States. But I think the form of it very unfortunate. Any reservation or resolution stating that 'the United States assumes no obligation under such and such an article unless or except' would, I am sure, chill our relationship with the nations with which we expect to be associated in the great enterprise of maintaining the world's peace.

"That association must in any case, my dear senator, involve very serious and far-reaching implications of honor and duty which I am sure we shall never in fact be desirous of ignoring. It is the more important not to create the impression that we are trying to escape obligations.

"But I realize that negative criticism is not all that is called for in so serious a matter. I am happy to be able to add, therefore, that I have once more gone over the reservations proposed by yourself, the copy of which I return herewith, and am glad to say that I can accept them as they stand.

No Reason to Doubt.

"I have never seen the slightest reason to doubt the good faith of our associates in the war, nor ever had the slightest reason to fear that any nation would seek to enlarge our obligations under the covenant of the league of nations or seek to commit us to lines of action which, under our constitution, only the congress of the United States can in the last analysis decide.

"May I suggest that with regard to the possible withdrawal of the United States it would be wise to give to the president the right to act upon our resolution of congress in the matter of withdrawal? In other words, it would seem to be permissible and advisable that any resolution giving notice of withdrawal should be joint rather than a concurrent resolution. I doubt whether the president can be deprived of his veto power under the constitution, even with his own consent. The use of a joint resolution would permit the president, who is of course charged by the constitution with the conduct of foreign policy, to merely exercise a voice in saying whether so important a step as withdrawal from the league of nations should be accomplished by a majority or by a two-thirds vote. The constitution itself providing that the legislative body was to be consulted in treaty making and having prescribed a two-thirds vote in such cases, it seems to me that there should be no unnecessary departure from the method there indicated.

"I see no objection to a frank statement that the United States can accept a mandate with regard to any territory under Article XIII., part 1, or any other provision of the treaty of peace, only by the direct authority and action of the congress of the United States.

"I hope, my dear senator, that you will never hesitate to call upon me for any assistance that I can render in this or any other public matter.

"Cordially and sincerely yours,

"WOODROW WILSON."

GEORGIA SUPPORT PLEASES UNDERWOOD

Continued From First Page.

nation and yet ostracised in the selection of an executive to govern that nation?"

And thus the talk goes.

Sentiment Growing.

There is a strong Underwood sentiment developing here and throughout the country, and I can say definitely that while I cannot announce Senator Underwood's candidacy for the presidential nomination, he welcomes with appreciation, as the good and loyal democrat that he is, the suggestion that Georgia, his neighbor, give her vote to him at San Francisco. And no American is more worthy of deserving it!

DANIELS DENOUNCES SIMS AS UNWORTHY

Continued From First Page.

interests." The Spanish editor, Cusachs said, in a letter to him later, denied he had ever made the statement attributed to him by Ambassador Willard. The ambassador's behavior in telling him good-bye, the former officer wrote, was "a piece of hypocritical acting, such as would put Judas to shame."

Ambassador To Be Called.

Senator Pittman, democrat, Nevada, protested against the introduction of the Cusachs' statement as not pertinent to the inquiry, but Chairman Hale replied that Ambassador Willard would be given an opportunity to defend himself if desired.

Secretary Daniels had no comment to make. He said Cusachs and Rear Admiral Decker, his chief, had both been recalled because they were unable to get along with the ambassador and that such action was ordinary naval policy in the case of attaches.

Debate of the peace treaty of the navy's conduct of the war, of Admiral Sims' literary ability and many other subjects consumed much of the committee's time, while Chairman Hale made ineffectual efforts to get the hearing back on the subject of decorations. Asked by Chairman Hale, however, if the changing of recommendations for medals did not have an effect on naval morale, as Admiral Sims had charged, Secretary Daniels replied "not that much," snapping his fingers.

"Wouldn't such a policy cause some heartburn?" asked Chairman Hale.

"It might cause some heartburn," replied Secretary Daniels, "but heartburn would not affect the morale of men like those who manned our ships—it might affect the people who want to wear medals and ribbons, but there aren't many of them."

Secretary Daniels said someone had to justify and standardize the award of medals and that he did it himself with the aid of the Knight board.

Challenged Action of Daniels.

Chairman Hale challenged Secretary Daniels' action in awarding medals to commanding officers of ships sunk or damaged by the enemy. The secretary reiterated his purpose to reward courage and professional ability whether the men lost the ships or not.

"I intend to stick to that policy, that is what medals are for," he added, with some feeling.

Chairman Hale showed a disposition to dwell particularly on the case of Commander D. W. Bagley, the secretary's brother-in-law, whose destroyer, the Jacob Jones, was sunk by a submarine.

"Tha tcase is just like all the others," Mr. Daniels said. "Let the record speak for itself."

Of Rear Admiral Decker, who declined the navy cross awarded him because, he contended, it was not proportionate to his services at Madrid, Secretary Daniels declared he was "a patriotic and sincere officer, but was always having differences of opinion with the ambassador.

"If he did have sufficient control over the Spanish government to keep that nation out of the war, it doesn't become him to say so," Mr. Daniels added.

In response to a question from Chairman Hale as to the coming investigation of the navy's conduct of the war, Secretary Daniels said he would order all the officers wanted to testify "from the Asiatic if necessary" but would not order anyone to Washington to help Admiral Sims make a case.

"He has made charges," said Secretary Daniels, "and I will call officers here who are needed to testify; but I will not order one single officer here simply to help him make his case."

Foreign Decorations.

After congress passed a law permitting American officers to accept decorations from foreign governments President Wilson directed the state department to inform all European governments that the United States did not wish any awards made, Secretary Daniels stated.

Before the president acted, Mr. Daniels said, Admiral Sims had been informed by the chief of the bureau of navigation of the passage of the law and had accepted a decoration from the king of England, and had authorized Admiral Rodman, then commanding the American battle division with the British grand fleet, and Rear Admiral Strauss, directing the laying of the North sea mine barrage, to accept decorations.

Admiral Sims was informed by Secretary Daniels of the president's action, the secretary continued, and he wrote asking whether he should return the medal to the king. Mr. Daniels said he replied that in view of the action taken, presumably before President Wilson's request reached the king, there was nothing that could be done and that, of course, the decorations already accepted could not be returned. He expressed the hope at the time, he said, that no other foreign decorations would be given except such as might be awarded for courageous conduct in battle.

Sims Favored Decorations.

Admiral Sims was in favor of foreign decorations for American naval officers, Mr. Daniels continued, holding taht they would help the morale. Mr. Daniels told the committee he took an entirely different view and had never desired American officers to accept any decorations from foreign governments.

The secretary said Admirals Rodman and Strauss were reluctant to accept decorations from the king of England and he read letters from them to the department on the subject. Admiral Rodman stated he "very reluctantly decided to accept for no other reason than that I did not wish to give offense to the British government which holds such matters in high esteem."

Admiral Strauss followed the same course taken by Admiral Rodman, Mr. Daniels said, and before accepting the decoration he told the British naval authorities he could not accept it without the authority of his government. The naval officials told Admiral Strauss the decoration for him and the other American naval officials, "would not be conferred in the regular manner."

When Mr. Daniels completed his prepared statement he was cross-questioned by members of the committee. He conceded that Admiral Sims had served where ordered and said he meant no reflection by his previous testimony that the admiral had served most of his time on shore duty. Chairman Hale read letters written by Secretary Daniels praising Admiral Sims for his service during the war and Senator McCormick read testimony complimentary to Sims, given by Secretary Daniels before congressional committee during consideration of a bill to make Sims and Benson full admirals.

Daniels Turns on Sims.

"Every word that I have said of Mr. Sims' ability, and brilliancy in certain lines is true," said Mr. Daniels, "but if I had known what had developed since, I shouldn't have recommended that he be made an admiral for life.

"I wish to give some reasons why I should not make that recommendation now. One reason is a statement made recently in the house of representatives by Representative Byrnes, in which he said that while in Paris in October, 1918, he talked to Admiral Sims and Sims praised the British army highly, declared that an armistice would have to be signed because Pershing had been unable to break through the German line, due to a breakdown in the American service of transportation and greatly minimized the service of the American navy in the war. Afterward, Representative Byrnes said, he visited Pershing's headquarters and learned that Sims' charge was entirely unfounded. A few days afterward Representative Byrnes repeated Admiral Sims' remarks to a high American official without saying who made them and received the reply, 'That is pure British propaganda and there is only one officer in the American service who could have said such things and he is Rear Admiral William S. Sims.'"

Statements contained in a series of magazine articles written by Admiral Sims and published recently were given by Secretary Daniels as another reason why he would not now recommend Rear Admiral Sims for admiral.

Six Men Praised by Daniels.

"The third reason I should not have recommended him is the book he has written and published," Secretary Daniels continued.

"There were six men to whom the navy owes most for its success. The first is Admiral Benson, who directed operations. The second is Admiral Mayo, who commanded the Atlantic fleet during the war. Then there was Admiral Sims, whom we selected because he had a large acquaintance abroad. Then there is Admiral Wilson.

"To give you the whole story, we decided to send Wilson abroad, as the man of the best poise among younger officers. We intended to put him in charge of the cruiser force, to protect our ships. And then there was Admiral Rodman, in charge of dreadnaughts, and then there was Admiral Gleaves, who directed the transport."

Turning to Admiral Sims' recommendations for awards for American officers, Mr. Daniels said the admiral "never made a single recommendation for decorations in accordance with the law."

"He never set forth any specific act or service of an officer in his recommendations until the Knight board adjourned," declared the secretary. "His recommendations just named the men without any reason."

"Why did the board pay any attention to them?" asked Senator Poindexter, republican, Washington.

"They looked up the record on the strength of his report," Mr. Daniels responded, "and then decided on their own judgment."

Definition Wanted Of Monroe Doctrine By Latin-America

United States Asked to Explain So Countries to South May Know What They Are Agreeing to If They Join League of Nations.

Washington, February 7.—(By the Associated Press.)—Latin-American countries which participated in the peace conference and also those which have been invited to join the league of nations are watching the request of Salvador that the United States define the Monroe doctrine so they will know just what they are agreeing to if they join the league.

The state department has acknowledged receipt of the request from Juan Franco Paredes, minister for foreign affairs of Salvador. It now remains with President Wilson to draft a reply. Meanwhile Latin-American statesmen are discussing the question and some of the Latin-American countries are delaying joining the league until the definition of the Monroe doctrine is made.

View of Salvador.

The reference to the Monroe doctrine is in Article XXI of the covenant of the league of nations. For the first time the text of the communication of the Salvadorean government is made public. It recites that, despite its neutrality in the war, Salvador "manifested its sympathy on every occasion for the ideals which animated the government of the United States in entering the war," praises President Wilson for "having crystallized the legitimate hopes of a fruitful peace by submitting the draft of a league of nations covenant," "manifests the desire to adhere to this treaty, which sanctions arbitration as the only method of settling disputes between nations," and continues:

"The whole text of the treaty is both suggestive and attractive. In it there is a return to those principles of life long awaited by sociologists and publicists, and, indeed, it seems as if from the ruins of law there have arisen with greater strength and potency the beautiful gospels which in a moment of folly were relegated to the discard by those who thought the immutable laws of international interdependence were especially charged with sustaining and upholding.

"The text of the treaty contains, however, one article which has awakened warm discussion throughout the whole American continent, including the United States, due no doubt to its brevity and lack of clearness. I refer to article 21, drafted in the following terms:

"'Nothing in this covenant shall be deemed to affect the validity of international engagements, such as treaties of arbitration or regional understandings like the Monroe doctrine, for securing the maintenance of peace.'

Legal Scope of Provision.

"The legal scope of this provision from an international viewpoint is open to different interpretations, since in the vast scheme of the league of nations treaties of arbitration and regional understandings such as the Monroe doctrine are recognized and sanctioned, despite the fact that as to the highly peaceful purpose of the latter doctrine there does not exist harmonious meeting of minds nor an absolute criterion.

"From the year 1823 in which the distinguished James Monroe rejected all intervention by European nations in the affairs of the American continent to the present day this doctrine has undergone different applications upon the divers political tendencies prevailing at that particular time in the United States.

"It would be unnecesary, Mr. Secretary of State Elihu Root regarded exposition of the various views of prominent thinkers and public men of the United States as to the genuine and correct interpretation of the Monroe doctrine, which former Secretary of State Elihu Root regarded 'as a declaration based on the right of the people of the United States to protect itself as a nation, and which could not be transformed into a declaration, joint of common to all the nations of America or even to a limited number of them.'

"My government recognized that the Monroe doctrine consolidated the independence of the continental states of Latin-America and saved them from the great danger of a European intervention. It realized that it is a powerful factor in the existence of the democratic form of government on this continent, and that it raised a barrier to European colonization.'

Interpretation Wanted.

"Since, however, the covenant of the league of nations does not set forth nor determine the purpose nor fix a definite criterion of international relationship in America; and since, on the other hand, the doctrine will be forthwith transformed—in view of the full sanction of the nations of the world—into a principle of universal public law juries et de jure, I request that your excellency will be good enough to give the authentic interpretation of the Monroe doctrine as it is understood in the present historical moment and its future application by the government of the United States, which must realize that my government is keenly desirous of securing a statement which shall put an end to the divergence of views now prevailing on the subject which it is recognized by all is not the most propitious in stimulating the ideals of pure Pan-Americanism. Contrary to the authorized and respected view of former Secretary of State Root, the Monroe doctrine, through its inclusion in the covenant of the league of nations, will be converted, without doubt into a genisis of American international law.

As Fundamental Principle.

"Since any amendment to the text of the treaty and even the rejection of all of its provisions by the American senate would still leave intact the various points which this international agreement covers as to the other signatory nations, by virtue of their general and expressed acceptance, the principle embraced in the league of nations and therefore the Monroe doctrine would be virtually accepted as a fundamental principle of public American law by all those countries that signed or manifested their adherence to the peace treaty. The necessity of an interpretation of the genisis and scope of the Monroe doctrine will not only in the development of the lofty purpose of Pan-Americanism but in order that that doctrine may maintain its original purity and prestige, is rendered all the more urgent."

He Commits Suicide To Escape a Charge Of Picking Pockets

New York, February 7.—Rather than face a charge of picking pockets, Nathan Palestine today placed his head on the tracks of the elevated railway in the Bronx and let a car run over it. The motorman was unable to stop the train in time to save the man's life. Palestine was being taken to court when he escaped from his guard.

DETAILS FOR THE SALE OF 30 GERMAN LINERS

Washington, February 7.—Details for the sale of the largest fleet of vessels ever sold under the hammer—the thirty former German passenger ships taken over by the government during the war—were worked out today by the shipping board.

On Thursday, Chairman Payne will offer to the highest bidder the great liner Leviathan, the George Washington, the ship which twice took President Wilson to Europe; the Agamemnon, Martha Washington, Mt. Vernon and other craft which carried hundreds of thousands of American troops to Europe. President Wilson has assented to the sale, with the provision that they are subject to the call of the war department in time of national emergency.

Conservatively estimated the aggregate value of the thirty liners totaling 365,000 dead weight tons is placed at between $30,000,000 and $40,000,000 by shipping authorities. Amon gthe bids received recently was one of $28,000,000 for the entire lot, but Chairman Payne has declared it the policy of the board that no one concern will be permitted to acquire the whole fleet.

Groups of vessels allocated to passenger services which are being established by the board will be sold en bloc. Service has already begun between New York and South America and lines are planned for New York and European ports, and as the service in which the ships are to be commissioned is a condition of their sale, interest is being shown as to what companies will secure the most important passenger liners.

Sale of the vessels is not restricted to concerns now operating shipping board tonnage, and it is believed many ships now allocated for future service will change hands as a result of the sale. They will be sold without reconditioning from service as transports, part for immediate delivery and part for delivery when released by the war department.

POKER PLAYERS DROPPED $350,000 BY MARKED CARDS

New York, February 7.—Investigation of reports that certain poker players had been cheated out of $350,000 by the use of marked cards was begun today by Justice Kernochan on request of District Attorney Swann.

The law firm of William Travers Jeroms made a complaint to Mr. Swann in behalf of several men in the cloak and suit trade and motion picture industry whose series of stud poker games ended abruptly after six months with a fist fight when suspicion was aroused that the most consistent winner had introduced "cold decks" with shadings on the back of each card to indicate its nature.

Suit for five times the amount said to have been won by this individual has been suggested by the commissioner of charities under a statute permitting the recovery of such damages in behalf of the poor.

"FLYING PARSON" TO BEGIN FLIGHT ACROSS COUNTRY

New York, February 7.—Lieutenant Belvin W. Maynard, the "flying parson," winner of the trans-continental air derby, will leave Mineola, N. Y., Monday on a 2,000-mile flight across the country in the interests of army enlistments. He will drop army recruiting literature from the DeHaviland four in which he won the air race.

The route of the flight will be to Washington, Norfolk, Fayetteville, N. C., Columbia, S. C., Jacksonville, Fla., Savannah, Jackson, Miss., New Orleans Louisville, Ky., Greensboro, N. C., Roanoke, Va., Richmond, and back to Washington.

DECORATIONS THRUST ON U. S. GENERALS

Washington, February 7.—"American general officers could not escape foreign decorations," Colonel E. E. Lewis, of the A. E. F. awards board, today told a house committee investigating medal awards. Those governments ordered a certain number of medals distributed through American headquarters and all general officers were given them if the number of medals was sufficiently large, he said.

Replying to questions, Colonel Lewis said he had no idea why he was awarded the Italian war cross, but added he had been informed all American officers who had won the distinguished service cross were given the Italian award. Many foreign decorations were received by virtue of high offices held by American general officers, he said.

Commenting on the routine of the awards board, Samuel T. Ansell, counsel for the committee, commented that five minutes was all that could be given to the consideration of each award. Representative Bland, republican, Indiana, asked whether this was enough to pass thoroughly on the merits of each case and Colonel Lewis replied that "many could be disposed of in five seconds."

No officers were particularly designated to make awards, Colonel Lewis said, adding most of them originated with company commanders.

THREE ARMY OFFICERS NAMED FOR PROMOTION

Washigton, February 7.—Edward F. McGathin, Jr., Andre W. Brewster and Edward M. Lewis, who hold a temporary rank of major general, and Douglas McArthur, temporary brigadier general, have been nominated by President Wilson for the permanent rank of brigadier general.

General McArthur, at present superintendent of the United States Military academy and formerly a brigadier in the Rainbow division, holds a permanent rank of major of engineers.

General McGlachin, who was chief of artillery for the first army of the American expeditionary force, has the permanent rank of colonel.

General Brewster, who was a colonel of infantry in the regular army, was inspector general of the American expeditionary force.

General Lewis, also a colonel of infantry, commanded the thirtieth division overseas.

Cars Run at Columbia.

Columbia, S. C., February 7.—Street car service was resumed this morning under agreement as to wages reached between the company and the car men at a meeting last night. A new wage scale providing for a minimum of 44 cents per hour and a maximum of 52 cents with twelve days' vacation with pay a year, was agreed upon.

CHRISTIAN STEWARDS OBJECT OF CAMPAIGN

Movement Will Culminate in Enrollment Day on February 22.

The month of February is being devoted to the stewardship campaign, culminating in stewardship enrollment day, on Sunday, February 22, by the southeastern division of the Interchurch World Movement.

Two special prayer periods for February have been set aside, Friday, February 20, being designated as united day of prayer of home societies, and Sunday, February 29, as life enlistment day and day of prayer for students. This latter date is to be observed especially in the colleges.

The two great objectives of the stewardship department are:

First—To lay upon the conscience of the churches the principles of Christian stewardship.

Second—To secure a definite response to this effort through the enrollment of 10,000,000 Christian stewards, acknowledging God's ownership and man's stewardship and expressing their solemn purpose to set apart for the extension of the Kingdom of Christ.

The missionary education department's program calls for systematic adapted instruction in the materials of missions, with appropriate practical expression.

An appeal to Christian parents to help their children find and follow God's plan for their lives will be made through pastors of churches and by direct appeal by the life work department in the campaign to enlist in the ranks of employed workers in pastoral, mission and other branches of religious service.

In a bulletin issued by the department to promote the nation-wide observance of life enlistment day, February 29, the statement is made that "more than half the missionaries have to overcome the opposition of their parents to their going." A special enlistment card has been designed for parents, entitled "Parents and the Kingdom of God." The pledge on this card reads as follows:

"Recognizing that our lives and the lives of our children are given to us by God as a sacred trust, it is our desire to dedicate our lives to the service of God in any form that His will may direct. We will endeavor by prayer, example and counsel to help our children to find and fulfill the plan of God for their lives."

An appeal also has been framed to be directed to college and university graduates to offer themselves to meet the acute shortage of employed church workers, both at home and abroad. According to the appeal at least 10,000 workers are needed for the ensuing year. In the appeal made to college students to invest their lives the statement is made that during the next five years at least 100,000 persons will be needed for full-time service to carry out the plans of the various church forward movements.

APRIL 20 IS NAMED FOR COUNTY PRIMARY

Entry List for Candidates Will Be Closed at Noon, March 6.

The subcommittee of the county democratic executive committee, at a meeting Saturday morning, fixed April 20 as the date for the county primary. At the same time the registration fee of each candidate was increased approximately $50. Claude C. Mason, as chairman, presided.

In selecting April 20 as the date for the county primary, the subcommittee chose the same day that the state named for the state-wide presidential primary.

The fees were arranged as follows:

Candidates for sheriff, $300; clerk of superior court, $300; ordinary, $300; tax receiver, $300; tax collector, $300; solicitor of criminal court of Atlanta, $300; judge of criminal court of Atlanta, $250; judge of city court of Atlanta, $250; county commissioners (two to be elected), $75 each; county treasurer, $150; county school commissioner, $125; coroner, $50; county surveyor, $50.

The committee named March 6, at noon, as the date for the closing of the entry list of candidates for the various county offices. It was also ordered that the books for the registration of voters close at 6 o'clock Saturday afternoon, March 13.

All white registered voters, without regard to past party affiliations whose names appear on the list of registered voters up to and including March 13, who desire to line up with the democratic party, shall be entitled to vote in this election.

No one will be allowed to vote unless his name appears on the regular registration list or on certificate of the registrar that he was duly registered prior to March 14, 1920.

STALLINGS SECURES ANOTHER FINE BULL

Macon, Ga., February 7.—(Special.)—George T. Stallings, whose $50,000 Shorthorn bull, Thaxton White Star, died at the Georgia state fair last fall, has obtained another famous sire and will continue live stock breeding on an even larger scale than heretofore, he has informed Macon friends.

Mr. Stallings has annexed Bright Sultan, registered as No. 795 608, to take the place of the $50,000 animal. Bright Sultan is sired by Lavendar Sultan, the Anoka Farms great bull, a grandson of Whitehall Sultan, that has done more for the Shorthorn breed, Mr. Stallings asserts, than any other bull in the history of that breed.

The dam of Bright Sultan, who has now become the head of the Stallings herd, is Leewood Lady, one of Anoka's best cows. Stallings says Bright Sultan is smooth, with good spring of ribs, and should grow into a great bull.

GEORGE FOOTE IS DEAD

End Follows Bullet Wound Received Friday.

As the result of a wound in his head, believed to have been the result of an attempt on his own life, George Foote, a bookkeeper, of 28 Gordon avenue, Kirkwood, died early Saturday morning. It is thought that ill health caused the attempt to end his life.

Reports from the family of Mr. Foote state that his health for the last fe wdays had been very bad. He arose from the supper table and went into the kitchen. Shortly after that a pistol shot was heard by the members of the family, and on entering the kitchen they found him with o wound in his head, it is stated. He was taken immediately to Grady hospital, where he died Saturday.

The account that his father, Rev. Chauncey L. Foote, pastor of the Fayetteville Baptist church, gave of the occurrence is that his son had talked of ending his life, and Friday night he threatened to take his life in the presence of the family, but they dissuaded him from the attempt. Placing the pistol on the table it was accidentally discharged and resulted in his serious wound.

Funeral services will be held this afternoon at 2 o'clock at the residence in Kirkwood, and the burial will take place in West View cemetery. Mr. Foote is survived by his wife and one child. George Foote, Jr.

HONOR ROOSEVELT BY GIVING HIS NAME TO PANAMA CANAL

New York, February 7.—A change in the name of the Panama canal to the Roosevelt canal in honor of former President Roosevelt was suggested by Jose Tejada, president of the chamber of deputies of Bolivia and delegate to the Pan-American financial conference at a luncheon of the National Republican club here today.

"Colonel Roosevelt brought Pan-Americanism out of the camp of idealism to the reality that we now contemplate with so much pleasure," Senor Tejada said. "That magnificent achievement, the construction of the Panama canal, is one of the most useful on this continent and of the century in which he lived and we live. It stands today in all its majestic grandeur, fully completed, working perfectly.

"South America and the world at large owes Roosevelt a debt that only never fading gratitude can pay," Mr. Tejada added. "There is only one way that you can satisfy the people of South America, and that is by official act of your government to change its name to the Roosevelt canal."

Acceptance of the Monroe doctrine as the foundation of a new era of Pan-Americanism was urged by Mr. Tejada.

"If all our countries would accept and express the theory of the Monroe doctrine," he asserted, "it would be not only a warning of America to all Europe and Asia, but it would bring as a consequence, mutual and reciprocal help of American nations against any external attempt to disturb the peace."

2,000,000 RAIL MEN PRESS WAGE DEMANDS

Washington, February 7.—Wage increase negotiations between Director General Hines and representatives of two million union railroad employees promised tonight to extend well into next week. While no official view was expressed, it was understood several "important differences" remained to be considered.

Some union officials were said to be chafing under the delay, having expected a definite proposal yesterday. This, Mr. Hines was unable to do, because he could not complete the plan which was to be offered. The union leaders met again late today but still had not received the proposition it was understood.

The employees' representatives, however, apparently feel that they cannot press their case too strongly, as they were invited to the conferences on Mr. Hines' motion. He was not obligated to call them here, it was said. As he had called the conference, most of the union heads felt that the spirit of fairness should not be abused.

Leaders of both parties to the conference zealously guarded the exact proposals which have come before them. Railroad administration officials said they were not prepared to give the public a concrete expression and employees' representatives maintained their silence, pointing out htat Mr. Hines could easily have dodged them until after March 1, when the roads go back to private control, if he so desired.

Many local unions have communicated with their representatives here, urging that the continued high cost of living be kept persistently before the government officials. Some leaders, however, are reluctant to call up that argument continuously at this time because of the possibilities in the present situation of foreign exchange, it was declared. Those few believe a decided drop may come soon and they prefer to await the outcome of the new condition.

JIMMY VALENTINE GATHERING LOOT IN NEW YORK CITY

New York, February 7.—Two safes in the Broadway offices of the International Agricultural corportaion were looted last night of $7,500 worth of securities, postage and revenue stamps, it was announced tonight, the third robbery in three days in the heart of the financial district, well below the police "deadline" for crooks.

Suspicion that a "Jimmy Valentine," with a marvelous faculty in his finger tips, is at work in the financial district was aroused by the nature of the latest burglary. The absence of any mark indicating a jimmy or other mechanical means had been used to pry the safe open led to the belief that it was the work of an expert who could solve any combination by the sense of touch.

The burglar in the agricultural corportaion evidently wore gloves. The mysterious nature of this burglary was emphasized by the fact that the building lately has been under guard of detectives, in addition to the regular watchmen.

Co-operative Scheme Urged for Producers And for Consumers

New York, February 7.—Promotion of the producers' and consumers' co-operative movement will be championed by the newly organized National Associatoin of State Marketing Officials by the unanimous adoption of the report of the committee on co-opertaion here today.

C. R. White, committee chairman, in presenting the report, declared no other one thing offered greater possibilities for the improvement of social and economic conditions in the United States than the co-opertaive movement. He asserted the co-operative banks of Germany enabled that nation to hold out and finance itself, while every other European power was peddling its bonds in foreign markets. The local co-operative societies of Russia handled more than $4,000,000,000 worth of business last year, Mr. White said. It was stated that the association will take up development of the co-operative movement at once.

Dr. Eugene H. Porter, New York state commissioner of foods and markets, whose removal recently was recommended by Governor Smith, was elected president of the association. Guy C. Smith, director of the Pennsylvania bureau of markets, was made secretary, and Alexis L. Clark, chief of the bureau of markets of the New Jersey department of agriculture, treasurer.

UNIVERSAL TRAINING SUPPORTED BY KAHN

Washington, February 7.—Adoption of a universal military training policy such as proposed in the senate bill would cost about $130,000,000 a year, Representative Kahn, republican, California, chairman of the house military committee, said today in a statement urging such action "as an insurance against war" and to correct "misleading" estimates.

"It will cost about $34 per man per month while he is at the camps or a total for 600,000 men of about $20,400,000 per month," he said. "If the training period shall be four months the total cost would be $81,600,000. Say we add $50,000,000 for possible contingencies and the total cost of the training will be in the neighborhood of $131,000,000.

"All told, the cost of military establishment including the cost of training and of maintaining the regular army will be about $500,000,000. We were in the war about nineteen months at a cost to the United States of $32,000,000,000. This country paid for our utter unpreparedness at the approximate rate of $1,700,000,000 a month during the continuation of the war.

"It would take about 200 years to expend the amount required for the universal training of our youths to total the amount that this nineteen months of war cost us. Surely it would be criminal folly to neglect the lessons taught us by this war."

$87,000,000 COST OF HICKORY PLANT

Though DuPont Company Reported Cost at $65,000,000—High Grade Material Sold as Junk.

Washington, February 7.—The Old Hickory Powder plant at Nashville, Tenn., which the Du Pont Engineering company reported to the war department cost $65,000,000, actually cost $87,000,000, Mark H. Evans, formerly of the military intelligence, told the house war expenditures committee today.

"The plant site comprised 5,553 acres, and real estate men said the government paid an excessive price," Evans testified. "About 2,200 buildings were eretced as quarters for employees, and only 5 or 6 per cent of these had been occupied at Christmas, 1918."

Good Material Sold as Junk.

"On a two-acre salvage lot at Old Hickory, there was first-class material of every kind which was sold at low figures," Evans said. "Copper wire, and valves never taken from the boxes in which they were received, were sold as so much junk."

Evans said he never saw more than 50 per cent of the employees at Old Hickory at work, and that the labor supply was overstocked. He ascribed the general loafing and wastefulness as due to the cost-plus system by which the plant was built.

The witness gave the committee a report showing the sale of 244 carloads of "good material sold" as salvage and declared two-thirds of it was bought by a junk dealer at Nashville, whose brother was in charge of the salvage lot.

The Labor Situation.

Regarding the labor situation at Old Hickory, Evans said:

"There was such a demand for skilled labor that common labor was employed and paid skilled labor wages. Nobody said anything by way of protest. Nearly every employee felt that as the government was paying the bill there was no use to hurry or worry."

Thousands of hams and thousands of pounds of other foodstuffs in the commissary department were sold at half the Nashville retail price to employees, with no limit to the amount of purchases.

Questioned by Representative Jefferies, republican, Nebraska, Evans said he sent full reports to the chief of the military intelligence at Washington and copies went to the federal district attorney at Nashville.

"Ever hear of any prosecution against anybody?" Mr. Jefferies asked.

The witness said he had not.

CRIMINAL WASTE IN CONSTRUCTION AT MUSCLE SHOALS

Washington, February 7.—An account fairly bristling with charges of criminal negligence and waste in construction of the air nitrate plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., was laid before the house war expenditures committee today by Mark H. Evans, of Arcadia, Cal., formerly of the military intelligence service. Before he was called off the job he said he had obtained 129 affidavits charging incompetence, criminal negligence and graft, and sent them to Washington. So far as he knew, he added, nobody ever had been haled to court.

Evans dumped upon the table in front of Chairman Graham a hamper of typewritten reports and then began to describe conditions at Muscle Shoals during the thirteen weeks he was detailed there for special government duty.

While a cry was going up from all quarters for cars to move munitions and foodstuffs 7,823 cars stood idle at the plant from ten to twenty days, he said, with nobody seeming to care whether they were unloaded. Demurrage charges ranged from $3 to $300, and records showed, the witness declared, that failure to unload material cost the government $81,000 during the first six months of 1918.

"There was absolutely no reason for keeping the cars standing there," Evans said. "It was criminal negligence on the part of the contractors."

Useless Horses and Mules.

Evans said fully 300 saddle horses were kept in readiness for service at the plant when there was no demand for them. The old system of trying to make two blades of grass grow where one had grown before was reversed in the case of mules, according to Evans, for at this plant six were hitched up to haul a load hardly big enough for two, and anybody who wanted a horse or an automobile got one.

"Thousands of automobiles and trucks were used to haul employees back and forth from the plant," Evans said. "No effort was made to have this traffic handled by the street railway people and the purpose was plain. The builders wanted to buy all the equipment they could, because on every dollar spent in constructing the plant they got a commission by the cost-plus plan.

"There were so many teams that orders were given to keep them on the move before somebody complained and at one time a flock of eighteen were sent to the bushes, way out by the pesthouse and away from view. Bob Oliver, a subcontractor, was paid $800 for bossing teams, including his own. He was paid for his mules and then paid for bossing them.

"Every foreman drawing $150 a month—and you didn't have to be much of a man to draw it—got an automobile. Hundreds of trips charged to the government were mere joy rides."

Evans will continue his testimony Monday.

ATTACK UPON WILSON PROTESTED BY NITTI

Rome, February 7.—Premier Nitti took occasion to protest in the chamber of deputies against reflections upon President Wilson in connection with the discussion of the Adriatic issue. Deputy Sembelli had delivered an energetic speech criticising the allied policy toward the Adriatic.

"It is reported," he said, "that the austere philosopher who rules America, or at least part of it, on the same day that he denied Fiume to Italy went with his wife and daughter to inaugurate a music hall in Paris."

Premier Nitti, springing to his feet, interrupted the speaker.

"Allow me to protest," he said, "against such disrespectful language toward the head of the great American democracy and toward the allied peoples. I request the chamber to respect all heads of allied nations who represent the progress and civilization of the world."

Part of the chamber applauded the premier's statement, while others remonstrated. The disorder was finally calmed and the debate proceeded.

HARD TIMES SEEN FOR THIS COUNTRY, SAY FINANCIERS

Reports Emanate From Men on Whose Advice Government Has Relied for Three Years.

NO PANIC EXPECTED; WILL WEATHER STORM

Europe Situation Desperately Bad—Little Possibility of American Credits to the Old World.

By Frederick William Hale.
(The Constitution—Philadelphia Public Ledger Service—Copyright, 1920.)

Washington February 6.—"Hard times are in prospect for the United States, but no panic. The situation in Europe is desperately bad, and will 2probably become worse beforr it gets better. Delay in ratification of the peace treaty, with its repercussion on conditions in Europe, has removed all possibility of American credits to the Old World. There is no cure for the international exchange situation except the panacea of time."

This is the substance of reports which have been made to the state department by American financiers in peculiarly intimate touch with economic developments in Europe. The reports emanate from men on whose counsel and advice the government has relied virtually ever since our entry into the war three years ago. All branches of President Wilson's administration are admittedly concerned to the utmost degree over the abnormal conditions which have sent the pound sterling, the franc and the mark tobogganing to unprecedented depts. The expert advices which have now been submitted to the government, while depicting the situation in its real and serious aspect, do not, it should be carefully noted, foreshadow anything in the United States that justifies alarm. America is on the threshold of vicissitudes, the experts say, that will be an uncomfortable contrast with the superabundant prosperity of the past five years, but the national ship will ride the storm.

The Constitution correspondent is enabled to summarize as follows the views of one of the financiers in question:

Financier's Views.

"Europe is suffering from a malady that is easily diagnosed. She has been destroying more and faster since August 1914, than she has produced. The inevitable and natural consequence is a hiatus of food, of manufactured products, of natural produce, of money and, of course, of men. Europe cannot recover from such a cataclysm speedily. It will take time—doubtless a long time. It will take longer than if it had been possible for America to extend credits on a comprehensive scale to the war-impoverished countries. If the peace treaty had been ratified, let us say, in August, 1919, when English and French exchange was not yet at abnormal discount, or at least not at the present fabulous discount, it is altogether likely that American money would have been available in adequate quantities for European reconstruction purposes. Today American confidence in the European situation is far too undermined to make the extension of credits either feasible or possible. Europe has now to work out her own salvation. As already indicated, she can only do so slowly and laboriously.

No Crash in Europe.

"It does not follow that there will be a crash in Europe during the long-drawn-out process of rehabilitation. Things, to a certain extent, it can be said, have become about as bad there as they can get without absolute chaos, of which there seems no danger. What Europe has to do, first of all, is to check importations and accelerate exports—to stop the outgo and increase the income of funds. The arrest of imports will, of course, hit America directly and materially. It will affect all walks of life. It will unquestionably precipitate hard times this spring and summer and perhaps throughout the entire year. Production will be curtainel because of decrease of exports. Wages will be reduced. Unempoyment may ensue on a considerable scale. Railroad earnings will fall sharply in consequence. The silver lining to this economic cloud is almost certain to be a reduction in the prices of many commodities, the expensiveness of which today contributes materially to the high cost of living.

Economic Demoralization.

"It has been assiduously stated late in many quarters in the United States the bacis cause of economic demoralization throughout Europe and consequently in the United States the basic cause of economic terms imposed upon Germany. We are told that the peace treaty ties up Germany financially and commercially in such a way that she cannot produce or earn or pay; that, in turn, she cannot square indemnity accounts with France, and that France, in turn, cannot pay off her indebtedness either to England or America. Thus, it is argued, it all goes back to the 'impossible' conditions to which Germany has been subjected. Few people are aware that there is a very subtle and astute German propaganda throughout Europe and the United States based on arguments like this. The idea, of course, is to accomplish a softening of the terms which Germany has subscribed. The argument should not be taken seriously. It has no foundation in fact. The international economic upheaval cannot be labeled 'Made in Germany.' It is the inexorable consequence of the general world turmoil since 1914."

FRIENDSHIP CHURCH CLOSES INSTITUTE

The Bible institute that has been in session at Friendship Baptist church for the past week came to a close no Friday evening with the final lecture of Dr. Lewis W. Johnson, of Lynchburg Va., on "The Bible and Health."

This morning at 11 o'clock, Dr. E. R. Carter will deliver his last sermon on "The Prodigal Son." W. J. Trent will sing a special selection for the occasion. Beginning Monday evening, Dr. King, of Virginia, will preach his first sermon in the revival that will follow for the next ten days. The public is invited to be present on each evening at 7:30 o'clock.

HELD ON CHARGE OF CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD U. S.

Columbus, Ga., February 7.—(Special.)—E. B. Heck and J. S. Adams, civilians, who have been employed at the post exchange at Camp Benning, where merchandise of various kinds is sold, were arraigned today before United States Commissioner Brown charged with conspiracy to defraud the government out of $8,000. Specifically they are charged with having misappropriated certain money and clothing that were the property of the post exchange.

A preliminary trial was set for February 13 and the two men were assessed $5,000 bond each, pending their hearings. They did not give the bond and were committed to jail.

RAILWAY CARS LOOTED BY MASTER THIEVES

New York, February 7.—Wholesale looting of merchandise in transit upon the railroads of the United States caused a loss of approximately $45,000,000 in 1919, according to United States railroad administration statistics.

This is estimated to be more than double the losses sustained in any pre-war year. There has been a steadily increasing number of packages stolen and the organizations combatting the thieves have been called to meet an increased ingenuity exercised in diverting goods from their owners.

A technique of robbery has been developed so highly that the methods of "master thieves" are similar in the United States, England, France, Italy and Argentina, according to a recent report of the United States Chamber of Commerce in Argentina. Thief hunters here, however, are inclined to discredit that organization's belief that a "widespread international organization" is at work stealing merchandise.

Substitution is the usual method used by the robbers. Sometimes boxes supposed to contain velvets are found at their destination to be filled with calico or other cheaper grades of cloth, but as a rule waste paper is found. The silk industry has been one of those most severely hit.

The jewelers, who have always been looked upon as easy prey for thieves, fared better last year by approximately 50 per cent than in the previous year, it was said at the Jewelers' Protective union. Definite figures were declined concerning the ratio of losses to the total volume of business, on the ground that it "might encourage robbers," when they find out what a vast volume of business they are missing. Most of the losses, it was said, were sustained in goods sent by registered mail or express.

RADIO AMATEURS TO LISTEN TODAY FOR SCOUT NEWS

Radio amateurs of Atlanta 'll be on the job today to listen for the broadcast messages to be sent by several of the most important of the navy radio stations concerning the Boy Scout Good Turn week. The braodcast will be sent out by the following stations:

Nah (New York), on 1,500 meters at 9:30 a. m.

Nam (Hampton Roads), on 1,500 at 9:30 p. m.

Nat (New Orleans), on 600 meters at 9:30 p. m.

Naj (Great Lakes), on 476 meters at 7:30 p. m.

San Francisco at 9:30 p. m. on 600 meters.

I:n the membership of the Atlanta Radio club there are several men who are and have been members of the Atlanta scouts.

H. E. Bussey, president of the Atlanta Radio club, requests all members of the club who are able to get these stations to try for them. The received message should be sent to the local scout headquarters in the Chamber of Commerce building to be forwarded to the national headquarters.

ADORED SOCIETY AND FACES MUSIC FOR TAKING $50,000

Chicago, February 7. — Rose Schweiburg, $25 a week cashier, who until recently divided her time with one of Chicago's dashing, wealthy social sets, posing as "Monda Rose," came back from Canada today to explain a shortage of $50,000 in the accounts of the company for which she worked. A detective accompanied her. She was turned over to the state's attorney for investigation.

"If there's any music," said Monda Rose, "I'm willing to face it. I have profited some, but not in an illegal manner. If there's any money missing, somebody else has it. I haven't."

"I simply adore society," she continued. "I... ago I used to watch the well-dressed people and envy girls who rode... drove smart rigs or did any of ... attractive things.

"I made up ... mind then and never have lost th... vision, that some day I would be well dressed and that when the time came I would have read enough and observed enough to be able to maintain my place and be certain of myself in any company."

STUART HAS DECLINED I. C. COMMISSION PLACE

Richmond Va., February 7.—Former Governor Henry C. Stuart has declined the appointment as a member of the interstate commerce commission. The announcement of his refusal was made this afternoon by Major Alexander Forward, who was private secretary to Mr. Stuart while the latter was governor of Virginia.

Washington, February 7.—Representative Moore, democrat, of Virginia, a close friend of Mr. Stuart, said today:

"The appointment was made without Governor Stuart's knowledge or any previous intimation to him" Mr. Moore said. "In declining he simply adheres to the purpose not to resume official duties which he expressed at the expiration of his term as governor. The action of the president which was entirely on his own motion, indicates the high esteem in which he holds Governor Stuart."

SUITS FOR $175,000 FILED ON SATURDAY

Suits aggregating $175,000 for alleged personal damage were filed Saturday in the superior court by Attorneys Westmoreland & Smith.

John Matthews, Jr., a youth, asked for $75,000 damages from the Georgia Railway and Power company on the grounds that he was run over by a street car, which fractured his skull. His father, J. C. Matthews, sued for $10,000, declaring the injury had so affected the boy's brain that he had been forced to take him out of school.

A second huit against the power company was filed by Mrs. Sarah E. Garr, who asked for $20,000 for alleged injuries she received while alighting from a car.

J. B. Osborn sued the power company, J. M. Rowan and J. M. Rowan, Jr., of Lovejoy, Ga., for $20,000. Osborn claimed he was struck by an auto driven by young Rowan as he was alighting from a trolley car.

Pierce Turner asks $20,000 from Dr. Hardegree for injuries he claimed he received by the doctor's automobile.

Mrs. L. L. Dobbs and her daughter, Mrs. Kate D. Crouch, brought suit for $25,000 and $10,000, respectively, against T. D. Warren and others as the result of an automobile accident, in which they declared they were struck by an automobile at Marietta and Forsyth streets.

STATE CAMPAIGNS FOR CONGRESSMEN OPEN TOMORROW

At Metter, in the First District of Georgia, a Democrat and Republican Candidate Will Speak.

CONGRESSIONAL RACES OVER STATE REVIEWED

Georgia Said to Have Working Delegation in House, With Good Men Aspiring for the Places.

By James A. Hollomon.
(By Constitution Leased Wire.)

Washington, February 7.—The congressional campaigns in Georgia will be formally opened in the first district Monday at Metter, in Candler county. Judge Walter Shepherd, of Claxton, who is the only democrat who has formally announced against the incumbent, Representative J. W. Overstreet, of Screven county, will speak, as will also Colonel E. S. Fuller, of Savannah, who will run in the general election as a republican. Congressman Overstreet is at his congressional duties and will not enter the campaign until such time as legislative exigencies will admit. It is said that Judge Shepherd, who has made two races before for congress, will remain on the bench in the Atlantic circuit, during his congressional campaign, which must continue if he remains in the race until September, the legally fixed state primary month. This may or may not operate against him at the polls. As an abstract proposition, with no specific reference to Judge Shepherd, whom everybody admits is a most excellent man and jurist, it is unfortunate that judges serving on the bench are ever personally mixed up in elective politics.

Just how close the race in the first will develop remains to be seen. That Overstreet is a strong man with a good congressional record is too firmly established to be lightly passed up in forecasting the voice of the primary.

Park Unopposed.

In the second district, there is as usual, talk of opposition to Judge Frank Park, the present representative, but it has not developed, and probably will not. He is a hard man to beat, and there doesn't seem at present to be any fixed determination on the par tof any of his aspiring constituents to tackle the job.

Judge Charles R. Crisp, of Americus, the representative from the third, usually has opposition, and has it again this year in the well-known attorney and one-time spokesman for Thomas E. Watson, J. Gordon Jones, of Cordele. Mr. Jones is very popular perhaps in some sections of the district, and has some personal and political friends in every section, but it is hardly probable that the democratic voters of the third will fail to return the only southeastern member who is on the ways and means committee, and thus in a position of advantage in congress that a new member would necessarily have to train for years to acquire.

Wright Without Opponent.

Representative W. C. Wright, of Newnan, does not have announced or even seriously contemplated opposition as yet. Mr. Wright, though a young member in service, has pushed rapidly to the front and is considered by older members of both sides as one of the strong men from the south.

In the fifth, Representative William D. Upshaw, of Atlanta, has no announced opposition for a second term. Mr. Upshaw has been an attentive congressman, ever ready to aid anybody and any good interest in his district, and has won much praise for his vigorous position on all the great moral issues.

Representative Wise, of the sixth, will probably have no opposition. He is a member of the committee on military affairs, a clear thinker and a quiet, hard-working member who is hard to beat, as ex-Senator Ogden Persons, of Forsyth, found out in 1918.

Representative Gordon Lee, of the seventh, has opposition in Solicitor General Claude Porter of Rome, a most excellent young man, vigorous prosecutor and good speaker. I think that Porter has either made his formal announcement, or announced that he would announce.

Previous Opposition.

Gordon Lee has had opposition from Rome before, when Judge Moses Wright ran against him; Judge Fite also ran against him on one occasion. It is not my purpose here to forecast that Solicitor Porter's fate at the polls will possibly be the same as the distinguished jurists who preceded him as candidates, but I do say that unless Gordon Lee voluntarily retires, when he quits representing the seventh district, in my judgment, he will either be called to a higher office in Georgia or to a higher court beyond the valley. Lee has been in near on to fourteen years, and is now the ranking democrat on the committee on agriculture, and if the democrats control the sixty-seventh congress, he will be the chairman.

Judge Brand, the eighth district represetntive, has no announced opposition, and it is not probable he will have any. For several weeks some of the papers in the district intimated that Clark county's well-known and popular legislator, L. C. Brown, might enter the race, but Mr. Brown, ...en confronted with choosing bet...en continued business prosperity on one side and a political campaign on the other, very wisely clung to the former. He has formally announced he will not run. There is some talk of Attorney Tom Shackelford, but that is only guesswork. Let me say that the eighth district never had a more active congressman than its incumbent, or one more zealous of the interests of his constituents.

Bell's Announcement.

Congressman Thomas M. Bell, of the nith, has announced for the past several years that the first year he was re-elected without opposition he would voluntarily retire at the end of the term. And he meant it and means it yet, but just as sure as election years roll around, two or three aspirants go gunning for his seat. He is serving his fourteenth year, and yet there is no disposition to let him retire on March 4, 1922, on his sacred promises. It is understood ex-Marshal Howard Thompson, of Gainesville, will run, and there is talk of ex-legislator Davenport, of Gainesville, and Attorney John Kelley, of Lawrenceville, also entering the race. Also, Miss Lipscomb, of Rabun county, is threatening to run. Although Georgia has no equal suffrage by state law, there is no constitutional inhibition against a woman running for congress if she chooses. At any rate, when the roll is called on the sixty-seventh congress it is safe to say Bell will be in the first column, as now.

Apprehension in Tenth.

There is a great dealof apprehension about the tenth district apparently by reason of the close race in 1918 between Representative Carl Vinson and Thomas E. Watson, the general impression being that State Senator Sam L. Olive, of Augusta, will run this year. Mr. Watson will throwhis influence to the Augusta candidate. I doubt seriously that Olive will run. He is a strong man and a good man, and the fact that he has the friendship of Thomas E. Watson does not make him less worthy as a democrat, in my judgment, but Carl Vinson is in better political shape to win in 1920 than in 1918, and if he defeated the big master in 1918, is it not probable that he can defeat the master's attorney ni 1920? At any rate, Vinson is a good congressman, with a good record, and Olive—strong man that he is—will ahve to speed up to catch him.

Lankford Goes Back.

In the eleventh district Judge Lankford is serving his first term and will probably not be molested this time. He is making a good working member and is not forgetting to keep his fences well built up in his district.

In the twelfth Attorney Roscoe Peacock, of Eastman, may run against Judge W. W. Larsen, of Dublin, the incumbent. It will be recalled that Peacock resigned from the state senate in 1917 and entered the officers' training camp. He subsequently served in France. He is an able young man with a good war and civil record. In battling Larsen he is up against one of the most faithful members of the delegation whose voting record is without criticism, and whose close attention to duty is almost proverbial.

And that is the situation as it stands today, with good men in office and good men aspirnig to supplant them. Georgia's delegation in the house as a whole is not noisy, nor is it filling The Congressional Record daily with useless if not senseless literature, but it is a working delegation and as strong as any in the southeast.

HOME THRIFT CLUBS WILL BE ORGANIZED

Atlanta is expected to lead the southeastern states in the organization of Home Circle Thrift clubs and the test will begin this week. Some 30,000 leaflets entitled "A Message to Mother," have been sent to the homes of the city through the schools. At intervals of a few days other leafets directed to the Father will be sent out in the same way.

In the meantime, an important movement will be launched by the women's organizations of the city, led by Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, director of the woman's work for the war loan organization of the sixth district, in conference with the heads of women's organizations.

The importance of this challenge of Atlanta's leadership will be seen when it is realized that more than 150 counties in the sixth federal reserve district have already taken up this movement and through the superintendents of the schools in the counties and cities of that territory 15,000 teachers have been enlisted in this work, with the result that the thrift message has gone to a half million homes already. By the middle of March the number will probably exceed a million.

Business men are taking a lively interest in this movement and have expressed themselves to the public through the newspapers to that effect. Already more than a hundred editors have taken up the campaigns locally and are pushing them vigorously.

It is a general expression among business men, editors and school superintendents that the plan to organize a thrift club in every home is the most practical and far-reaching that the government has yet devised to establish thrift on a practical basis. It is realized that the home, after all, must be the headquarters of the thrift movement, with the school to furnish instruction and the press and pulpit for inspiration. Five state superintendents of education have already declared that the time has come when thrift should be taught in the schools as regularly and persistently as arithmetic and there is reason to believe that this view will be generally adopted.

NO COTTON EMBARGO LAID BY GREAT BRITAIN

Washington, February 7.—The state department was informed today that no embargo on cotton importations has been put into effect by the British government and that such a measure would, under a recent court decision, be impossible except by act of parliament.

It is considered probable, however, the department announced, that abnormal exchange rates might reduce greatly importations from the United States and lead to voluntary agreements among private importers to stop shipments temporarily.

Middle Class Union To Oppose Capitalists And Organized Labor

New York, February 7.—The Middle Class Union of New York State, the first organization of its kind in the state, was today granted a certificate of incorporation in the Brooklyn supreme court.

The membership of the organization, according to Joseph Wolff, a lawyer, and one of the incorporators, will consist of "that host of refined, intelligent, but unorganized individuals who are neither labor unionists, politicians nor capitalists." This body of people "is the most powerful in all states," he added, but lacks the "force of concerted effort and will become extinct unless some relief is afforded in the shape of organization."

"The members of labor unions receive large incomes," said Mr. Wolff. "Capitalists are reaping huge profits, but the middle class suffers in silence. Its wages have only been slightly increased; nothing in comparison to the increase in the cost of living."

ASQUITH URGES CUT IN GERMAN INDEMNITY

London, February 7.—Former Premier Asquith, who is contesting the seat in parliament fo rthe Paisley district, said in a speech last night:

"Speaking with a full sense of my responsibility, I am disposed to believe, after making proper allowances for what is needed to start Germany's industrial life again, that £2,000,000,000 is the outside indemnity obtainable from Germany. If I were the chancellor of the exchequer, I would write off anything beyond this as a bad and doubtful asset."

Mr. Asquith also advocated it would be better to forego loans to Great Britain's allies than to cripple them.

Sir James Grant Dead.

Ottawa, February 7.—Sir James Grant, widely known physician and sole survivor of the first Canadian federal parliament, died here yesterday, aged 89, death resulting from a broken hip. His writings on tuberculosis and "How to Live 100 Years," attracted attention in ...

BRITISH ATTITUDE ON EXTRADITION STIRRING FRANCE

After Insisting on Demanding Trial of Alleged War Criminals, Paris Says Britain Now Favors Modification.

ALLIES ARE TO WAIT ACTION BY GERMANY

France Is Insisting on Fulfillment of Terms of the Versailles Treaty as Written—Question Now Up to Germany.

Paris, February 7.—Astonishment has been caused in French circles by a change in attitude on the part of the British government regarding the extradition of Germans accused of violations of the laws of war.

While it was understood Great Britain was the most insistent of all powers represented at the peace conference in demanding the trial of former Emperor William and other prominent Germans, information has been received that the British are showing a tendency to leave the initiative as to further measures in the process of extradition to others.

It was said yesterday that Premier Lloyd-George objected only to the form of the covering note, but Baron Birkenhead, lord chancellor of England, is understood to have made it clear the British government favored a radical modification of the list in order that an agreement with Germany might be reached.

Premier Millerand declared in the chamber of deputies last evening the allies would not evacuate the left bank of the Rhine until Germany had fulfilled all the terms of the Versailles treaty.

List to Be Delivered.

Delivery to the German government by the French charge in Berlin of the list of Germans whose extradition is demanded by the allies is the proper course to pursue in the existing circumstances, the council of ambassadors decided today. Its action was made known through an official communique, which read:

"The council of ambassadors is unanimously of the opinion that the list should be delivered to the German government by the charge d'affaires of France in the name of the allied powers as soon as possible."

It is understood in the discussion of the question today the ambassadors took the view that the entire question is now up to Germany and that further steps by the allies should await action by the German government.

The issuance of the communique was taken as an indication that there was to be a restriction upon the sources of of information of the council's official doings, and caused much indignation.

A later official statement stated that the council at the morning sitting drew up the text of the note to accompany the list of accused persons.

Official List Issued.

The official list of those whose extradition is demanded by the allies was issued by the foreign office tonight without comment. The text of the original covering note and of the new note referring to Baron von Larsner's refusal to accept the list were not made public.

A paper-bound book of more than 200 pages contains the names of the 890 persons or groups, with their rank and accusation against them. In many cases where names are not known a general description of the duties of the accused is given.

Four pages are devoted to Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General Ludendorff, the same accusations serving for both.

The British list contains charges against 97 members and groups, the French 344, the Italian 29, Belgian 334, Polish 51, Rumanian 41 and the Jugo-Slav 4. This totals 900, but there are a few duplications.

Ten camp commandants are asked for in the British list. They were in charge at St. Amand, Denain, Ecoust, Fort de Flines, Laventie, Marchiennes, Marquion, Maruillies, Orchies and Salome.

The list of persons and groups who are designated by their rank or description of their duties because their names are not known, number 142.

ALLIES DEMAND TWELVE ADMIRALS OF GERMAN NAVY

Berlin, February 7.—Twelve admirals, high seas fleet commanders, thirty U-boat captains and numerous other active officers of the German navy are included in the list of Germans whose extradition is demanded by the entente powers. The names of virtually all the officials on the naval home and high seas staffs are found in the list.

Admiral von Mueller, chief of the secret naval cabinet, was permanently attached to great headquarters, where he was counted among former Emperor William's personal confidential advisers. In addition the allies demand Admiral von Tirpitz, Admiral von Capelle and Admiral von Trotha, who were successively secretaries of the navy.

Admiralty officers who will discuss the list charge that the wholesale demand for German naval officers indicates the entente's desire to "permanently paralyze German naval aspirations" and the presence of names like those of Admiral von Tirpitz and Admiral von Mueller is ridiculed.

Von Tirpitz Never Active.

"Admiral von Tirpitz," said an official today, "was never active at the front during the war and never even participated to the extent of commanding a gunboat."

He declared Admiral von Mueller was an executive official who merely represented the admiralty at great headquarters.

...ed the Flanders naval base and it was under his jurisdiction that Captain Fryatt, later executed, was captured.

Out of a total of 500 German submarine commanders, the entente powers have called for only thirty, who, presumably, are suspected of having exceeded their legitimate instructions. The admiralty admitted losing 200 U-boats, and it is estimated 160 were left at the close of the conflict.

Commander Boeker is an aviator who attempted a sensational Zeppelin flight to the German colony in the heart of Africa. Officials are unable to account for the absence of the names of Zeppelin ocmmanders who bombed London, in view of the fact that the naval officers were demanded chiefly by Great Britain.

Captain Nerger, whose name was included in the list, was commander of the German commerce raider Wolf.

Few parliamentary leaders in Berlin today would venture any opinion as to what action would be taken but were inclined to be skeptical in regard to the seriousness of the allied demand for extradition. They were inclined to believe it to be the prelude of a demand for a staggering indemnity, or an allied move in some other direction.

Absence of Some Names.

The Morgen Post notes the absence from the list of many names that might have been expected. It points out, as an instance, that the name of Captain Sauerweig, commonly charged with having been actively identified with the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, does not appear. The fact that the list mentioned the Grand Duke of Hesse has provoked surprise, inasmuch as he is generally regarded as being antimilitarist and that he spent only a single day at the front.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, former vice chancellor, asserted today at the trial of the libel suit brought against him by Mathias Erzberger that he would prove Erzberger, during the critical days at Weimar, when the question of signing the Versailles treaty was acute, claimed to be in possession of definite information that the entente would recede from its position on the extradition issue.

The Pan-Germanic Deutsche Zeitung calls upon all holders of the iron cross to "wear them as a mute protest against this miserable demand, but with flaming eyes and in the proud consciousness that we were victors in hundreds of battles."

Political leaders predicted that the government would have united parliamentary support in its attitude on the extradition issue even to the extent that the independents would desist from open opposition or heckling.

Independent leaders who discussed the situation with the Associated Press declared the government could on no condition yield to the demand for extradition if only because of the physical obstacles. Outside the party's ranks it appears to be well known that the radicals are not inclined to consider assuming the reins of government with the extradition question pending.

Radicals May Join.

If the national assembly is called the radicals, it is expceted, will play a passive role, and some believe they may even join in a formal protest against the entente demand.

The conservatives and national liberals are expected to exceed even the coalition parties in their demonstration of patriotic fervor.

The Vossiche Zeitung reports that the note accompanying the list of names of the Germans accused by the allies of war crimes will be delivered by the French charge d'affaires, M. de Marcilly. According to the newspaper, it is reported in diplomatic circles the note maintains the principle of punishment of the guilty, but it is so drafted as to admit of the possibility of negotiations.

Baron Kurt von Lersner, who refused to deliver to his government the allied extradition list, and resigned as head of the German peace delegation at Paris, arrived here from Cologne.

The Deutsche Zeitung quotes the German Officers' association and the National Association of German Officers as having made the following declaration:

"We German officers cover with our lives the proposed sacrifices to our enemies. We demand firm cooperation from the entire German people—men, women and children, who must realize that it now is a matter of the life of each individual and a matter of the continued existence of the German nation. No traitor may conceal himself among us."

ROBERT WALKER DIES SATURDAY AFTERNOON

Deceased Was One of Atlanta's Best Known Constructors.

Robert Murdoch Walker, 55 years of age, progressive Atlanta citizen and constructor of some of the largest buildings in Atlanta, died Saturday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock at his residence, 1371 Peachtree road. The funeral services will probably be held Monday. The exact hour will be announced later by H. M. Patterson & Son.

Mr. Walker was one of the best-known Atlanta civil engineers. He graduated with first honors in civil engineering at Citadel college, Charleston, S. C. On taking up engineering work in this city, he superintended the construction of the Auditorium, the Majestic hotel, the Masonic temple, The Journal building, the Capital City club, the Atlanta National bank, the Healey building and other large structures.

He was formerly connected with the firm of Gude & Walker. He was a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, of the Sigma Nu fraternity and of the All Saints' church, in which he took an active interest.

Mr. Walker is survived by his wife, three daughters, Misses Katherine, Emily and Murdoch Walker; one son, Revenel Walker; two sisters, Miss Hal Walker, of Charleston, S. C., and Miss Mary H... ...cas, and one brother Rev. Be...am Walker, of Sumter, S. C.

450 NEW 'FLU' CASES REPORTED SATURDAY

Total Is Five Less Than That Received Here Friday.

The number of influenza cases reported to the city board of health Saturday showed a slight decrease from Friday, though no reports were received after n... The total for Saturday was ... new cases, as against 455 on ...ay.

Summary of new cases for last week is as follows: Monday, 91; Tuesday, 135; Wednesday, 218; Thursday, 508; Friday, 455; Saturday, 450, making a total for the week of 1,854 new cases.

Deaths from influenza have been remarkably few thus far, and health officials regard the situation as by no means alarming. Exercise of precaution in the rules of living is urged by Dr. J. P. Kennedy, city healthy officer, as a preventive of the disease.

CHARRED BODY OF AGED NEGRO WOMAN FOUND

The dead and badly burned body of Mary Thompson, a 70-year-old negro woman, was found in her room at the rear of 54 Connally street early Saturday morning by neighbors. Her clothes were completely burned from her body. An upturned lamp near the body led police officials to believe that the negro woman had accidentally knocked the ...

Trees to Be Planted For Georgia Writers In "Author's Grove"

Writers to Be Honored on Georgia Day, When Big Celebration Is Planned by Local Clubwomen.

Arrangements have nearly been completed for the celebration of Georgia day, when Georgia authors will be honored by the planting of trees in the Authors' grove in Piedmont park. The scene of the Authors' grove is just inside the Fourteenth street entrance to the park. A large crowd is expected to be present. No card will be issued for admittance. The general public is invited to attend the exercises.

The program will include two speeches and a song written by an Atlanta woman and named for the Georgia state flower. Mayor Key will render the principal address, and D. F. Gillespie, park commissioner, will give a short talk. "Cherokee Rose," the song, written by Miss Kate Harralson, of Atlanta, and dedicated to all of the club women of Georgia, will be sung by about five hundred school children from the Atlanta public schools.

The idea of adopting the Cherokee rose originated with Mrs. Augustus Moore, mother of Mrs. Lollie Belle Wylie, president of the Atlanta Writers' club. Mrs. Wylie first made the suggestion of the Authors' grove, and it was mainly through her efforts that she has seen her idea carried into effect. The first tree to be placed in the grove was in honor and memory of Jaques Futrelle, the Georgia author who lost his life with the sinking of the Titanic. This colossal pillar of foliage has stood silently and serenely as a sentinel, marking the first move of a movement to bring lasting memory to the literary genius of the state. This solitary tree will receive company Georgia day, February 12, when other Georgia literary celebrities will be thus remembered.

The list of authors will include many of the most famous southern poets, novelists and story writers who have at different times been contributors to The Constitution. In this list can be seen Henry W. Grady, Bill Arp, Joel Chandler Harris, Lucian Lamar Knight, Frank L. Stanton, Charles W. Hubner and Mrs. William Lawson Peel.

In addition to the list of trees to be planted for the various authors who have been previously announced, the Atlanta chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy will plant an oak tree for Mildred Rutherford, former historian general of the U. D. C., while Miss Virginia Arnold, who is the founder of the Daughters of 1812. Miss Arnold is a sister of Miss Ruby Arnold and Lowry Arnold, of Atlanta. She was formerly one of the most beautiful and most lovely belles who reigned in Atlanta society.

REAL FILM BURGLAR

Parisian Had "Clients" Both Day and Night.

(The Constitution—London Times — Philadelphia Public Ledger Service—Copyright, 1920.)

London, February 7.—The perfected burglar of the cinematographs has a rival in the person of a young Montmartois, who, by visiting houses under the guise of a man to look at the electric light, has managed for some months to live in the lap of luxury. He has now to answer 113 charges of burglary.

Disdaining the unpleasant hours of darkness, in which gentlemen of his profession usually trouble their clients, he used the day to visit the biggest houses on the book of onetime employer, saying he had come to inspect the circuit plugs.

"This is very serious," he would usually say to the maid. "Cut off the current at the main at once."

Fear of a sudden and disastrous accident gave wings to the housemaid, who immediately disappeared into the depths of the kitchen to execute his orders. A minute was sufficient for him to fill his toolbag with the valuable trifles that adorn every drawing room.

On her return the imaginary repairs had been completed, and the young man, receiving heartflet thanks for having saved the house from a terrible fire, with a tip in proportion to the good work, left the house.

By that short cut to wealth he gained his living. At nightfall he donned a stylish suit and, with a flower in his buttonhole and a fat cigar between his lips, strolled forth from his humble dwelling to enjoy the delights of a chic restaurant and the music hall.

DETZER IS ACQUITTED OF CRUELTY CHARGES

New York, February 7.—Simultaneously with the announceemnt at Governor's Island that Captain Karl Detzer had been acquitted by a courtmartial of charges of cruelty to American soldiers at LeMans, it became known that the exonerated officer had received theratening letters warning him not to show himself in certain middle western cities.

Captain Detzer was handed a letter from Lieutenant General Robert Bullard, commander of the department of the east, informing him that the general court-martial which, since December 10, 1919, has been hearing evidence of his alleged brutality tooverseas men, had found him "not guilty on all charges and on all specifications." The court of officers, several days ago, reached a verdict in less than ten minutes. The finding, however, was withheld until today.

YOUNGEST MOONSHINER HELD AT JACKSONVILLE

Jacksonville, Fla., February 7.—Believed to be the youngest moonshiner ever caught, C. J. Beasley, a 16-year-old boy, is in custody of the county probation officer today. He was arrested yesterday when officers went to his sister's home to serve some civil papers, and scenting the odor of mash, hunted down the smell, discovering a home-made distilling apparatus in operation and a quantity of mash prepared for distilling. The boy declared he had no knowledge of wrongdoing as he was unable to read or write.

INCREASE IN BIRTHS REPORTED IN FRANCE

New York, February 7.—France has no fear of being depopulated in view of her greatly increased birth rate, Ambassador Jules J. Jusserand declared in an address last night at the annual dinner of the Alliance Francaise. He said the rapid increase in births had made it necessary to build additional maternity hospitals.

LIST OF TRUANT BOYS WILL BE GIVEN DYKES

Following a request from Superintendent of Schools W. F. Dykes that the police in this city aid in enforcing the compulsory education law, Chief Beavers Saturday prepared a list of names of boys who were caught by the police violating the compulsory school law, and will turn their names over to ...

TRACING THE CASH IN NEWBERRY CASE

Woman Stenographer Testifies That She Saw Bunches of Wrapped Bills in a Box.

Grand Rapids, Mich., February 7.—Mrs. Annabelle Hamilton, one of the head stenographers in the Newberry campaign headquarters at Detroit, testified today in the election conspiracy trial of the Michigan senator and 122 others.

Fashionably gowned, gloved, hatted and veiled, Mrs. Hamilton answered questions of counsel for nearly two hours.

She said that Truman H. Newberry received letters concerning the 1918 senatorial campaign from his Detroit headquarters, and the manager of the campaign used Newberry's letter box when in New York, according to testimony given at the elections conspiracy trial here today. The testimony came from Mrs. Annabelle Hamilton, one of the chiefs of the stenographic force of the Newberry campaign committee.

Considered Strong Link.

The evidence was considered by the prosecution as one of the strongest links it has thus far forged in the chain by which is sought the binding of the 123 defendants into a common purpose to violate federal election laws. It went unchallenged on cross-examination, although other portions of Mrs. Hamilton's testimony was subjected to a heavy cross-fire from Martin W. Littleton, one of the chief counsels for the defense.

Mrs. Hamilton was on the stand a goodly portion of the single Saturday session. She gave the jury an inside glimpse into the Detroit headquarters, touched on its finances and told of "a brown tin box" in the vault, in which she saw "bunches of wrapped-up bills."

The witness said she had organized the night force of stenographers when the girls on day duty could not care for the work that was piling up. She said she asked B. Frank Emery how much to pay these girls, and was told "not to spare expense." She gave them 50 cents an hour.

Mrs. Hamilton also brought the Helme candidacy on the democratic primary ticket into the case again. She said William J. Mickel, democratic defendant, told her he would put up a sufficiently weak opponent for Newberry "if he had to run himself."

Regardless of the Money.

Frank Withey, a former schoolmate of Clifford Sibben, told him Newberry would be elected "regardless of the money," and that "Newberry and his family" were financing the campaign.

Other witnesses today included Charles S. Potts and C. R. Higbee, member and clerk of the grand jury which returned the indictments in the case. Both men were subjected to close questioning by George E. Nichols, for the defense.

Potts was recalled first for cross-examination and George E. Nichols took up the questioning of the defense.

Potts recalled that a Mr. Fitch was mentioned by John H. Harris as having received $30 or $40. Further questions brought this from Potts:

"I remember this distinctly; that Judge Harris said he received in all $1,200; was asked to account for only his personal expenses in Charlevoix county and made a return of $71."

"Was this an important matter in your mind?" asked Mr. Nichols.

"Yes, sir."

Asked for the Notes.

The attorney had the witness repeat his best recollection of the exact language of the notes from the grand jury records he had read before going on the stand, and then asked the court that the notes be turned over to the defense.

"It is wholly unimportant whether any particular statement was in the notes or not," said Judge Sessions.

"These notes were used only to refresh the witness' recollection, and were for this purpose only."

The witness was asked to match his recollection with Mr. Nichols' version of the Corliss and Davis testimony. At times he recalled some statements as having been made, but at others could not do so.

"Did Mr. Davis say his expenses ran from $30 to $35 a week, and that he never received any money from Paul King personally?" asked Mr. Nichols.

"He said he got his money from Mr. Emery or Mr. Turner," replied the witness.

"Were these men asked what their purposes and intent were in undertaking the campaign work?"

"They were not," said Potts. He was then excused and Higbee was recalled.

Higbee remembered that Joshua Boyd and a "Mr. Smith" were before the grand jury. Higbee remembered Harris told about his visit to McKee's office on his first Detroit trip, and he told King his private affairs and activities in war campaign work were taking so much time that he could not devote much effort to the Newberry campaign.

Providing the Money.

Mr. Nichols asked the witness to recall that Harris had explained what items the $71 represented, but he could not.

"Do you recall that Harris said King told him Newberry's friends would provide enough money to take care of the campaign?"

"I do not recall it."

"Will you say he did not?"

"I will not say that."

Mr. Nichols managed to obtain a look at the notes Higbee made of Terry Corliss' testimony after the witness said he had not read all of them on his redirect examination. He handed them to Martin W. Littleton.

"I thought you wished the notes for the purpose of cross-examination," said the court.

"So de do," said Mr. Littleton. "I am using them so as to suggest points to Mr. Nichols and save time."

"Very well," said Judge Sessions.

A moment later Mr. Nichols handed the notes back to the witness.

Annabelle Hamilton, a Detroit stenographer, told of work at the Newberry headquarters. She received $40 a week and hired twenty or more girls for night work at 50 cents an hour, either Emery or Turner paying the salaries.

She said this was money in a box kept locked in the office vault; that she had seen Emery or Turner handle it, and she had seen "bunches of wrapped bills in the box."

GUY SPIKER TO WED KNOWLES GIRL TODAY

Fall River, Mass., February 7.—Guy S. Spiker, of Baltimore, finnce of Miss Emily Knowlas, the young English woman who came to this country with her child, of which Spiker's brother, Lieutenant Perley Spiker, is the father, indicated today his marriage with Miss Knowles would take place here tomorrow. Returning after a hasty trip to Washington, where immigration officials said they had no objection to the marriage, Spiker went to the city hall and arranged for delivery to him tomorrow of the marriage license. He planned to leave here tomorrow night for his home in Bal...

THE CONSTITUTION
ESTABLISHED 1868.
The Standard Southern Newspaper.
Published Daily. Sunday. Tri-Weekly
CLARK HOWELL
Editor and General Manager.
Directors: Clark Howell, Roby Robinson, Albert Howell, Jr., E. E. Black, H. W. Grady.

THE SOUTH'S STANDARD NEWSPAPER · CONSTITUTION · WISDOM JUSTICE MODERATION · ESTABLISHED 1868

Entered at the postoffice at Atlanta as second-class mail matter.
Telephone Main 5000.
ATLANTA, GA., February 8, 1920.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

	1 Wk.	1 Mo.	3 Mos.	6 Mos.	1 Yr.
Daily and Sunday ...	20c	90c.	$2.50	$5.00	$9.50
Daily	16c	70c	2.00	4.00	7.50
Sunday ...	7c	30c	.90	1.75	3.25

Single Copies—Daily, 5c. Sunday—7c.

J. R. HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole advertising manager for all territory outside of Atlanta.

The Constitution Washington office is at New Ebbitt House, corner of Fourteenth and F streets, N. W. Mr. J. A. Hollomon, correspondent.

THE CONSTITUTION is on sale in New York city by 2 p. m. the day after issue. It can be had: Hotaling's Newsstands, Broadway and Forty-second street (Times building corner); Thirty-eighth street and Broadway, and Twenty-ninth street and Broadway.

The Constitution is not responsible for advance payments to out-of-town local carriers, dealers or agents.

Member of the Associated Press.
The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use of publication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

RISK AT CROSSINGS.

A "safety specialist" in the employ of the Southern Pacific railroad company has reduced to figures exactly the chances an automobilist takes in attempting to cross a railroad track with an oncoming train in sight.

Needless to say, the chances are better for the locomotive—although some automobiles do, of course, get across!

A passenger train approaching a crossing at full speed and still a quarter of a mile away, says this calculator, will cover the remaining distance in eighteen seconds; if half a mile away, it will flash past in 36 seconds.

He points out that it requires a wait of only a fraction of a minute to permit the train to pass; while, on the other hand, "eighteen seconds allows too small a margin to escape an accident if in shifting gears the engine stops or anything goes wrong."

Hardly a day passes without its ghastly quota of accidents occasioned by drivers of automobiles preferring to gamble their lives that nothing will go wrong to waiting the fraction of a minute necessary to remove all semblance of danger.

Once in a while, according to the statistics covering the whole country—a driver of an automobile, perhaps with passengers in his car, approaches a railroad crossing with such speed, and with such utter disregard of danger and of the primal law of nature that he crashes into the side of a moving train that happens to be over the crossing. Only recently such an accident occurred in the vicinity of Atlanta.

There is only one way for the autoist to play absolutely safe in crossing a railroad track, and that is to know that if there is a train in sight it is **going away from**, instead of coming toward, **the crossing!**

Under any circumstances, regardless of the necessity for haste, it is the part of prudence to risk the loss of a few seconds or a few minutes, for that matter, than to take a chance upon being summarily catapulted into eternity.

TEACHING AND WASHING.

The Portland Oregonian gives an account of a meeting of teachers and the board of education in an Oregon community a few days ago, the topic under discussion being the H. C. L. and teachers' pay.

"'But, Mrs. Wissinger,' spoke up one of the young women teachers the report reads, 'if you were to take in washing, you would get $6 a day against we teachers' $5,' and again there was laughter."

Whether the "laughter" was occasioned by the young woman's peculiar use of English or by the point she drove home, the news reporter does not say.

But in either event it was not a "laughing matter."

In the first place, for a young woman professing qualification to teach grammar and the correct use of the "king's English" to use such an expression as "as against we teachers' $5," is more pitiable than ludicrous, and her expression should elicit consternation rather than merriment.

Her statement about washerwomen receiving as high as $6 a day is interesting, and probably true, but there is more pathos than humor in the comparison between the "going" returns from washing clothes and those from teaching children.

This throws light upon the story that recently appeared in the papers about the washerwoman who made a practice of motoring to her work, in her own automobile.

A short time ago the papers carried a story about a $12 a week New York waitress who was arrested for speeding her car at a rate violative of the traffic rules, and who, in extenuation, pleaded that she was late and hurrying to get to her place of employment, where her tips run up to $80 a week "on an average."

Incidentally, school boards should bear in mind the fact that the receiving of tips is an avenue of remuneration that is not open to conscientious teachers—as all competent teachers are.

And they might also profitably consider the danger that lurks in inordinately low salaries; which is that unless more alluring inducements are held out to efficiency the time may come when the average run of teachers will be of the **"as against we teachers' $5"** type—when the grammatical use of language will be approaching the status of a lost art!

MUST DELIVER THE GOODS.

The Cordele (Ga.) Dispatch, while giving the stock-raising farmers of that section full credit for what they have done towards improving their stock and bringing better grades to market, says that one reason why they do not always command top prices for market offerings is because inferior stock is sometimes mixed with hog shipments.

"The packer is not going to pay a high price for such stuff," and every hog-raiser who assumes poor hogs will pay good money "will have to change his mind."

If the Georgia stock-raiser wants the money he must "deliver the goods," for—

"whoever delivers the goods, takes the lead in business everywhere. That is a natural law that we would not have changed if we could.

"We want our farmers to remember that their money is in raising something fit for market. It is not profitable to offer scrub stock. Let us learn now that we cannot compete with those who offer the best till we learn likewise to offer the best."

The more good Georgia raised stock that is offered for sale makes the slightest falling off from that standard a matter for unfavorable comment, and keeps capital from the stock-raiser's pockets.

That is the point stressed by our Cordele contemporary—that—

"It means capital in our own pockets when we learn how to offer the best hog or the best cow. It pays to know the difference between a four hundred pound, four year old, piney woods, tick-bit steer and a twelve hundred pound tick-free beef steer that can be brought up to the difference in weight with no more expense. It requires little more to offer a six hundred pound Hampshire or Duroc hog than it does to offer a hundred pound razor back. The difference is in knowing—that's all."

The outlook for the raising of better Georgia stock this year is promising. "Choice stuff is always in demand," and the way to get there, as the Cordele paper says, is to "stop arguing about it and hereafter learn how to deliver the goods."

OLD AUTHORS AND NEW.

The manuscript of Charles Lamb's "Essay on Roast Pig" was sold recently at auction, in Philadelphia, for $12,600.

Pleasantly, and pertinently, an editorial paragrapher says that the sum realized for it is in line with the price paid for pigs—dead or alive—today!

Lamb was, for the greater part of his life, a clerk in a counting house, and we don't know just what he got for his "Roast Pig"—probably enough to help keep the dinner pot boiling for Mary Lamb and himself, for—say, a couple of weeks; and to satisfy the landlord when he called for the month's rent.

For Lamb said to Nathaniel P. Willis, at a London dinner: "Have you seen my latest book? It hasn't sold one copy! but I saw one in a bookseller's window, and if you'll go there and buy it I'll give you sixpence towards the purchase price!"

And now the famous "Roast Pig" manuscript has sold for what the author of "The Essays of Elia" would have deemed a princely fortune!

But he had to die and be enrolled with the literary immortals to **"get there"**—just like many of the garret-toilers of his time who starved **near the stars!**

The authors of today that have any right to the name, and any fame to speak of, fare finely as compared with the authors of old. Just how many of them will leave to Posterity a classic like the "Essay on Roast Pig" is one of Time's secrets; but whatever Fate has in store for them, it is certainly kind and just to them **now.**

There never was a time when literary effort was so well-rewarded. Let the light of genius flicker ever so faintly, and remote from the "literary centers," it will not fail to attract attention; and once that is gained, and genius is **"there with the goods,"** no wolf will howl at its door.

It doesn't get there "by leaps and bounds," but wins by work—and it's pretty hard work, at that!

Then, with recognition and the right-of-way, the world is the author's oyster! He reaps golden harvests "coming and going," and takes the publisher for a spin in his limousine.

There are no "long-haired" authors any more; the successful author of today looks like a business man, and does business with the bank; his limousine is often seen there, for he has checks to deposit pretty much every day in the week.

The magazine pays him handsomely for the serial rights of his story; the book publisher binds him in book form, on a good royalty basis, when along comes the movie-man, with a check for screen rights!

Take it all around, American literature is doing pretty well, thank you—poets, short story writers, novelists and all!

And if those who have not yet "arrived" have any doubts on the subject, they should at once dismiss them: **Authors pay income taxes now!**

"THE TIGER" TIRES.

It is small wonder that ex-Premier Clemenceau, with his long record of splendid service to his country and with honors thick upon him, grown weary in his age, should tell France and the world that he has earned the right to rest.

And that he is going to withdraw as far as possible from the strife of politics and all the jarring discords of the time.

The occasion of his latest utterance on this subject was the offer, by an American publisher, of 1,000,000 francs for the first half of his memoirs.

Replying to this offer, he is quoted as having said:

"I am sick to death of public affairs and publicity and wouldn't write a line for worlds. I am going to Egypt solely because I am not known there and am able to travel comfortably, incognito as an English lord.

"To avoid recognition, I have asked for a surgeon to cut up my face and render it unrecognizable, but I couldn't find a practitioner willing to do that.

"I have chosen Egypt because I am tired of human beings and am intensely interested in mummies."

No doubt he is sick of publicity—weary of acclaiming crowds. That is but natural. But when he said he was "tired of human beings," it must have been in a passing moment of supreme weariness, and the old "Tiger" didn't mean it all!

A world that loves and honors him doesn't like to hear him talk that way. He may go to Egypt and contemplate mummies under the quiet stars, but there's quick life and spirit in the old man still, and we are persuaded that it only needs the right occasion for "The Tiger" to prove that he hasn't made his last spring.

"The Father of Victory" is not going—whatever his quoted words may imply—as a "grouch" from the world he has done so much to save.

He has been, indeed, a man of, and for, the Hour, as he will be of the ages. A "gashed and hoary Lear," though "unburthened," he will not at last **"crawl towards Death,"** but rather like a warrior still, with all his armor on.

Money cannot induce him to give the world such a spirited story of his time as he alone could write; but the hope of the world is that he will leave this to it as a legacy from all that was great and heroic.

"THE GREATEST FIGHTER."

Jack Dempsey, of pugilistic fame, has been acclaimed by many as "the world's greatest fighter."

He is scheduled to meet Georges Carpentier, the Frenchman who vanquished England's premier prize fighter in less than one round, for the honor of wearing the world's championship belt, not to mention a cash consideration of several hundred thousand dollars.

Dempsey is possessed of a wonderful physique, and has demonstrated his prowess in the ring with many of the world's greatest gloved fighters. Should Carpentier take the count in his coming encounter with Dempsey there can be no doubt that Dempsey will be entitled to the belt, the insignia of the king of the squared arena.

Granting that Dempsey is successful in his fight with Carpentier, will this authorize him to carry the title of "the world's greatest fighter?"

There are millions of patriotic Americans who will dispute his right to the title. And The Constitution agrees with them.

A little more than a year ago two million American youths were facing machine guns, artillery, hand grenades, bayonets and airplanes on the battlefields of France, and two million more American boys were in the service on this side, yearning for the opportunity to share the dangers of their comrades overseas.

Every real, 100 per cent, simon-pure, honest-to-God American has reveled in the tales of courage and fortitude displayed by the American expeditionary forces in Europe. Reading of the exploit of Sergeant Alvin C. York has caused many a thrill to zigzag up and down the backbone of Americans from ocean to ocean.

Thousands of deeds of valor, no less courageous than that of Sergeant York, and only on a smaller scale, were performed in France, but are known only to those who were present. Many of these acts of heroism were done by men who were as pigmies to Jack Dempsey in size and strength, but whose spirits were indomitable, whose souls were fearless, whose hearts were dauntless in the lurking danger of death.

To whom should go the recognition of being "the world's greatest fighter"—Jack Dempsey or some of those brave American—or French, or British, or other—boys who stood the test of the trenches?

There can be but one answer.

"GOOD TURN WEEK."

National "Good Turn Week," from February 8 to 14, in celebration of the tenth birthday of the Boy Scout movement, will enlist the sympathy and hearty co-operation of every citizen of Atlanta, where it will be ushered in under the most favorable and friendly auspices.

Pastors of Atlanta churches will start the "Good Turn Week" with a "Good Turn" sermon. Ninety-two ministers will preach from that text, and in practically every church in the city the Boy Scouts will be represented.

Through these sermons, as well as what will be inaugurated and accomplished during "Good Turn Week," the people will learn more of the aims and purposes of the Boy Scout movement.

Every child in the land will be invited to adopt, for that week, the Boy Scout habit of doing one good turn daily. For instance, these sample "good turns," taken from written reports filed with Scout Executive Jameson, of this city, will appeal to every child:

"Got a splinter out of a boy's finger.
Picked little boy up off sidewalk who fell down.
Fixed a small boy's velocipede for him.
Fixed a top for a little boy.
Took a lady under my umbrella out of the rain.
Found an electric wire down and reported it.
I helped an old lady up some steps.
Helped a man get his auto out of a mud hole.
Put a top on a sewer.
A little boy's scooter was broken and I fixed it.
A man's hat blew off, and I got it for him.
Fixed a boy's airgun for him.
Kept a boy from being bit by a dog.
Took up for a little boy in a fight.
Started a revolving door for two ladies.
Helped two little boys fix a gate."

But the "Good Turn Week" appeal is to every man, woman and child in every town and city in the country.

"It is wonderful," says Scout Executive Jameson, "how the people of Atlanta have responded to it. The mere mention of it brought 'Yes, we're with you!' before its purposes were fully explained."

That shows that it is going to be a great and helpful week, not only to the Boy Scouts themselves, but to everybody.

The program for "Good Turn Week" is a most attractive and interesting one. On Sunday night, 32 troops, comprising approximately 700 Boy Scouts, will attend services at the church nearest their rendezvous, when a scout will recite the twelve points of the scout law, and the scout oath as to duty and allegiance; and during the week the schools of the city will be open to them for that purpose.

There are also independent Boy Scout organizations which will be in evidence at the churches and the schools.

Tuesday night will be "Father and Son Night," when each troop will have its own supper, at some church—a supper prepared by the mothers of Boy Scouts.

Saturday afternoon the Scouts will take their daddies on a hike through the woods, and will cook supper for them.

Take it all around, the Boy Scouts of the country will have a wonderful week of it. It is a well-named week, and universally it will do a "Good Turn" for the whole country.

Cheer up. If the income tax man is after you you're all to the good.

If bolshevik Russia is hard up for bread, it should quit molding bullets.

Von Bernstorff says he's ready for trial. He's an awful example of "conscious innocence."

When springtime comes we shall see what sort of a fish tale the hair-tonic fisherman can produce.

Might be a good idea to stop trying to signal the other planets and find out, if possible, what this old world's driving at.

The only way, thinks The Boston Transcript, to shorten the list of stolen automobiles is by lengthening the prison term of the convicted thieves.

Any Mexican that has a lean horse and a rusty sword can appoint himself a general and start a revolution.

The national candidate list is growing. So many on the outside think that the hats in the ring would fit 'em fine.

BIG FOUR OF G. O. P. TO DIVIDE VOTES ON FIRST BALLOT

No Republican Candidate Is Yet in Sure-Winner Class and Prospects of Sudden Changes in Running Are Increasing.

DARK-HORSE FACTOR GROWS IN IMPORTANCE

Surprise Candidate May Defeat Wood, Lowden, Johnson and Harding. General Is Undoubtedly Still in Lead for Nomination.

By Mark Sullivan.

(Copyright, 1920, for The Constitution.)

Mr. Will Hays, the republican national chairman, has an aphorism which anyone who knows him soon learns by heart. Mr. Hays expresses a large part of his personal philosophy of life, and at the same time injects ginger into the workers around him, by remarking every ten or fifteen minutes that "things don't happen; they are brought about."

That aphorism applies with peculiar force to the republican nomination for the presidency at the present phase. By all appearances as things stand today, that nomination is not going to "happen;" it is going to be "brought about." Not that Chairman Hays is going to bring it about. That is exactly the thing which he is punctiliously and conscientiously refraining from. He has another aphorism which is heard so often in the national headquarters that it has taken on the sanctity of a holy slogan. "The business of the national chairman," he says, "is not to se-lect, but to e-lect a candidate." Whatever any of the friends of one candidate or another asks Mr. Hays to do something which might seem to be of the nature of favoritism, the reply he gets is a form letter containing that slogan.

The race among the candidates is a genuine free-for-all, with Mr. Hays in the role of a benevolent looker-on who never interferes further than to admonish the contestants occasionally that it is perfectly all right to fight as hard as they wish, only they must stop short of anything that would make permanent enmities, anything that would jeopardize the result—the fight that he, Hays, must take on his shoulders later on, the fight, that is, to win the election after the nomination is made.

Possible Now to View Situation.

What I mean is that the race for the republican nomination has very little of the nature of a thing that "happens." It cannot be said that there is widespread popular enthusiasm for any one candidate analogous to that movement which arose just eight years ago this month and through a series of extremely exciting primaries swept up enough delegates to give Roosevelt half the convention, and had so much momentum of popular emotion behind it that it led to a bolt. There is in the present year no such devotion as that to any one man. What is being done now is all in the nature of trying to "bring about" a nomination. It is all in the nature of organization—of meticulous, detailed work, adding two delegates here to two delegates there.

This process of painstakingly getting delegates together has now gone to a point where it is possible to stand off and take a look and see how the various candidates stand in relation to each other.

General Wood is undoubtedly in the lead. He has been in the lead from the beginning, but he is not now so far in the lead as he was. His lead has been partly due to the fact that he was in the field nearly a year before any other candidate. During that year a great quantity of work and organization was done in his behalf—much more than the politicians realized until they came together in Washington in December and compared notes. The man who was General Wood's manager during the whole of last year, John T. King, had been personally in practically all the states of the union. He had made arrangements and alliances with the local republican organization in nearly every state, and by the first of January he had pretty certainly secured at least a third of all the delegates. Some of this lead has been forfeited by the retirement of Mr. King, and the new organization which succeeded him in charge of the Wood candidacy has not yet begun to function effectively. It is a sprawling organization, which has the superficial aspects of thoroughness and efficiency but not the political effectiveness of a one-man organization. The present head of the Wood organization, Mr. Proctor, is an admirable person, but he is not greatly experienced in politics and does not talk the language of practical politicians.

Lowden Clearly Second.

At the same time, the confusion in the Wood camp attendant upon changing horses in the middle of the stream is now about over, and very aggressive work upon the part of Mr. Proctor's organization can be expected from now on. During the past week, for example, General Wood has made marked gains in the shape of an invasion of Indiana.

Governor Lowden, of Illinois, clearly stands second to General Wood. Governor Lowden starts with the initial advantage of being the favorite son of a large state, a state which alone has fifty-eight delegates. In addition to that Governor Lowden is vicariously regarded as also a favorite son by Iowa, in which he spent much of his youth, a state which also has a large group of delegates. (The state in which Governor Lowden was actually born, Minnesota, is fighting ground.)

Governor Lowden's candidacy was not announced until November, and it was after the first of January before his organization was perfected and really got to work. There can be little doubt that at this moment he has almost as many potential delegates in sight as General Wood. If the convention were held tomorrow it is probable that both General Wood and Governor Lowden would have close to 300 delegates each for first or second choice—Governor Lowden probably twenty or twenty-five less than 300, and General Wood twenty or twenty-five more than 300.

Probably the candidate who stands third in the number of potential delegates is Hiram Johnson, of California. He starts with the momentum of a fairly large home state, California, with twenty-six delegates. It is doubtful whether there is any other state from which Governor Johnson will get the entire delegation, but he will have small groups of delegates from scattered districts in a great many states in every part of the country, even as far east as New England. In the isolated districts in which Senator Johnson has support at all it is very apt to be intensely loyal support. In politics Senator Johnson is more or less a lone eagle, with the advantages and disadvantages that go with that role, one of the advantages being intense devotion on the part of those who are for him.

Inherits Roosevelt's Enmities.

Superficially one might expect Senator Johnson to be at least an equal heir with General Wood to the Roosevelt following. Indeed, Senator Johnson's friends think that he and not General Wood ought to be, if not the principal heir, at least an equal legatee. If you wanted to be funny about it, you might reply to the senator's friends that he and General Wood do share and share alike—General Wood inherits all Roosevelt's assets and Senator Johnson inherits all his liabilities. That is close to the literal facts of the case. General Wood inherits most of Roosevelt's friendships and none of his enemies; Senator Johnson inherits only a little of Roosevelt's friendships and most of his enmities.

It is unquestionably a handicap to Senator Johnson that he has been a party bolter and was the candidate for vice president on the progressive ticket. Also Senator Johnson has forfeited a certain amount of his progressive following by the violence of his opposition to the league of nations. The progressives as a party were altruists to a marked degree, and as altruists the idea of the league of nations has appealed to them. Doubtless more of them would have stayed with Senator Johnson had his opposition to the league taken a less violent form, or had he merely insisted upon reservations. But he is a violent bitter-ender, and will abide with whatever attends that course.

It is not all deficit, for it must be said that Senator Johnson has acquired a certain amount of following by this same fact of his violent opposition to the league. But this latter kind of following is chiefly individual, is widely scattered, is not organized and cannot express itself in delegates to any great degree. Senator Johnson, if the convention were to be held this month, would probably stand third, but that third is far below the position of General Wood and Governor Lowden.

May Hold Balance of Power.

One hundred to 125 is the outside limit of the potential delegates that Senator Johnson has in sight. To be sure, the work of organization on Senator Johnson's behalf is only just beginning. What resources he commands and what organized strength he is able to roll up will be apparent later. It is possible that when the final battle comes in the convention Governor Johnson may have enough delegates to cast the balance of power as between other candidates. Some experienced politicians go so far as to predict that Senator Johnson may have enough delegates and enough loyalty and solidarity among his delegates to prevent the nomination of any one else who is repugnant to him. Speaking in the vocabulary of a game whose analogies are fairly intelligible to politicians, when the convention gets under way the great majority of the winning cards will be held by the other candidates; but Senator Johnson will hold the joker, and, in addition, some deuces running wild—ferociously wild—and as many of them as the law allows. Senator Johnson will have the disposition and probably the strength to make a world of trouble for anybody he doesn't like. And it will probably be Senator Johnson who will provide most of the excitement for the spectators.

Probably the next largest number of delegates, as things stands today, are to be credited to Senator Harding, of Ohio; but that is far from saying that Senator Harding ranks as low as fourth among the possibilities. There are curious elements in his candidacy which give him strength beyond the number of delegates that he has now, and beyond the number he is likely to have on the opening ballot of the convention. Senator Harding is the kind of man that a great many of the republican leaders want, and he is the particular man that is wanted by a good many of the Old Guard leaders who are among his associates in the senate.

Want Milder Personality.

A more or less governing thought with these republican leaders who are in the senate is that the next president should be a man of the McKinley type. They have been not only personally irritated by the presence in the white house during fifteen of the last nineteen years of strong and, from their standpoint, wilful, executives, namely, Wilson and Roosevelt; in addition to that they believe that the interests of the country call for restoration of the prestige and power of the senate. They want, if possible, a president who is of a milder personality, who has served in the senate with themselves and who will work in the smoothest manner with his party leaders in the senate. They want to avoid what is the case at this moment, a difference of opinion and a practical deadlock on a really important matter between the president and his own party leaders in the senate, leading to a partial paralysis of government.

Doubtless, when the time comes, if Senator Harding should prove less available than Governor Lowden, the leaders would feel that the latter meets their specifications, if not so completely as Senator Harding, at least to a degree that would make Governor Lowden entirely acceptable to them.

Senator Harding's candidacy sometimes gives to close observers in Washington a sense of lacking personal driving force. One sometimes wonders whether Senator Harding would not have preferred to look forward to a long and comparatively placid career in the senate. One wonders if Senator Harding was not moved, in part at least, by the fact that there was a situation in local Ohio politics which made it desirable from the point of view of the republican machine in that state that Senator Harding should be a candidate, and also the fact that a good many of his fellow republican senators earnestly wished him to be in a position to take the nomination, if conditions make it expedient for the leaders to name him.

Not Sure Winner Yet.

Probably the four men already named will divide from 700 to 800 of the 984 delegates among them when the first ballot is taken. The remaining delegates will be more or less evenly distributed among Senator Poindexter, of Washington; General Pershing, Governor Coolidge, of Massachusetts; Nicholas Murray Butler, of New York, and at least two, and perhaps more, favorite son candidates. The present indications are that Mr. Hoover will not cut any figure in the republican convention. If he is still being mentioned in June at all it is likely that by that time he will be recognized as a democratic, not a republican, possibility.

Nothing that is said here necessarily implies that the chances of winning are in the order named. Far from it. There is nothing in the situation as it exists today which either makes any one candidate a sure winner or which even precludes the nomination of some one not yet mentioned. As it exists today the situation is fairly well crystallized, and what is here said about it can be reasonably depended on. But this is to a unique degree a year in which sudden changes can occur and new elements can be introduced. This is not going to be a year of foregone conclusions. There is a wise newspaper man whose accuracy in political forecasting has long been a legend among politicians, and he this year always includes in his estimates the possibility of "a dark horse somewhere between Pittsburg and Des Moines." The nomination may yet "happen."

NEWTON LEE COGGINS PASSES IN COLORADO

News has been received of the death of Newton Lee Coggins, who died in a private hospital in Pueblo, Colo. He is survived by his father, J. N. Coggins, and four sisters, Mrs. George E. Smith, Mrs. R. H. Todder, Mrs. J. T. Ragsdale, of Atlanta, and Mrs. W. T. Hix, of Montgomery, Ala.

MARVELOUS GAIN BY STATE BANKS DURING PAST YEAR

Within Less Than Twelve Months Speer Reports Resources Increased More Than $115,000,000, or Thirty and a Half Per Cent.

THIRTY-YEAR PERIOD SHOWS VAST GROWTH

Prosperity of Financial Institutions Furnishes a Good Index to the Industrial Development of the State Since 1890.

That the state banks enjoyed a period of unprecedented and almost unbelievable prosperity last year is shown in the figures now being compiled by State Treasurer W. J. Speer for his annual report and given by him to The Constitution yesterday. These show that the resources of the banks under his supervision increased more than $115,000,000 during the year; deposits in the same period increased more than $91,000,000.

Mr. Speer has compiled some very interesting data showing the remarkable growth in resources of the state banking institutions during the thirty-year period in which they were under the supervision of the state treasurer, 1890 to 1920. At the beginning of that time there were only 52 state banks with total resources of something over $25,000,000. Now there are 662 banks, including 28 branches, commanding resources aggregating over $380,000,000. The growth in resources during that period was not less than 1,520 per cent. Since 1910 the increase has been 200 per cent.

On January 1, of this year, the new banking law went into effect, taking state banks out of the supervision of the treasury department and putting them under a department of their own, with T. R. Bennett, formerly of Camilla, in charge as state superintendent of banks. Here are some of the interesting figures which Mr. Speer's report discloses:

The total resources of the banks, reported at the close of business for the year ending December 31, 1918, amounted to $264,935,494.29, while on December 2, 1919, they amounted to $380,218,553.20, a gain of $115,283,058.91, or about 30½ per cent. During the same period their deposits increased from $170,297,636.16 to $261,653,393.84, a gain of $91,355,757.68, or about 35 per cent.

The number of state banks reporting, as of December 2, 1919, was 662, including 28 branches, and the number reporting one year ago was 650, including 29 branches, an increase of 12 banks.

The reports of the state banks at the beginning of the war in 1914 showed total resources of $149,614,897.14, so that since that time their resources have more than doubled, or have increased about 154 per cent.

Condition in 1890.

The growth of state banking since 1890, when these institutions were placed under the supervision of the state treasurer, has been very remarkable. At the close of that year, as shown by the treasurer's report, there were only 52 state banks in the entire state, with resources and liabilities, as set forth in the following table:

Resources (1890).

Debts due in the state	$17,481,091.74
Debts due not in the state	780,198.13
Due from banks and bankers	2,140,476.29
Bonds and coupons	1,184,607.10
Real estate other than banking house	889,525.39
Banking house, fixtures, etc.	409,449.09
Demand loans	485,744.48
Cash and cash items	2,542,278.27
Total	$25,402,430.49

Liabilities (1890).

Capital stock	$ 7,082,203.06
Surplus	1,538,079.54
Undivided profits	1,129,183.98
Due depositors	12,529,508.64
Due banks and bankers	2,400,084.00
Rediscounts	723,370.07
Total	$25,402,430.49

Ten years later, at the end of 1900, the number of banks had increased to 146, showng total resources of $38,929,686.03. The deposits had increased $9,479,555.50 and the capital stock showed a net increase of $1,653,123.84.

Ten years later, at the end of 1910, the number of state institutions had increased to 545, showing total resources of $120,220,244.81. The deposits showed an increase of $49,265,677.03 over the total deposits of 1900, and the capital stock showed an increase of $13,336,119.85 over the amount reported ten years preceding.

At the close of 1919, the total number of banks had increased to 662, with total resources of $380,218,553.20, which aaggregated $259,998,308.39 more than the amount reported in 1919. The deposits showed an increase of $190,378,652.67 and capital stock showed an increase of $8,942,622.65 over 1910.

Present Condition.

Below is a condensed statement of the condition of the state banks under call of December 2, 1919, showing increases and decreases over one year ago:

Statement of Condition of State Banks Under Call of December 2, 1919.
(662 banks, including 28 branches.)

RESOURCES.		Increase Over 1918.	Decrease Over 1918.
Loans and discounts	$217,273,799.55	$ 55,151,979.33	.....
Overdrafts	7,488,987.82	1,974,907.57	.....
Bonds and stocks	25,395,646.18	4,233,108.00	.....
Building, furniture and fixtures	6,841,726.48	430,059.07	.....
Other real estate	2,655,742.17	.....	381,326.23
Due from bank	78,923,779.90	43,931,963.76	.....
Cash and cash items	30,800,958.95	8,644,180.94	.....
Other resources	10,838,014.15	1,298,185.48	.....
Total	$380,218,553.20		
		Decrease Over 1918.	Increase Over 1918.
LIABILITIES.			
Capital	$ 31,009,070.00	.....	$ 2,376,017.50
Surplus and profits	25,775,846.76	.....	4,563,571.17
Due to banks	26,518,235.13	.....	17,538,488.33
Dividends unpaid	28,737.63	$ 31,995.53	.....
Deposits	261,653,393.84	.....	91,355,757.68
Bills payable	26,004,353.45	5,042,627.24	.....
Other liabilities	9,228,916.39	.....	4,524,247.00
Total	$380,218,553.20	$120,739,006.91	$120,739,006.91

Changes Noted in Year.

During the year twenty-seven banks have been chartered and three branch banks have been opened by the parent banks.

Five banks have been liquidated or are in process of liquidation—namely, Avera Banking company, Avera; American Savings bank, Cordele; Bank of Elko, Elko; Bank of Hagan, Hagan, and the Peoples Bank of Osierfield.

The Farmers bank, Adairsville, merged with the Bank of Adairsville; Farmers State bank, Blakely, consolidated with the Citizens bank, Blakely; Farmers and Merchants bank, Butler, consolidated with the Taylor County bank, Butler, a newly chartered institution; Citizens Bank of Iron City was taken over by the Bank of Donalsonville, Donalsonville; Farmers Exchange bank, Stillmore, was taken over by the Planters bank, Stillmore, a newly chartered bank; the Valdosta Bank and Trust company, Valdosta, sold its assets to the Merhants bank, Valdosta.

The following branch banks have ceased operation:

Alma State bank applied for a charter and ceased to operate as a branch of the Baxley State bank; Madison County bank, Colbert, ceased to operate as a branch of the Comer bank, Comer, by procuring a charter; Telfair County bank, Lumber City, branch of the Baxley Banking company, Baxley, was closed by the parent bank; Bank of Newington, Newington, a branch of the Effingham County bank, Guyton, was sold.

Receivers were appointed for the following banks:

Citizens bank, Adrian, and the Bank of Summertown, Summertown.

This department took charge of the Farmers State bank, Bartow, and during our investigation the court made a direct appointment of a receiver.

The Farmers and Merchants bank, Milan, reopened in the early part of 1919, after having been in the hands of a temporary receiver for several months by a direct order of court. During the latter part of this year we were requested by the officials of the bank to take charge of same and make an investigation, which was not completed, and, necessarily, will have to come under the administration of the superintendent of banks January 1, 1920.

The capital stock of a few banks became impaired during the year, but in every instance such impairment has been made good, within the legal requirement of ninety days, provided by law. This department also took charge of a few banks, assisted them in overcoming their financial difficulties and then allowed them to reopen for business.

RAILWAY RETURN OF 5 1-2 PER CENT

To Be Guaranteed by the Government Under Agreement by Conferees. Return for Two Years on Aggregate Value of Rail Property.

Washington, February 7.—A return of 5½ per cent on the aggregate value of the railroads would be guaranteed by the government for a period of two years under an agreement reached today by the senate and house conferees on the railroad bill.

In announcing the agreement today, Chairman Cummins, of the senate managers, said the rewritten section provided that after the two-year period the percentage of return would be fixed by the interstate commerce commission, which would be authorized to fix rate zones to yield that return.

With the agreement on this section, the conferees completed their work on the bill and Senator Cummins said their report probably would be ready for congress by February 16. Leaders hope to complete final enactment of the bill before the railroads are returned to private control on March 1.

The aggregate value of the properties used in transportation would be determined by the interstate commerce commission, according to the bill, the determination being by traffic districts. These districts would be used as groups for rate-making and in territories where the roads earned an equivalent of the guaranteed return, no increase in rates would be necessary. Similarly the rates would be raised to make up a deficit in districts where the roads failed to earn the 5½ per cent.

Figures on the probable aggregate value of the roads are not available as yet. The commission has completed the final physical valuation of only three roads, and the tentative valuations of only 56, the largest being the Kansas City Southern. The outstanding capitalization and bonded indebtedness of all the roads amounts to approximately $19,000,000,000, on which a 5½ per cent return would be $1,054,000,000 annually, based on the three-year period just prior to the time the government took charge, individual roads receiving varying returns.

Distribution of earnings in excess of the guaranteed return also is provided in the bill. One-half of 1 per cent would be available for unproductive improvements. Fifty per cent of the excess over 6 per cent would be put into a contingent fund administered by the commission and used to purchase equipment for rental to the weaker roads, which also could obtain loans from the fund.

SILVER SERVICES GIVEN TO LEADERS IN SALARY FIGHT

President Charles E. Phillips, of the Atlanta Public School Teachers' association, and Miss Julia Riordan, chairman of the publicity committee of the association, were yesterday given a silver service as a token of esteem and appreciation for their work in behalf of the teachers in securing increased pay.

Professor W. A. Sutton, principal of the Tech High school, with appropriate words, presented the gifts. President Phillips eloquently responded, accepting the presents for Miss Riordan and himself.

The presentation took place at the general normal session held in Browning hall of the Girls' High school. Another feature of the meeting was the address of Lee Ashcraft, of the Atlanta Rotary club, whose subject was "Americanism."

Welchel and Lester Named to Represent Atlanta Law School

In the preliminary contest held by the Kilpatrick Literary and Debating society of the Atlanta Law school Friday night, H. H. Welchel and W. M. Lester were chosen to represent the Atlanta school in the debate with the Chattanooga Law school on February 27 at Chattanooga on the question, "Resolved, that more stringent laws governing criticism of our government and public officials be passed by congress." Mr. Shimoff was chosen as alternate.

The best and most enjoyed feature of the evening, however, was the entertainment in music and reading offered by the young Cox college students. Misses McMurray, Atkinson, Videtto and Calaway, Mrs. Foster and Mrs. Everett also offered very enjoyable solos.

Three Elaborate Balls Will Feature Calendar Before Lenten Season

Atlanta's season of 1919-20 has been one of balls and larger entertainments, and three balls are on the social calendar to feature the pre-Lenten season. There will be a series of semi-social entertainments during the Lenten season, and opera study circles and recitals in preparedness for an opera season of unprecedented brilliancy.

The first of the pre-Lenten balls is a Leap Year ball to be given Thursday evening, February 12, in the ballroom of the Standard club, for which the members have arranged a bright program. An orchestra, under the leadership of David Love, will furnish the dance music, and a buffet supper will be served at 12 o'clock.

On the evening of February 14 the annual Valentine ball will be given at the Piedmont Driving club, when more than three hundred guests will be entertained in the club's usual way. Decorations appropriate to the St. Valentine season will be employed; an orchestra of excellence will present the musical program, and the dinner will be a delicious one. Many visitors from other cities will be among the guests.

MARDI GRAS BALL TO CLOSE SEASON.

The Mardi Gras Ball, which will be the formal event closing the gayest season in Atlanta's history, will take place the evening of February 17 at the Capital City club, when many Mardi Gras features will add to the evening's entertainment. Dinner will be served at the usual hour, 8 o'clock, and the ball will follow. The ballroom and the salon adjoining will be used for the entertainment of the guests, and there will be several vaudeville features presented during the dinner by professional artists. The guests will be limited to three hundred.

Among those who have made reservations are Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Gentry, who will have eight guests; Mr. and Mrs. Ulric S. Atkinson will have ten guests; Mr. and Mrs. L. L. Halle have made reservations for eight; Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Mathers will have eight; Dr. Owensby will entertain four; Mr. and Mrs. Paul E. Johnson will have four guests; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Nevin have made reservation for eight; Captain and Mrs. Galbraith will entertain eight guests; Mr. W. G. Harris' guest list will number ten, and Mr. and Mrs. George W. Walker have made reservations for six guests.

MILITARY BALL IN MARCH.

About the period of Mi-Careme there will be a large and brilliant ball at the auditorium armory, under the auspices of the military department of the Georgia School of Technology. Colonel and Mrs. Andrew Pendleton will head the list of patrons, and there will be two thousand people in attendance, and the chaperons will include Dr. and Mrs. K. G. Matheson, Mr. and Mrs. Wilmer L. Moore, Colonel and Mrs. Pendleton, Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Sanders. The decorations will be military in scheme, the music will sound the military note, and there will be all the glamor and brilliancy one associates with the military ball.

The following are the sponsors:

Regimental Sponsor—Miss Christine Blair, 20 Springdale road, Atlanta, Ga.

First Battalion Sponsor—Miss Mary Dorothy Palmer, Washington seminary, Atlanta, Ga.

Second Battalion Sponsor—Mrs. James Hicks, Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

Third Battalion Sponsor—Miss Mary Wray, Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.

COMPANY SPONSORS.

Company A—Miss Hallie Poole, 265 Juniper street, Atlanta, Ga.

Company B—Miss Corinne Johnson, 23 West North avenue, Atlanaa, Ga.

Company C—Miss Mary Malone, 205 St. Charles street, Atlanta, Ga.

Company D—Miss Allen Carrol, Georgian Terrace, Atlanta, Ga.

Company E—Miss Katharine Smith, Agnes Scott college, Decatur, Ga.

Company F—Miss Augusta Cohen, 124 Williams street, Atlanta, Ga.

Company G—Miss Dorothy Simms, 689 Ponce de Leon avenue, Atlanta, Ga.

Company H—Miss Alice Neal, No. 21 Gresham street, Atlanta, Ga.

Company I—Miss Thelma Kelher, Brenau college, Gainesville, Ga.

Company K—Miss Elizabeth Dinford, Ivanhoe apartments, Ponce de Leon avenue.

Company L—Miss Sarah Orme, 415 Peachtree street, Atlanta, Ga.

Company M—Miss Helen Hall, 30 South Candler street, Decatur, Ga.

Band Sponsor—Miss Elizabeth Reid, Atlanta.

Plans for Wedding of Miss Dunson and Mr. Hard.

The wedding of Miss Elizabeth McCarty Dunson to Mr. Straiton Hard will be an important social event of Wednesday evening, February 18, and will be solemnized at 6 o'clock at the Ponce de Leon Avenue Baptist church. No invitations will be issued, but the ceremony will be witnessed by a group of friends and relatives, Rev. Henry Alford Porter officiating.

The maid of honor will be Miss Evelyn Dunson, the youngest sister of the bride-elect, while her other two sisters, Mrs. Kirk Smith, Jr., and Mrs. William Richard Bedell, will be matrons of honor. The group of bridesmaids include Miss Virginia Smith, of Lexington, and Miss Virginia McCormick, of Baltimore, Md., who will arrive next week to visit Miss Dunson. Master William B. Willingham III, nephew of the bride-elect, will act as ringbearer.

The group of ushers include Mr. Oscar R. W. Worm, of New York; Mr. W. B. Willingham, Jr.; Mr. Kirk Smith, Jr.; Mr. William R. Bedell, Mr. Frank William Chambers, of New York; Mr. Joseph Edward Ridder, of New York, and Mr. John H. Marchmont, of New York.

Mrs. Lamar Etheridge will sing a vocal solo before the entrance of the bridal party, and several musical numbers will be played by the organist, Mrs. William H. Nelms. There will be no parties given before the marriage, on account of the mourning of the bride's family. A number of out-of-town guests will arrive in Atlanta several days before the marriage.

Dr. and Mrs. Yonan In Atlanta.

Dr. and Mrs. Isaac Yonan, of New York, spent yesterday in Atlanta en route to Athens, where Dr. Yonan will speak at a mass meeting in that city today, on the personal knowledge of the suffering in Armenia. On Monday he will speak before the schools and colleges in Athens.

Next Friday, February 13, Dr. Yonan will speak in Rome before the colleges of that city. Mr. Benjamin C. Yancey is chairman of the Near East relief organization in Rome. Mrs. Yonan will accompany him on his trip to Rome.

To Miss Robinson And Miss Yow.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Howell will entertain sixteen guests at the Valentine ball the evening of February 14, at the Piedmont Driving club, in honor of Miss Emily Robinson and Miss Mary Faith Yow.

Mr. and Mrs. Andrews Hosts at Valentine Ball.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Andrews will entertain at dinner at the Valentine ball at the Piedmont Driving club Saturday evening at one of the largest parties given on that brilliant occasion.

Their guests will include Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hays, of Montezuma; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Burwell, of Sparta; Mr. and Mrs. Inman Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Davis, Colonel and Mrs. Jack Hays, Dr. and Mrs. Thomas P. Hinman, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Chandler, of New York; Mr. and Mrs. James B. Nevin, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Raine, Mr. and Mrs. John Glenn, Mr. and Mrs. Thorn Flagler, Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. King, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Wallace, Mrs. Lee Lewman, Mrs. Edward M. McCerren, Mrs. Helen Pendleton Bronk, Colonel Zalinsky, Mr. John Ashley Jones, Mr. Ernest Ottley, Mr. Van Astor Batchelor, Mr. Thomas J. Lyon and Mr. John Lusk.

Piedmont Driving Club.

The usual gayety and enjoyment characterized the dinner-dance at the Piedmont Driving club last night, and one hundred and fifty guests were present.

Mr. C. H. Markham, of Chicago, was guest of honor in a party of twelve given by Mr. and Mrs. John D. Little.

Miss Lenora Sparks, of New York, the noted singer, was guest of honor in Mr. and Mrs. Veazey Rainwater's party. Invited to meet her were Dr. and Mrs. Glenville Giddings, Dr. and Mrs. Floyd McRae, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Rucker McCarty, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Witham, Mr. and Mrs. Ewell Gay, Mr. Boyce Worthy, Mr. Thomas Lyons, Mr. Carl Ramspeck and Major Willis.

Mr. and Mrs. Langdon Quin were given a welcoming party by Mr. and Mrs. Walter C. Hill, whose guests besides were Miss Mary Murphey, Miss Fannie Watlington, Mrs. George Walker and Captain and Mrs. Ford Richardson, Mr. Winter Alfriend, Mr. Lauren Foreman, Mr. Ross Calef, Mr. Claude Frederick and Dr. J. T. Williams.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Hopkins, Jr., entertained in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. Hunter Perry, who have just arrived from their wedding trip.

A gay company of young people were the guests of Miss Harriet McDaniel, who invited them to meet her charming group of guests, Miss Kirkland of Nashville, Miss Reavill of Wyoming, Miss Holladay of San Francisco and Miss Hester Tichenor of Munroe, Ga. Covers were laid for thirty.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Shumate, Mrs. N. W. Gennett, of Franklin, N. C.; Mrs. E. W. McCerren, General Wildes P Richardson, Mr. John Ashley Jones and Lieutenant Horace Smith formed a party.

Among others entertaining or in parties were Mr. and Mrs. Joseph S. Raine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert F. Maddox, Mrs. E. C. Divine, Mrs. Henry V. Grady, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Adair, Mr. A. W. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Draper, Miss Blanche Divine, Miss Hallie Crawford, Miss Jean Ashcraft, Mr. and Mrs. Milton Dargan, Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin K. Gatins, Mr. John W. Grant, Mr. Auchincloss of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Dozier Lowndes, Colonel Stanton, Mr. Homer Thompson, Mr. Rufus Lang, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Thornton, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alex W. Smith, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Holden, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Knowles, Mr. Ernest Ramspeck, Miss Elizabeth Hawkins, Miss Marian Butt, Mr. William Rawson, Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Campbell, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Clarke, Major and Mrs. Dillingham and others.

MRS. RAINWATER ENTERTAINS.

Miss Lenora Sparks, soprano of the Metropolitan Opera company and concert singer, was the distinguished guest of honor yesterday at the luncheon given by Mrs. Veazey Rainwater at the Piedmont Driving club, and the occasion was one of artistic appointment and enjoyment.

The square table was set in the front section of the dining room, which was screened into drawing room space and lighted by drawing room lamps. The table, with its embroidered cloth and Venetian lace squares, was decorated with a rare taste and ingenuity. The centerpiece was an urn formed of herons holding aloft the bowl in which tangerines were growing on their stems, and smaller Japanese flower holders in the same heron design were filled with ageratum and yellow flowers, or branches of a purple berried shrub from Mrs. Rainwater's home, "Dogwood Terrace," the purple showing effectively against other stiff branches of the orange-hued limes and tangerines.

A cluster of Parma violets was tied with ribbons of purple or vivid blue or green to the fruit relish, which was served in grapefruit baskets, and spring was again suggested in the little nests of grilled potato that held the birds.

Mrs. Rainwater's luncheon costume was of dark blue velvet with picture hat trimmed with paradise. Miss Sparks wore a braided black serge gown with a gold brocade and seal hat.

Invited to meet the honor guest were: Mrs. Ewell Gay, Mrs. Floyd McRae, Sr., Mrs. Charles E. Scipie, Mrs. John Murphy, Mrs. John Marshall Slaton, Mrs. Frank Ellis, Mrs. William Lawson Peel, Miss Louise Dooly, Mrs. Frank Inman, Mrs. Hugh Richardson, Mrs. Thomas B. Paine, Mrs. Phinizy Calhoun, Mrs. Dunbar Roy, Mrs. Robert F. Maddox, Mrs. Milton Dargan, Mrs. Bolling Jones, Mrs. James D. Robinson, Mrs. Frank Adair, Mrs. Kelly Evans, Mrs. James L. Dickey, Mrs. A. flC. Lampkin, Jr.

Mr. and Mrs. Rainwater will entertain at a party supper this evening at the Piedmont culb in compliment to Miss Sparks.

To Miss McDaniel's Guests.

In compliment to Miss Harriet McDaniel and her guests, Miss Elizabeth Kirkland of Nashville, Miss Helen Holladay of San Francisco and Miss Robb Reavill of Rock Spring, Wyo., Mrs. Eugene Black will entertain at luncheon Wednesday at the Piedmont Driving club.

Miss McDaniel will give a luncheon this week. Dr. E. G. Ballenger will entertain at supper at the Driving club tonight, and others will entertain.

Russian Ballet.

A mammoth ballet, in which one hundred Atlanta children will take part, is announced by the Atlanta Woman's club for May 13, this ballet to be part of a brilliant spectacular entertainment to be put on under the direction of Senia Solomonoff, Russian dancer and teacher according to the methods of the ballet of that country.

The proceeds will go towards the educational work sponsored by the Woman's club.

Club De Vingt.

A surprising degree of originality and cleverness—surprising to everybody but the parents the young folks—was revealed at the "stunt" party in which the junior members of the Club de Vingt took part yesterday, Mr. Arthur Murray entertaining them at the Capital City club.

These are the younger boys and girls composing that big organization, which took its name from the twenty young people first composing the Club de Vingt, which now numbers more than five hundred, probably the largest dancing school in the world.

Charlie Chaplins, embryo Robert Mantells, and Minnie Maddern Fiskes were revealed among the boys and girls who volunteered their talents, and there were also acrobatic performers who seemed headed for a three-ring entertainment, while juvenile Pavlowas and Adolf Bohms were too numerous to talk about.

Almost as many parents as children were present, and eight hundred ice cream cones disappeared, when they were served, like snow before the sun.

In the evening, the belles of sweet fifteen and sixteen and their beaux—the senior members of the Club de Vingt—gave a dance under Mr. Murray's direction, htis also at the Capital City club, and the proceeds going to the extra milk fund of the Sheltering Arms. There was a large company, and a special orchestra provided music.

Valentine Card Party.

A Valentine card party will be given by the Catholic Club of Business and Professional Women on Saturday afternoon at the Imperial hotel.

The hours are from 3 to 5 and a number of reservations have already been made. Some attractive prizes have been donated. Bridge, 500, and euchre will be played, the players to make their own selection.

Tickets may be secured from any of the officers, who are Miss Kate Lynan, Miss Nell Gatins, Mrs. Paul Rapier, Miss Bessie Nell Rafferty, Mrs. Kate Cleary, Miss Henrietta Masseling, Miss Callie Flynn.

At Dancing Studio.

A Valentine dance will be given on the 14th by Miss Theresa Hoffman at her dancing studio, 52 Houston street, the occasion a compliment to her pupils in ballroom dancing. Her school opens Monday, and she will have children in the afternoons and grown people at night.

College Park Woman's Club.

The regular meeting of the College Park Woman's club will take place Wednesday afternoon, February 11, at 3 o'clock at Cox college.

Miss Annie Thornton, chairman of conservation, will be in charge of the program.

Hon. Hooper Alexander will speak to the club, his subject being one of vital interest, "The League of Nations."

Mrs. Edmonds and Miss Blanche Roberts have arranged an interesting musical program.

This is an open meeting, all club members are urged to be present and all friends of the club are invited to attend.

The club will decide by vote the flower for which the silver vase will be given for the next year.

For Mrs. Evans.

Miss Mary A. Farran entertained at a miscellaneous shower Saturday afternoon at her home on Euclid avenue in honor of Mrs. John G. Westmoreland, a bride of the past week.

The house was beautifully decorated, carrying out a color scheme of pink and gold. Mrs. Westmoreland was lovely in a blue and gray charmeuse gown.

Small valentines were used as place cards. "Cupie" dolls were given as souvenirs.

Those present were Mrs. W. P. Harding, Jr., Mrs. George Pell, Jr., Mrs. Louise Williams, Misses Hazel Toland, Camille Barber, Belle Barber, Mary Benson, Louise Sitton, May Belle Prichard, Louise Beulah, Aileen Terrell, Susie Peacock, Lilian Webb, Ellen Kener, Kate Hammerschmidt, Cleo Cannon, Verdie Hendrix, Rae Fowler, Mary Farran, Florence Pool, Lenora Walker.

"Good Turn Week."

Every woman in Atlanta, and also the men and children, are invited to join with the Boy Scouts in their tenth anniversary celebration during the days of February 8 to 14 by adopting for the week the scout habit of doing a good turn daily. This is the most pretentious program of democratic good feeling and genuine Americanization the nation has ever witnessed

It behooves all of us as organizations and individuals to encourage and support by every means within our power this wonderful idea of the Boy Scouts.

We should have uppermost in our minds during this week the thought of kindness, the desire to seek out every opportunity that may be found for little acts of service to those about us.

Through some channel eevry person in the city of Atlanta will be asked to assist in this campaign of unselfishness by doing some act of disinterested kindness to some one daily.

I feel sure that every member of our various women's clubs will not only bring the plan to the attention of their friends, both women and men, but will themselves personally endeavor to carry out the spirit of the idea

We have every reason as Atlantans to look with pride and satisfaction at the Boy Scout organization in this city, with its remarkable growth in numbers and prestige, together with the evidence that the Boy Scouts hold themselves ready to give full measure of devotion and service at all times and in any emergency.—Mrs. A. P. Coles, president City Federation of Woman's Clubs.

Adelphian Club Dance.

The Adelphian club will give their regular dance at the club rooms, 217½ Peachtree street, Thursday, February 12. All members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

MRS. BRADSTREET WILL SIGN BOND

Sureties Have Already Been Approved by Sheriff Jenkins, of Campbell County, It Is Stated.

After her arrival in Atlanta Saturday from Jacksonville, where she has been for several days, Mrs. Catherine Bradstreet, recently indicted by the Campbell grand jury for embezzlement of funds of the Fairburn Bank company, will go to Fairburn this morning to affix her signature to the bond which has already been signed by sureties for her appearance at the trial by the superior court of Campbell county.

The bond under which the woman principal in the sensational case wherein she and William B. Green, former vice president of the banking company, were jointly indicted for embezzlement, is for $10,000, or double the original bond assessed at the time of her arrest last fall.

Fred E. Harrison, of Mrs. Bradstreet's counsel, will probably accompany his client to Fairburn and assist in the arrangement for her signature of the bond. It is understood that the sureties on the bond have already been approved by Sheriff G. E. Jenkins, of Campbell county.

Judge John B. Hutcheson, of the Stone Mountain circuit of the superior court, will announce in Fairburn on Monday morning at 9:30 his decision in the petition of Green that a new audit of the books of the bank be ordered, since the ex-vice president claims the previous audit not fair and not impartial.

Arguments on this petition, presented through Green's attorneys, H. A. Allen and George Westmoreland, of Atlanta, and L. S. Camp, of Fairburn, were heard by Judge Hutcheson on Saturday morning. Attorneys Reuben R. Arnold and Troutman & Freeman represented the bank and Solicitor General George Napier the state in the hearing.

The first re-audit was denied by Judge Hutcheson on the ground of lacking jurisdiction, but was presented again as soon as the Campbell grand jury returned an indictment against Green.

PROF. ARTHUR POPE WILL LECTURE TODAY

Will Make Address at Taft Hall on Irish Freedom.

Professor Arthur Upham Pope will arrive in the city this morning from Jackson, Miss. Professor Pope has been speaking on the Irish question throughout the middle and southwestern states for the past six weeks where he has had large and enthusiastic audiences.

He will address the people of Atlanta at Taft hall, Auditorium, this afternoon at 3:30 o'clock. Professor Pope is one of the best known speakers in the country and on the subject of Irish freedom he is perhaps the best posted person in America.

Professor Pope is the son of one of the most celebrated Baptist ministers in the New England states. In addition to this lecture there has been added a musical program headed by Jimmie McGowan, the well known local singer and several other artists. The public is invited.

NORTH CAROLINA G.O.P. FOR JUDGE PRITCHARD

Hendersonville, N. C., February 7.—C. J. Harris, of Dillsboro, owner of The Asheville Times, and Brownlow Jackson, of Hendersonville, were reelected delegates to the republican national convention today by the tenth district republican convention, in session here. W. F. Chambers, of Marion, was elected presidential elector.

L. L. Jenkins, of Asheville, was "recommended" as a candidate for the republican nomination for congress from this district in the June primaries, the recommendation being considered equivalent to nomination.

In addition to indorsing Judge J. C. Pritchard, of Asheville, as candidate for the republican presidential nomination, the convention adopted a resolution asking that the league of nations covenant, with reservations, be approved by the senate.

ATTEMPT TO SAVE MEXIC MURDERERS

Continued From First Page.

movements of Villa's troops and when this scout reported on the night before the raid that a body of Mexicans were then marching on Columbus no preparations were made.

Warned of Columbus Raid.

W. F. Murphy, a telegraph operator, testified that a message of warning from the American military headquarters at Douglas also had been sent to Colonel Slocum and other witnesses declared the knowledge that the raiders were a few miles south of Columbus was common.

Murphy told the committee that G. K. Seese, an Associated Press correspondent, was so nearly convinced a raid would be atempted that he appeared in Columbus two or three days before it did occur and made arrangements to have sent there an extra operator to assist in the transmission of the story he expected to write.

The accounts of the raid, as given by witnesses, agreed in the statements that when the Mexicans did appear they met no opposition until much of their killing, looting and burning had been accomplished.

Another witness, L. L. Burkhead, gave corroborative testimony as to the general apprehension of a raid that had prevailed. He said that on March 8, only two of the thirty Mexican school children enrolled in the public schools appeared.

One of the reiders was a witness. Jesus Paez, 16 years old, told the committee Villa was with the band when they approached the town on the night of the 8th, but remained outside. A great part of the raiders, he declared, never knew they were going to attack Columbus, as Villa had insisted upon not telling his men just where they were going.

Paez was not punished with the other raiders because of his youth. One of his legs was shot off in the fighting. The court turned him over to a charitable institution.

FRANKIE MASON MEETS JIMMY WILDE IN MARCH

Toledo, Ohio, February 7.—Ad Thacher has signed articles of agreement with Jimmy Wilde, English flyweight champion, and his manager, Dave Hughes, for a 12-round bout here the first week in March with Frankie Mason, the American flyweight champion, according to a telegram sent by Thacher to the sports editor of a Toledo newspaper this evening.

Thacher's telegram dated Milwaukee, reads:

"Have contract signed by Jimmy Wilde himself and also his manager, Dave Hughes, to box Mason in Toledo in international match at flyweight limit, 108 pounds, at 3 o'clock, first week in March. Wilde to receive $10,000 flat and expenses. Wilde will come to Toledo at least a week in advance of fight."

Thrower Heads Committee On Relief For Near East

M. L. Thrower heads the local executive committee to act here in the Near East relief appeal of the American committee. Other members of the committee include Evelyn Harris, Southern Bell Telephone company; Z. E. Rogers, care American Bakeries company; E. Morris, care Dillon-Morris company; E. Darden Borders, care the Wesley-Borders company; J. C. Glenn, Calvin Tichenor, Judge J. S. Reynolds, Sam B. Tally and A. A. Jameson.

Mr. Jameson has offered the services of the Boy Scouts for the local work. Mr. M. L. Thrower will be treasurer of the fund, and L. E. Platt is director from the national headquarters in New York. The headquarters of the Atlanta office is 1009 Flatiron building.

General Wood's Indorsement.

Writing to the American committee of the Near East relief in New York, General Leonard Wood states:

"America has a mandate in this instance—one which comes from the American conscience—and it is that with the wealth which has come to us to do all that is humanly possible to aid in feeding the starving, clothing the naked and housing the homeless in the warworn and devastated areas of Europe. There is no portion of this area which appeals more strongly to us than that in the Near East."

Herbert Hoover's latest message on the subject of the Near East relief is:

"I wish again to express my deep interest in the success of the work being done by the Near East relief. The proposed action by congress, if consummated, will practically provide only bread supplies to the Armenian population. The care of the 300,000 orphans and the provision of clothing, or hospital and medical supplies must yet be consummated by private charity.

"The whole action proposed by congress is that out of the surplus of bread supplies in the control of the government by virtue of the guarantees, wheat should be sold on credit to those countries who are unable to pay cash. This, therefore, leaves the eminent service that your committee performs still as necessary as ever."

Secretary Baker's Address.

In a recent address on the subject of Near East relief, Secretary Baker said:

"I am to have the pleasuer of presiding over the mass meeting to be held by the Near East relief in Washington early in February, at which time the campaign will be opened here for funds needed by the relief forits work in Armenia and other Near East countries.

"Under the arrangement whereby the Red Cross has yielded this field of relief work to the Near East relief, the whole problem of extending American aid to these stricken people depends upon you and your associates, and I know of no language strong enough to state adequately their need at this time. Before and during the war, Armenia was especially devastated; all the plagues of disease, famine and massacre laid their heavy hand upon its population, and if the remnant of these hardy eople is to be saved to reestablish the country, it must be done this winter, when their own means of subsistence are utterly inadeqaute.

ATLANTA MOOSE WILL SHOW FILM OF ORDER'S HOME

Members of the Atlanta lodge of Moose, recently reorganized, have arranged for a special showing on Sunday, February 15, of the motion picture taken at Mooseheart, the home of the order located at Mooseheart, Ill., thirty-five miles from Chicago. This picture consists of 4,000 feet of film. It is educational in type and is exceedingly interesting, illustrating as it does, the workings of Moosedom and the growth of that order.

A private showing of the picture was given Saturday night in a local projection room, with several prominent Atlantans in attendance. The picture, a four-reel feature, is entitled "Saving the Children," and was produced by the Essanay company for the Loyal Order of Moose.

The picture will be shown in one of the local picture theaters, and will be free of charge to the general public. The performance will begin at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon and will be continuous until 6 o'clock.

The theater to be used has not yet been decided upon, but this fact will be announced later. The public is cordially invited to attend this showing and take advantage of this opportunity to view an exceedingly interesting depiction of an experiment in fraternal order work which has already demonstrated its wisdom by the rapid growth of the order behind it.

MOVEMENT UNDER WAY TO IMPROVE ATLANTA

Civic and Other Organizations Join Plan Sponsored by Insurance Exchange.

Civic and other organizations of the city have joined in a movement sponsored by the Atlanta insurance exchange for permanent improvement in the public schools, the laws of the city, the fire department, protection in the home, and proper laws for the regulation of traffic.

The various organizations have been asked to appoint a representative each to serve, and the following acceptances have been received with their appointments:

American Red Cross, Miss Rosalie Howell Rotary club, W. E. Harrington; Credit Men's association, S. L. Sloan; chamber of commerce, W. D. Ellis, Jr.; Kiwanis club, Frank Reynolds; Atlanta real estate board, C. Ward Wight; Boy Scouts, A. A. Jameson; fire department, Chief W. B. Cody; police department, Chief James L. Beavers; The Constitution, Press Huddleston; insurance field, Raymond Daniel; Atlanta clearing house, George R. Donovan; Ad Men's club, Frank Daub; Atlanta Red Cross, R. K. Rambo; city board of education, W. R. Hoffman.

A committee on committees composed of George R. Donovan, chairman; G. Arthur Powell, Miss Rosalie Howell, Chief Beavers and Chief Cody, has been named and will in turn appoint committees on education, laws, inspection, publicity and finance.

Next Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock in the chamber of commerce the first meeting of the representatives will be held. T. Alfred Fleming, supervisor of conservation, has been invited to deliver an address at the meeting. Eugene R. Black, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, will preside. All organizations and the public are invited to attend.

E. A. Erwin, of the Atlanta insurance exchange, is one of the sponsors of the movement.

British Oppose Trial Of War Criminals In Neutral Country

(The Constitution—Philadelphia Public Ledger Service—Copyright, 1920.)

London, February 7.—(Special Cable.)—It is understood the British government is not violently opposed to the German suggestion of a trial of the chief war criminals in a neutral country, probably Switzerland. Whether Lord Birkenhead, the lord chancellor, will convert France and Belgium to that point of view the next few days will reveal.

That the British government has given up the idea of a trial of the former kaiser in London was evidenced by the recent speech of Sir Auckland Geddes, who plainly indicated that all the government wishes to do was to get the ex-kaiser away from Europe.

Punishment of the ex-kaiser and generals of the enemy army is not popular in military circles in Great Britain. One prominent general was told he might be allotted the task of escorting the ex-kaiser back to England for trial. Although one of the kaiser's bitterest opponents during the war, the general point-blank declined and threatened resignation. The opinion of Ian Hamilton, expressed in his letter on Limaon von Sanders' trial, is not an isolated one by any means. However, there is still a bitter feeling against the slayers of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt, and the sackers of Louvain, and the two Neimeyer brothers, the bullying commandants of German prison camps.

Gen. Wood Indorsed.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 7.—The Hamilton county republican convention, held here today, passed a resolution indorsing the candidacy of General Wood for president, and instructed the delegations to the state and congressional conventions to vote for National Committeeman Jesse M. Littleton, of Chattanooga, as a delegate from the state at large to the national republican convention.

State Manufacturers To Be Hosts, Feb. 27, Georgians in Congress

The Georgia Manufacturers' Association will be host on February 27 at a dinner which will be given in Washington to Georgia members of congress and others. About forty representative men will be present from this state.

The object of the dinner will be to provide an opportunity for discussion of industrial and business problems of interest to Georgia and a better mutual understanding of their solution. Thomas K. Glenn, of Atlanta, is president of the association.

MORTUARY

B. H. Landrum.

B. H. Landrum, 42 years old, died Saturday at his home in Decatur. He is survived by his wife, two brothers, Rev. L. L. Landrum, of Chickamauga, Ga.; M. F. Landrum, of Atlanta, and three sisters, Mrs. G. H. Guy, of Atlanta; Mrs. W. H. Shelton, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. J. P. Shedd, of Jessup, Ga. Interment will take place Monday at Fayetteville.

Mrs. Horace Hammond.

News has been received of the death of Mrs. Horace B. Hammond, wife of a prominent architect of this city, in Memphis, Tenn. She had been in the best of health and her death came quite unexpectedly. The announcement which came Saturday was a shock to her circle of friends in this city.

George A. Shealy.

George A. Shealy died Saturday morning at his home, 106 West Ontario avenue. He is survived by his widow; four sons, Lon S. Shealy, of Columbus, Ga.; Crawford S. Shealy, of Opelika, Ala.; Will H. Shealy, of Columbus; George A. Shealy, Jr., of Atlanta; one daughter, Miss Emily Shealy, of Atlanta; his father, G. W. Shealy, of West Point, Ga., and a sister, Miss Annie Higginbotham, of West Point.

Miss Myra Miller.

Miss Myra Miller, 22 years of age, died Saturday morning at the residence in East Point. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Miller; one brother, Clifford Miller; two sisters, Mrs. Naomi Smith and Miss Nannie Mae Miller.

Mrs. Annie Gerding.

Mrs. Anna F. Gerding, 76 years of age, died Saturday morning at a local hospital. Her body will be sent to Eatonton, Ga. She is survived by one son, William F. Gerding.

Frances Marcelle Stamper.

Frances Marcelle Stamper, 4 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stamper, died Saturday morning at the home of her mother's sister, Mrs. S. C. Burford, 184-A Simpson street.

J. M. Stephens.

J. M. Stephens, 55 years of age, died Friday at his residence, 2 Berean avenue. The body will be sent to Whitesburg, Ga.

Jessie Thompson.

Jessie Thompson, the young daughter of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Thompson, died Friday evening at the home of the parents, 37 Evans drive. The body was removed to the parlors of Harry G. Poole.

Leonard Morgan.

Leonard, the 2-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. L. P. Morgan, died Friday at a private hospital. The body was removed to the parlors of A. O. & Roy Donehoo and will be sent to Villa Rica.

Alvin Bronk.

Alvin Bronk, 71 years old, died Saturday night about 7 o'clock at the residence, 409 East Georgia avenue. He is survived by his wife, two brothers, William Bronk, of Oneonto, N. Y., and Edward Bronk, of Cambridge, Mass. Mr. Bronk conducted a store at the corner of Hunter and South Pryor streets, 43 South Pryor, and was a member of the Lutheran church.

Wallace Cofield.

Wallace Cofield, 4-month-old son of Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cofield, died Friday at the home of its parents, 23 East Ellis street. The body was removed to the parlors of Harrly G. Poole.

Mrs. Henrietta Goodman.

Mrs. Henrietta Ann Goodman, 84 years of age, died at the home of her son and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Harman, in Tifton, Ga., Wednesday night at 10 o'clock. She was taken seriously ill about a week before her death. She is survived by three daughters, Mrs. E. L. Vickers, of Macon; Mrs. W. M. Thurman, of Atlanta, and Mrs. W. L. Harman, of Tifton, and one sister, Mrs. E. R. Smith, of Sycamore.

Mrs. Gertrude Lane.

Mrs. Gertrude Lane, 74 years of age, wife of the late Augustus Lane, died Thursday after an illness of six weeks. She is survived by four daughters, Mrs. James I. Wisenbaker, of Valdosta; Mrs. Ned Johnson, of Brooks county; Mrs. J. E. Wadley, of Waycross, and Miss Minnie Lake, of Valdosta.

Fred J. Buchanan.

Fred J. Buchanan, 35 years of age, died early Saturday morning at the residence, 163 Venable street. His body was removed to the parlors of Greenberg & Bond. He is survived by his wife, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Buchanan; four sisters, Mrs. R. L. Lumpkin, Mrs. Leonard Jones, Mrs. Allen Arnold and Mrs. William Lakey, and one brother, S. W. Buchanan.

Mrs. Zena Weaver.

Mrs. Zena Weaver, of 37 Eugenia street, died Friday night at a local hospital. Her body was removed to the parlors of Harry G. Poole, from where it will be sent to Rome, Ga. She is survived by her husband, one son, Joseph Weaver; her mother, Mrs. L. A. Crumley, of Atlanta; one sister, Mrs. J. N. Collier, of Memphis, Tenn., and a brother, Ivey Crumley, of West Virginia.

Subscription Stake.

Montgomery, Ala., February 7.—Three brace of dogs were run in the subscription stake of the Continental Field Trials club at Calhoun today, leaving seven brace to be tried out Monday and Tuesday for the purse of $1,050 that will go to the winner, and the second money purse of $350.

U. S. GOVERNMENT WILL TAKE OVER KING SANITARIUM

The United States government has taken formal charge of the sanitarium owned and operated by Dr. J. Cheston King. It is on the Camp Gordon road, near Oglethorpe university, and was sold a few months ago by Dr. King to the government for something more than $200,000.

It is now known as United States Public Health Hospital No. 48.

Dr. and Mrs. King formerly made their home at the sanitarium, but they have taken quarters at the Ansley hotel in Atlanta, where they will be for the winter and perhaps until late spring.

They will then leave for a western trip and will probably make a tour of Japan during the summer. "I feel like I have earned a few months' rest, and I am going to take it," said Dr. King. "I have had very few vacations in a good many years and I am now going to take a good rest, after which I am, of course, coming back to Atlanta, for there is no place like Atlanta, and it will always be home to me."

Dr. King is well known throughout the south as an eminent specialist in the treatment of nervous disease, and in the two sanitariums conducted by him in Atlanta, first in West End, and later in the great sanitarium just sold to the government, he has treated thousands of patients from all parts of the United States.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR MRS. BLOCK HELD ON SATURDAY

Funeral services for Mrs. Frank E. Block were conducted Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the home, 550 Peachtree street, Rev. Ben R. Lacy, pastor of the Central Baptist church, officiating. The burial was in West View cemetery.

She was 73 years of age and for forty-eight years had been a resident of Atlanta. She was known widely and loved by all who knew her. Her death came after heart failure.

She is survived by her husband, Frank E. Block, president of the Frank E. Block company; two daughters, Miss Lucretia Block and Mrs. Hugh Bancker, and two sons, Dr. E. Bates Block and Hamilton Block.

Prying Off Lock On Pharmacy Door, Three Men Jailed

Police officials declare that Oscar Farrell, 17, of Buckhead; Willie Colson, 17, of 217 South Pryor street, and Rudolph Presnell, 25, of East Point, arrested early Saturday morning on the charge of attempting to enter the Guffin pharmacy, 23 Cascade avenue, will answer two charges—attempt at burglary and automobile stealing.

The three men were arrested by Officers Pittman and Tippins while trying to pry the lock off the front door of the pharmacy. When arrested, they claimed that a seven-passenger Chandler automobile standing near the scene was their property.

The three men and the car were brought to police station. Later the car was identified by Dr. E. C. Davis, of the Davis-Fischer sanatorium, as his property. Dr. Davis claims the car was stolen from Luckie street Friday night.

Detective Jack Malcolm, who has had charge of the rounding up of automobile thieves in this city recently, states that the three men are known under several aliases and are wanted for the theft of several other cars in this city.

At a preliminary hearing before Recorder Johnson Saturday the three men were bound over under $2,000 bond each.

HEARING IS POSTPONED

I. C. Clark Must Appear Before Recorder Wednesday.

The preliminary hearing of I. C. Clark, a professional bondsman, before Recorder Johnson, in police court, was postponed Saturday until Wednesday morning on account of the illness of Court Bailiff Edmondson, who is a principal witness in the case.

Mr. Clark is to be tried on charges of destroying court records. It is alleged that he entered the office of Judge Johnson several nights ago and destroyed several bonds signed by himself and which had been forfeited by the courts.

Mr. Clark maintains that he is innocent of the act. He is being held under a $500 bond for his appearance Wednesday.

UNCLAIMED BABE IN GRAVE TODAY

Continued From First Page.

investigator by the Lanford-Ledford private detective agency, but formerly employed in a clerical position at Grady hospital.

The first of these depositions, from G. A. Simmons, at present employed as special investigator by the Lanford-Ledford detective agency, but formerly employed in a clerical position at Grady hospital, is as follows:

GEORGIA—Fulton County.

Personally before the undersigned authority, by whom oath may be administered, appeared in person Mr. G. A. Simmons, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is now a resident of this city and state, and has been for the past seven years, and that during that period of time he was employed at the Grady hospital about two years, leaving that place of employment about June, 1918.

Deponent declares that during the time he was employed at the hospital he became acquainted with one Frank M. Trammell, and that later, on February 5, this present year, he had a conversation with the said Frank M. Trammell at the Grady hospital, in which conversation the said Trammell stated to him that in his (Trammell's) opinion, the baby girls born to Mrs. J. C. Garner and Mrs. D. L. Pittman in May of last year, through the careless manner in which babies are taken care of, were mixed, and that he, the said Trammell, had talked this matter over with Superintendent Steve R. Johnston and that the said Steve R. Johnston, superintendent of the Grady hospital, shared the same opinion with the said Trammell in that the said Johnston stated that in his opinion the babies were mixed; that during deponent's time of service in the Grady hospital there were many complaints about the way in which the management conducted the affairs of the hospital, but deponent does not mean this affidavit to, in any way, criticise the present management, for during the reign of the present superintendent said deponent has not worked at the said Grady hospital in any capacity.

G. A. SIMMONS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 7th day of February, 1920.

J. WALTER LECRAW,
Notary Public, State-at-Large, Georgia.

The other affidavit was secured from Lillian Crawford, anegress, employed at Grady hospital in the maternity ward, as a maid at the time the alleged exchange of infants was made.

Her affidavit in full is as follows:

GEORGIA—Fulton County.

Personally before the undersigned authority appeared Lillian Crawford, who, after being duly sworn, deposes and says that she was one of the maids on the floor at the Grady hospital at the time the babies were born to Mrs. Garner and Mrs. Pittman. She further deposes and says that the first baby born had a little birthmark on the back of its neck, said mark resembling somewhat a small red berry. Deponent further swears that she makes this affidavit freely and voluntarily to be used in the habeas corpus hearing in the case of Garnes vs. Pittman now pending in the superior court of Fulton county.

LILLIAN CRAWFORD.

David H. Barker Dead.

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 7.—David H. Barker, state secretary of the Junior Order of American Mechanics, and well known in fraternal order circles, suffered a stroke of appoplexy here today and is now in a critical condition.

60 PERSONS TAKEN OFF WRECKED SHIP

Forty-Four Members of the Crew Still on Board the Princess Anne—Captain Seay Among the Rescued.

New York, February 7.—All of her 32 passengers and 28 members of the crew having been safely brought ashore by the police boat patrol today an effort will be made tomorrow to float the Old Dominion liner Princess Anne, which is stranded on a sandbar off Rockaway Point. Wrecking crews and members of the coast guard were standing by tonight, but the distressed vessel was not regarded in any danger unless another heavy storm sets in.

Officials of the wrecking company which has sent several tugs with coal and equipment to the grounded liner expressed confidence that the steamer can be floated if the weather continues favorable.

Forty-four members of the crew have remained aboard the ship to aid in floating the vessel, which is about two-thirds loaded with cargo. They will be taken off by the coast guard if the vessel is in danger of being broken up by the waves, it was stated.

Captain Frank Seay, of Norfolk, who was injured while navigating the vessel, was among those brought ashore.

Captain Seay was in a critical conditio nat his home in Brooklyn tonight. In addition to the injury to his knees, he has a severe cold with signs of pneumonia and was delirious. In his delirium he lived again the trying time which followed the grounding of his steamship.

Captain Seay commanded the Old Dominion steamship Tyler, which was sunk by a German submarine off the Irish coast on May 2, 1917. Eleven members of the crew were lost. Captain Seay and 42 others were picked up and taken to Queenstown.

FUNERAL SERVICES FOR LEWIS WARNER TO BE HELD TODAY

Funeral services for Lewis S. Warner, who died last Wednesday at his home in Detroit, Mich., will be held at 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The burial will be in West View cemetery. His body arrived here Saturday and was taken to the parlors of Barclay & Brandon.

Mr. Warner was connected with the Atlanta National bank when he previously made his home here. He is survived by his widow, four small children, his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Warner, of 671 South Boulevard, Atlanta, and two sisters, Mrs. H. T. Brown and Miss Ilah Warner, and one brother, H. A. Warner.

DOORLY WILL LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE

A lecture on Christian science will be given by the Rev. John W. Doorly, C. S. B., of Leeds, England, at 8 o'clock next Friday night at the First Church of Christ Science. Mr. Doorly is lecturing under the authorization of the board of lectureship of the mother church in Boston, Mass., and is a well-known orator. The public is invited to attend the speaking and no admission will be charged.

FIFTY PERSONS HURT IN TRAIN CRASH

Continued From First Page.

and head bruised; Elsie B. Heller, Richmond, right hand and wrist injured; Alexander West, Washington, chest and head injured.

C. T. Kinbrough, Walter Brooks (colored), J. Tillman (colored), Robert T. Quarterman (colored), Charles Pickney (colored), James Harris (colored), Robert C. Kendrick (colored), ankle hurt; W. S. Wilder, St. Louis, head injured; Mrs. F. P. Truesdale, Kershaw, S. C., injured about head; C. D. Brown, Manlives, N. Y., injured in left arm.

Late word tonight from the hospitals reported practically all injured out of danger.

SOCIALIST ORGAN COMMENDS ALLIES

By Robert Wilton.

(The Constitution—London Times—Philadelphia Public Ledger Service—Copyright, 1920.)

Vladivostok, February 4.—(Delayed.)—The socialist organ Golos Rodiny after days of enforced silence, appears with the headlines: "Long Live Great and United Russia," acclaims the new zemstvo government, congratulates the allies upon the proposed withdrawal of their troops and makes grateful reference to the part played by the Americans in the establishment of a popular government. The following instance is cited:

The first insurgent troops entered the city by stealth and captured the tram depot, whence they were swiftly conveyed past the unsuspecting Japanese cordon.

Alighting in the main street they proceeded to surround the house of General Rosanov, the governor general, but a Japanese guard blocked the way. Thereupon the officer commanding the American marines picketing the street announced that he would not permit any interference. Thereafter neutrality was observed. Disciplined troops from Russian islands are garrisoning Vladivostok. It appears that the troops were unable to reach the city yesterday at noon because of the work of Rosanov's ice breakers. The commander of the amalgamated army, acting as executive, has decreed the death penalty for lawlessness and drunkenness.

Soldiers and sailors of all ranks are at liberty to join the Zemstvo forces, but are not molested if they decline to serve. Officers have removed their epaulettes.

The popular and well justified belief is that Americans sponsored the present movement. Marked favor is shown by the populace to American troops. This circumstance involves considerable responsibility. Everything seen today reminded me, in a diluted form, of the first days of the revolution at Petrograd. The revolutionaries boast that having grown sadder and wiser they are able to avoid pitfalls.

It seems to me that the hardest part of the American task remains.

General Rosanov, it is reported, put on a Japanese uniform and escaped.

MIDSHIPMEN CLEAN UP IN ATHLETIC PROGRAM

Annapolis, Md., February 7.—The Annapolis midshipmen made a clean-up in a three-cornered program of athletics here today. The swimming team defeated the tank men of Columbia university, 29 to 15 points; the wrestlers completely overwhelmed the Lehigh university grapplers, taking all seven bouts, and the basketball team won handily from the quint of Camp Humphreys, composed of West Point graduates, by a score of 23 to 9.

In the World of Sports

Athletic Club Beats Plainsmen, 43 to 23

SAVANNAH'S QUINT BEATS TECH HIGH

Visitors Scored 29 to 21 Revenge on Junior Jackets for Defeat Handed Them in Football Last Fall on Home Gridiron.

By Roy E. White.

With revenge in their minds and fight in their eyes, the five basketeers representing Savannah High school triumphed over the Tech High five on the Y. M. C. A. court Saturday afternoon by a score of 29 to 21.

The team came from Savannah with the avowed determination of getting revenge for the defeat handed them in football last fall in Savannah, although Benson, the plucky left forward for the Blue and White, was the only man in the knee pads who played against the Smithies last year.

But it was a game of getting even, for Savannah, not in a fighting way, for it was one of the cleanest basketball games ever seen on a local floor, but in athletic relations, and from the looks of the score, and the way that the Savannah five played, they fully accomplished, what they started out to oo.

Didn' Open Up.

The score indictes a comparatively close game, but the Savannah five did not open up until the beginning of the second half, and again in the last few minutes of play, when the Tech High five showed signs of a comeback.

The Junior Smithies started off with a rush, but were stopped very soon by the Savannah five, who started something themselves that later proved the undoing of Tech High.

The passing of the Savannah team was wonderful, and at times it was the best ever seen. Not only was the passing good, but the following up of the ball was good, especially by Captain Wiehrs. Wiehrs invariably would break into the interference and go down the court dribbling the ball until he was within striking distance, then he would shoot a goal.

Wiehrs was not by himself in the good work, for Benton, left forward for Savannah, helped materially in the work. Blount also played a good game at forward.

Every man on the Savannah team scored at least two points, with Wiehrs and Ball leading the list, with eight and seven, respectively.

Merritt Was Star.

Ed Merritt, forward for Tech High, was the leading factor on the loser's side, while Whitner and Sylvester played well.

The teamwork of the Tech High five was considerably off at times—miserable—but soon after the second half began the Junior Smithies suddenly began shooting goals at will and for a while it looked like they were not going to be stopped, but Captain Wiehrs and Parish broke things up by some beautiful guarding.

To pick an individual star, besides Wiehrs, of Savannah, would be doing the others an injustice, for every man on the floor for Savannah played well, and especially in the pinches, as will be shown by the score.

The lineups of the teams were as follows:

Savannah Hi. (29.)		Tech High (21.)
Benton (6)	L.F.	Merritt (12)
Blount (6)	R.F.	Whitner (3)
Ball (7)	C.	R. Williams (2)
Parish (2)	L.G.	Sylvester (2)
Wiehrs (8)	R.G.	DiCristina

Timekeepers — McDonough (T.), Fife (2). Referee—Thomas. Umpire—Bridges. Time of halves—20-20. Substitutes—For Tech, Nabelle, J. Williams (2) and Wright.

NEW LIGHT IS SHED ON PREXY'S LETTER

Phil Ball Makes Public a Letter From Johnson Showing That Ban Was Not in Conspiracy to Oust Yankees.

St. Louis, February 7.—President Phil Ball, of the St. Louis Americans, allowed a letter from President Johnson, of the American league, to be made public here today which he claims throws an entirely different light on the excerpt of the letter which the New York American League club owners have mentioned in their petition charging Johnson with conspiring to run them out of baseball.

The excerpt of the Johnson letter quoted by Messrs. Ruppert and Huston, of the New York Americans, said:

"It is my judgment that they (the New York Americans) should be retired from our organization."

This sentence is included in the letter made public today, which Mr. Ball states was written by President Johnson on August 6, 1919, before any court action was taken by the New York club.

President Johnson, in this letter, after telling of his return from New York, says:

"When it became apparent to them that I would not deviate from my position (relative to the Mays case) they declared the stock of the New York club was for sale and I could have it on five minutes' notice for $500,000.

"In the course of my conversation with the gentlemen, Ruppert announced on Saturday they had received a peremptory notice signed by Stoneham, McGraw and McQuade, telling them they could vacate the Polo grounds and that they had no desire to renew the lease. This was a startling disclosure and indicated they were forced into a position where they would be required to build. They both asserted, however, they would not advance the necessary capital for a ball plant. They insisted it was quite desirable the franchise be taken off their hands. The following day they 'buckled up' on the offer they made to me and said they were going to remain in baseball. It is my judgment they should be retired from our organization. We all appreciate how impossible they are."

Ball, in making public the letter today, said the subject matter which preceded excerpt quoted in court, showed there was no conspiracy, but purely a notice that the club was probably for sale and advised that it be purchased.

Bass and Morrison Star in Second Defeat of Auburn Team in Loveliest Village Saturday Night.

Auburn, Ala., February 7.—(Special.)—In probably the fastest game of basketball ever played here, the Atlanta Athletic club quintet defeated the Auburn Plainsmen here last night by the score of 43-23.

The contest was a great deal faster than the score indicates, and the visitors had to fight and fight hard for every goal that they were able to negotiate. They seemed to have an uncanny ability to ring the basket, however, and it was this great eye for the hoop that forced the Tigers to partake of the proverbial bitter pill.

The passwork and the teamwork of the visitors was nothing short of remarkable. They exhibited a smooth-working machine, the likes of which have not been seen here this year. In practically every department of play they were entirely the masters of the local players, but the latter, not letting up the old Auburn fight a single minute, forced the visitors to go the limit in gaining the evrdict.

Bass Led Attack.

Rufus Bass, the captain and redoubtable forward of the Atlanta aggregation, was the bright star from the standpoint of the victors. This young man seemingly could sling goals from any angle and corner of the court and succeeded in locating the rim for 21 points, almost enough in itself to defeat the local crew.

Not far behind Bass, however, came Louis Morrison, the lanky center, who besides shooting 12 points, put up one of the most beautiful games in passing and in general all-around play ever seen here. He seemed to be in several places at once, and he allowed his center to shoot but two field goals.

For Auburn, Barks at forward put up a splendid article of ball. He shot 10 points, and played the floor in his usual reckless and intrepid fashion. He was the chief thorn in the side of the visitors when it came to shooting goals, and was a great factor in keeping Atlanta's score down to a minimum.

Hahn Played Well.

Hahn at forward and Captain Wade at guard also put up nice game, and deserve a world of credit for their share in the night.

Although the game was fiercely contested all the way, the game was unusually clean, the players of both sides showing a spirit of sportsmanship rarely exhibited by basketball teams. Very few fouls were called, and those that were called were mostly of a technical nature.

A large crowd of students filled the gymnasium to overflowing, but their frenzied cheering went for naught.

The line-up and summary follows:

A. A. C. (43)		AUBURN (23)
Sullivan	L. F.	Hahn (16)
Bass (21)	R. F.	Barks (10)
Morrison (12)	C.	Lacy (14)
McCall (2)	L. G.	Wade (3)
Oliver (4)	R. G.	Redd

Time of halves: 20 minutes.

Substitutions: A. A. C., Westmoreland (2) for Sullivan; Graves (2) for McCall; Auburn, Dudley for Lacy; Sloan for Redd; Beasley for Sloan. Field goals, Bass 10, Morrison 6, McCall 1, Oliver 2, Westmoreland 1, Graves 1, Hahn 3, Barks 5, Lacy 2; foul goals, Bass 1, Wade 3.

Referee, Phillips, Vanderbilt.

Timekeeper, Hall.

GRACE METHODISTS BEAT MARIETTA "Y" IN HARD CONTEST

The Grace Methodist basketball five defeated the Marietta "Y" team Friday night in a close and fast game of basketball.

The team work exhibited by the Grace five proved to be the thorn in the side of the Marietta team. The Grace five not only showed wonderful passing ability, but they were accurate with their shots, every man on the team figuring in the scoring.

Richardson, at right forward for the Methodists, played the best game on the floor, while Carroll, a running mate, also played well.

Milam played the best game for the losers, and seemed to be the only man with the exception of Lew, who could locate the basket.

The line-ups of the teams were as follows:

GRACE—36.		MARIEET—22
Carroll, 6	L.F.	Milan 15
Richardson, 20	R.F.	Lew 7
Speer 6	C.	Sage
Morris, 2	L.G.	Whitlock
Chappell, 2	L.G.	Northcutt

Rerefee, Richardson (Tech). Substitutes for Marietta, Dobbs; for Grace, Hester.

Sutton Proposes New Prep Athletic League For Atlanta Section

Professor W. A. Sutton, of Tech High, has proposed plans whereby a new prep league will be formed, consisting of Tech High, Boys' High G. M. A., from Atlanta, Lanier High, of Macon, Gordon institute, of Barnesville, Riverside Military academy, of Gainesville, Locust Grove institute, of Locust Grove, and others, provided they will meet the requirements.

This league will be for football, basketball, track, swimming, baseball, and probably tennis, with each team playing the other twice, once in each home town, with the exception of football, where only one game will be played.

The visiting teams will be given every courtesy possible by the home team and each home team is to bear the expenses of the visiting club.

Should any of the above teams fail to enter the league, then Dahlonega, G. M. C., Savanah High or some other city will be given the chance of entering.

In forming this league Mr. Sutton says that it will eliminate all the wrangling about a state championship, for the team that finishes first will have a clear claim to the title.

This will be the first of its kinds in the state, if plans go to completion, and it will be putting prep athletics in the state on a much higher plane. It will also stimulate more interest among the state preps.

This league will not conflict with any of the teams that play out-of-town games, but will only add more interest to the teams interested.

An initial meeting is planned for Friday night, February 13, at the Piedmont hotel for the purpose of discussing the plans thoroughly, and also to elect officers for the league.

Mathiesen Wins Race.

Christiania, February 7.—Oscar Mathiesen, of this city, today defeated Robert McLean, of Chicago, the world's ice-skating champion, in their 500-meter race. Mathiesen's time was 43 and 3 1-0 seconds, a new world's record. McLean's time was 43 7-10 seconds. McLean won the 5,000-meter event in 8 minutes 53 7-10 seconds. Mathiesen's time was 9 minutes 6 seconds. He claimed to have been overworked in the previous match.

JACKETS DOWNED BY 'NOOGAN OUTFIT

Chattanooga, Tenn., February 7.—(Special.)—The University of Chattanooga basketball team defeated the Georgia Tech quintet here tonight, 25 to 11, chiefly by a burst of speed midway of the first half, which led to a succession of pretty baskets by the center and two forwards. In the second half Tech was outplaying the locals for a minute or two and bade fare to start toward victor, but a fistic encounter between Redd and Frazier caused the contest, which had up to that time been conspicuously clean, to degenerate into something of a rough-and-tumble affair, with teams swapping blows and neither hitting the basket.

TECH TRACK TEAM STARTS '20 GRIND

Well-Balanced Bunch of Material Begins Work Under Coach Alexander and Is Being Sent Off on Long Trail Toward the Spring Meets.

By Keller Melton.

Coach Alexander is about the busiest man to be found around the Tech flate these days, for during the past week regular track practice has been inaugurated and every afternoon Coach has a bunch of young hopefuls, about fifty or sixty in number, out unlimbering on the track.

Wit hthe appraoch of the coming spring meets with numerous southern colleges, track practice has taken on such a serious aspect that Coach has had to devote all his time in the afternoons to the track men, and for this reason the basketball practice has been moved to 7:30 at night, and is being held alternately at the city Y. M. C. A. and the Auditorium-Armory.

Up until the present time practice consists mainly of jogging around the track for everybody and Coach sends the whole bunch through anywhere from a half-mile to two miles every afternoon.

The materail on hand looks very promising, and that is good, for it will take a whole lot of material plus a whole lot of hard work to pull the Gold and White through the strenuous schedule on hand for the coming season. This year's material seems to be pretty well divided between the various events and this will enable the Jackets to turn out a well-balanced team.

The first meet of the year comes on May 1, when the Gold and Blue, of Emory, entertains the colleges of the state, namely, Tech, Mercer, Georgia, Oglethorpe and Emory, in the state meet. The next week-end the Jackets journey over to Birmingham to the annual Alabama meet and between this date and May 17 and 18 when the S. I. A. A. championship meet is held at Georgia Tech the Jackets will enter two and probably three dual meets.

The first of these dual meets is with Auburn and is to be held in Atlanta on Grant field. Auburn and Tech are the best of enemies and friends, meaning by that that the Tech and Auburn teams of every description will meet in the coming year. Basketball, baseball, football, track, swimming—all call for encounters between these ancient rivals and this year these two institutions will even meet on the rifle range.

Keen competition is always on deck whenever these two meet, and for this reason the coming Tech-Auburn field day should be a huge success.

Next in importance to the Auburn meet comes the dual affair with Sewanee, who hold the track 1919 S. I. A. A. championship. Tech and Sewanee tied up last year in a hotly contested field day, but the Tennessee lads won by a hair. It is also probably that Tech and Emory, a new factor in southern track fields, will appear together at Grant field or on the track on the Emory campus.

The 1920 track schedule will go out with a blaze of glory with the big S. I. A. A. field day at Grant field on May 17 and 18. Up to date something like sixteen colleges nad universities of the south have excepted and the list includes such names at Sewanee, 1919 S. I. A. A. champions; Auburn, Emory, University of Alabama, University of Tenuessee, Mercer, Mississippi, A. & M., L. S. U., Tulane, University of South Carolina, Clemson and others.

JACK LAPP, ONCE STAR OF ATHLETICS, IS DEAD

Philadelphia, February 7.—Jack Lapp, former star catcher of the Philadelphia Athletics, died of pneumonia last night. He was 35 years old.

Lapp first gained national recognition in 1910, prior to which he played on Southern association teams. Paired off with Pitcher Jack Coombs, he performed splendidly in the world's series with the Chicago Cubs and aided materially in winning the championship for the Athletics. He continued as a star through the championship seasons of 1911, 1913 and 1914.

Along with the policy of building up the club with youngster players, Mack released Lapp to the Chicago White Sox in 1916. However, he remained there only a short time, being dropped on account of ill health. Lapp last season managed a semi-professional team here.

OLYMPIC GAMES CREATE INTEREST IN MADRID

Madrid, Friday, February 6.—Great interest in the coming Olympic games is shown by amateur athletes of this city, and many prominent Spaniards, including former Premier Romanones, desire that Spain be represented by a team. It is believed here that Spain will be able to send good football aggregations to Antwerp, as the teams of Barcelona, Bilbao and Madrid have been successful in playing against French or English teams. Some Spanish tennis players are believed to be good enough to make a fine showing. A few runners and jumpers might be sent to Antwerp.

Senor Romanones and his friends have promised to finance a Spanish team, but there is strong opposition in certain quarters against sending representatives of this country to the international games.

Soutar Beats Glocker.

Philadelphia, February 7.—Jock Soutar, of the Philadelphia Racquet club, world's squash racquet champion, won the first of a series of two matches today from Otto Glocker, of Boston, for the American and Canadian title by the scores of 15-11, 15-11, 15-11.

TECH HIGH MINSTRELS SHOW AT CAMP JESSUP

The Tech High School minstrels will give a performance at Camp Jessup Monday night, through the courtesy of the principal of the high school.

Dolly Sisters At Atlanta; Good Bills At Lyric and Grand

Left: The Dolly sisters, who will be at Atlanta theater first of the week. Right: Fay Brennan, with "The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

Dolly Sisters, in "Oh, Look."

(At the Atlanta.)

There is the gladness of youth in the enlivening musical comedy, "Oh, Look," in which the entrancing Dolly Sisters are the twin stars. F. Ray Comstock and Morris Gest announce the appearance of the Dolly Sisters here at the Atlanta theater for an engagement of three nights and matinee beginning tomorrow, Monday, February 9. The producers have surrounded their stars by a long cast, which includes people of genuine attainments. The young ladies of the cast were especially selected by the Dolly Sisters, and it is said they "touched the high water mark" of comediness and are smartly gowned. With the Dolly Sisters, "Oh, Look," is full of charm, with plenty of rollick and frolic, and the critics comment on the fact that the play has an amusing story and a real plot. The Dolly Sisters were for an entire season in New York in "Oh, Look," six months in Chicago, four months in Philadelphia and four months in Boston.

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come."

(Coming to the Atlanta.)

"The Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," one of the greatest of John Fox, Jr., novels, has been dramatized by Sidney Toler, an actor-playwright of distinction, and with the New York company, headed by George Simpson, Dorothy Dunn, formerly the Wendy in Maude Adams' production of "Peter Pan;" Fay Brennan, winner of several beauty contests for the women of the screen; James Kennedy, Walter Carmen, Ralph McDonald, John Houston, Grace Fries, David Callis, J. M. Bradford L. Heron, Edward Kenyon, Bert Kay, Arthur Wood and John Williams in the cast, will be seen beginning Thursday night, February 12, at the Atlanta theater, where it will hold forth for three nights and Saturday matinee. In adapting the story, Mr. Toler adhered to the Fox narrative pretty closely, although some changes that are believed to lend to dramatic interest were made. The management has staged the play with fine regard for attractiveness of scene and the settings of Kentucky mountain neighborhoods are photographic in realism. The scene of Major Buford's home has the charm of the south of 1861 and furnishings are typical of the period. Humor and romance preserve a balance and the scene in which the dog Jack is tried for sheep-killing is amusing and at the same time most stirring in intensity. Seats go on sale Tuesday morning.

Superior Vaudeville.

(At B. F. Keith's Lyric.)

There's so much exceptionally good vaudeville on the two Keith bills at the Lyric this week that it's going to be a matter of individual preference as to which of a number of acts should be headlined. The Reynolds Donegan company, including some very stunning girls, will take top position Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday through the sheer magnificence of the novelty these celebrated entertainers will present. Our old minstrel friend, Eddie Ross, however, is going to be a contestant worth reckoning with in the race for popularity honors.

The Reynolds Donegan company includes Helen Reynolds, known as the champion roller-skater of the world, and her charming sister, Maudie, who is some daring little queen herself. The act is gorgeously staged by the big company of dancers on skates. Reynolds and Donegan were last season's feature at the New York Hippodrome, and also played a successful engagement at the Palace theater, London.

Eddie Ross will be there will his African harp and his banjo. Eddie's banjo rag is a classic in syncopated melody, and who is there who doesn't know just how he stands when it comes to songs, dances and whistling?

"Our Wife" is the title of a breezy comedy sketch written by Roy Briant and to be presented by Harry Austin Bond and company. Dolly Grey and Bert Byron will present "A Girl's Weigh," a gingery affair billed as "A Vod'villa Frappe," by Harry L. Newton. Prosper and Moret will present a sensational gymnastic turn, and the latest Town Topics. Pathe News and Pathe Scenic will be shown.

One of the greatest gloom-chasers in vaudeville will be the act in which Kate Elinore and Sam Williams will be features Thursday, Friday and Saturday. Written by James Madison, it is called "a reel of real fun," which is precisely what it is.

Also on the week-end bill are the Seven Honey Boys, famous minstrels, whose name is sufficient in itself to draw them an abundance of admirers wherever they appear.

Misses Shaw and Campbell, two of the prettiest and best dressed girls in vaudeville, will offer a charming bit of piano playing and singing. Helen Jackley is a novel equilibrist who will present an unusual stunt, while Sully, Rogers and Sully will be seen in a trampoline bar that is full of difficult feats and good comedy. The usual program of pictures will be shown.

Homer Lind.

(At Loew's Grand.)

For the first half of the week at Loew's Grand the headliner will be Homer Lind, in his classic of vaudeville, "The Singing Teacher." He will be assisted by Ada Curry Lind, a very pretty and talented young woman. In this act there are songs, comedy and pianologue.

An act that is bound to attract attention and to prove a most pleasing feature is that of Sheppard and Dunn, who have a tuneful skit which is chock-full of harmony and smiles, and brings out the smiles of the audience as well.

Then there are Mamie and Tommie Long, who present the two extremes of fun. They are eccentric comedians, the man being tall and lean.

Stryker, who asserts that position is everything in life, will present a sensational novelty. He is a great contortionist, and his feats of equilibrium are wonderfully accomplished.

For the last half of the week one of the big features, the headliner, will be the Original Kincaid Kilties, and another will be the first appearance on the professional stage of Paul Donehoo, Atlanta's talented blind coronerpianist.

In the Kilties act there are eleven lads and lassies from Scotland's shores. They will offer a Scotch revue, combining harmony, music, laughter and dance. This is one of the biggest acts on the stage today.

Paul Donehoo is too well known to need any introduction to the readers of Atlanta papers. He has held the position of coroner in Fulton county for many years now, and has proved his efficiency by his long service. There are thousands of Atlanta people who have heard him play on the piano and have enjoyed his work.

Other acts of the last half of the week will be Grace Leonard and company, in her characteristic type impressions, one being "The American Boy;" Louise Mayo and Freddy Nevins, in artistic and classy song revue; Conroy and O'Donnell, in "The Parcel Postman," and Kinzo, a most interesting entertainer from the Orient.

Loew's Grand will offer two pictures, which will rank with the best shown in the city for the week. For the first three days beautiful and accomplished Dolores Cassinelli will be here in "The Web of Deceit." Here she is shown at her very best.

For the last three days Buck Jones is coming. Maybe you don't know Buck yet. By next week everybody will have seen him, and will be anxiously awaiting his next picture. He will be seen in his first release here in "The Last Straw."

3 PERSONS RUN DOWN BY AUTOS SATURDAY

Victims Not Seriously Hurt. Mrs. Long Suffering From Alleged Suicide Attempt.

Three victims of automobile accidents, all happening between noon and 5 o'clock Saturday, and one alleged attempt at suicide, were received Saturday at Grady hospital.

None of the victims of the automobile accidents are reported as in a serious condition. The following names of the injured were given by hospital authorities: J. N. Welch, 70 years of age, of 95 Kelly street, was run down by a truck at the corner of Forsyth and Poplar streets. He sustained bruises about the head, none of which are reported as serious. The name of the truck driver was not given.

F. A. O'Neal, 72 years of age, of 255 Adair street, was run down and painfully injured by an automobile said to be driven by J. R. Greene, 184 South avenue, at the corner of Edgewood and Fort street.

A. J. Sullivan, Seaboard hotel, was run down by an automobile driven by an unknown party in front of the Bijou theater. Mr. Sullivan received several painful bruises about the head.

Hospital authorities state that Mrs. W. I. Long, 21 years of age, of Montgomery, Ala., was received there early Saturday morning suffering from the internal use of spirits of ammonia.

It is said that Mrs. Long had arrived in this city from Montgomery, Ala., Friday morning and was stopping at the Terminal hotel. She is alleged to have stated to attendants that she took the ammonia with suicidal intent.

Saturday afternoon she had greatly improved from the effects of the ammonia and will be permitted to leave the hospital shortly.

DECKED IN JEWELS, SHE DROWNS HERSELF

Geneva, February 7.—Countess de Henreichen, a member of the Russian colony at Montreux and formerly maid of honor to the Dowager Empress of Russia, ha scommitted suicide by drowning in Lake Geneva. Her body, still decked in valuable jewels, was found floating in the lake near Villeneuve. Persons acquainted with the countess say she left her hotel at Montreux, walked directly to the lake and threw herself in.

Driven from Russia when the imperial regime was overthrown, the countess came to Switzerland. Many Swiss hotel keepers have extended credit to impoverished members of the Russian aristocracy and have in numerous cases proven benefactors of the fugitives.

"GOOD TURN" WEEK WILL BEGIN SUNDAY

Boy Scouts Will Recite Scout Oath and Law in 82 Churches.

PROCLAMATION.

The Boy Scouts of America is just now completing the first decade of its noteworthy history as an organization devoted to the welfare of the boys and the making of good citizens.

It behooves us as individuals and as a community to aid, encourage and support by every means within our power an organization which has such a splendid record of progress and service as the Boy Scouts of America has shown for the ten years of its existence.

It is fitting that at this time we give due recognition to this great organization.

I, therefore, James L. Key, mayor of the city of Atlanta, do hereby recommend the period marking the tenth anniversary of the founding of the Boy Scout movement, February 8 to 14, to be observed in this city as "Good Turn Week," and strongly urge that every man, woman and child in the community for that period at least adopt the Boy Scout habit of doing a good turn to someone each day.

(Signed) MAYOR KEY.

In eighty-two Atlanta churches and Sunday schools Sunday morning Boy Scouts will be present to recite to the congregation the Scout oath and law, and give their interpretation of a "good turn." This marks the beginning of the anniversary week celebrating the tenth birthday of the Boy Scouts of America.

Sunday night the thirty-two Scout troops will attend church in full uniform, and in many of the churches special Scout programs will be presented.

Sunday marks the beginning of "Good Turn" week. Scouts were busy Saturday distributing invitations to men, women and children asking that they join with them in doing a good turn to somebody each day during the present week.

A full week of activities has been arranged by the Scouts. Tuesday night will be the father and son banquets by the different troops.

Friday night, at the Auditorium, comes the demonstration of scouting by the various troops, in which every phase of scouting will be shown the public. A Boy Scout moving picture, "Men in the Making," will be shown. Service awards will be made to Scouts Earl Embree, Robert Hardman, Donald Horton, Douglas Kendrick, Harry Maddox, Edwin Nix, LeRoy Tebo, Jack Tracy, Porter Wood and Carl Lippold.

NATIONAL SURETY COMPANY IS HELD LIABLE TO CITY

By a decision of the court of appeals handed down yesterday upholding the striking of demurrers by Judge Reid in the court below the National Surety company is made liable to the city for alleged breaches of contract in the furnishing of coal by the Tennessee and Southeastern Coal company.

The city was represented by City Attorney James L. Mayson and Sam Hewlett and the surety company by Little, Powell, Smith & Goldstein.

The contract of the city was made with the coal company on July 12, 1916, and the $2,000 bond required for its faithful performance was made by the National Surety company. The city sues for the full amount of the bond.

The defendant pleaded failure of mutuality of consideration on the ground that the city had the right to cancel orders for coal. As the city was required to give 48 hours' notice, however, the court held that there was a sufficient mutuality of consideration to bind the surety.

NEGRO Y. M. C. A. BOYS MEET THIS AFTERNOON

The boys of the colored department of the Y. M. C. A. will hold their meeting this afternoon at the Mount Olive Baptist church, corner of East Harris and Butler streets, at 3:30 o'clock. An interesting feature of the program will be several papers by a number of boys on "What I Hope to Become When a Man," or "My Life's Ambition." The boys are taking advantage of the opportunity to pay up their membership dues, which will be out of the way when the time comes for the opening of the building. Many of the older subscribers to the building fund are being appealed to pay up in full right away.

OPERA GUARANTEE GOES OVER THE TOP

$113,810 Has Already Been Subscribed—List Is Still Open for Former Subscribers.

Through the addition of subscriptions received on Saturday, the guarantee fund for the 1920 season of Metropolitan grand opera has been over-subscribed, $113,810 having already been subscribed, which is encouragingly above the $110,000 set for the guarantors to raise.

Those who have subscribed in former years, but who are not yet on this year's list, may still be included if they send in their names and amounts with all possible speed to W. L. Peel, president of the Atlanta Music Festival association, at his office, 615 Central building. Those who, either because of absence from the city, or any other reason, have never been included on the lists, are granted the same opportunity, says Mr. Peel.

The additional list, announced Saturday, follows:

Previously reported, $108,760; W. E. Floding, $100; George E. King, $300; James L. Logan, $100; William S. Witham, Jr., $200; A. Ten Eyck Brown, $300; Edward A. Darby, $100; Walter C. Barnwell, $100; Kendall Weisiger, $100; J. Prince Webster, $100; George H. Boynton, $100; Miss W. A. Morris, $100; J. W. Power, $200; P. D. Carley, $100; James Smith, $100; R. H. Martin, $200; Mrs. A. R. Burt, $100; Mr. Sims Bray, $100; A. H. Bancker, $200; Mrs. Newton Craig, $100; Julius De Give, $100; Edgar Dunlap, $100; J. H. Franklin, $200; A. V. Gude, $300; James Kempton, $100; M. V. McCormick, $200; Henry B. Tompkins, $200; Mell R. Wilkinson, $500; D. T. Manget, $250; Wilmer L. Moore, $150; Mrs. Richard W. Johnston, $250; total, $113,810.

Woman's Missionary Society Names Heads At Final Gathering

The address by Mrs. Luke Johnson, superintendent of the southeastern division, graphically depicting the life in France and Belgium of today; a discussion of the necessary qualifications for a successful missionary by Mrs. J. M. Glenn, of Valdosta, editor of the North and South Georgia conferences in The Wesleyan Christian Advocate, and the singing by Mrs. A. B. Cunyus, of Cartersville, with the playing of Mrs. Annie Jones Pyron, of Cartersville, at the piano, were the outstanding features which brought to a close the tenth annual convention of the Woman's Missionary Society of the North Georgia Conference, Methodist-Episcopal Church, South, Friday.

A subscription totaling $66,800 was secured for the society's 1920 budget, an increase of $16,800 over the amount pledged last year.

Election and installation of the following officers also took place Friday: Mrs. T. E. Atkinson, of Newnan, superintendent of mission study and publicity, succeeding Mrs. E. W. Brogden, who was promoted to a vice presidency of the association. Mrs. Wallace was elected superintendent of supplies, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of her mother, Mrs. C. E. Mauck, of Atlanta, and Mrs. L. Moss, of Calhoun, was chosen as secretary of the Dalton district, succeeding Mrs. C. E. Broyles.

Contract Is Signed For the Erection of First Scout House

An announcement of special interest to Scouts is made by the Scout hut committee, composed of H. A. Maier, H. P. Hermance, Benjamin Elsas, R. C. Darby and Bayne Gibson. Contract has been signed for the erection of the first Scout hut, the fortunate troop being No. 32, Scoutmaster Sanford Landers, and Troop Committeemen J. V. Hodges, Claude N. Hughes, J. T. Floyd and F. A. Sherman. The hut will be erected near the corner of Bonaventure avenue and St. Charles, and will be 16x30 feet in size.

he cost of the hut will be $800. H. A. Maier makes possible the first hut by a conribution of $500. Two hundred dollars is to be secured by the troop committee from friends of the troop in the neighborhood; fifty dollars is to be earned by the members of the troop, and fifty dollars contributed by the Scout council from the troop hut fund.

ARMY ORDERS

(By Constitution Leased Wire.)

Washington, February 7.—Lieutenant Colonel Clifford M. Ewell, motor transport corps, will proceed to Camp Gordon, Ga., and report to the commanding general, fifth division, for duty as division motor transport officer.

War department special orders have been amended to read: Colonel Theodore Schultz, infantry, in addition to his duties as zone finance officer, is appointed zone property auditor, southeastern zone, Atlanta, thereby relieving Major Thomas B. Kennedy, quartermaster corps, who upon being thus relieved, will report in person to Colonel Schultz, for duty as his assistant.

Lieutenant Colonel Charles T. Richardson, ordnance department, will proceed to Augusta arsenal, Augusta, Ga., for temporary duty during the illness of present commanding officer.

Lieutenant C. W. Grove, infantry, is honorably discharged to take effect at Camp Gordon, Ga.

Lieutenant Henry I. Szymanski, infantry, is relieved from his present assignment and duty at the infantry school and will report to the commanding general, Camp Benning, Ga., for duty.

Lieutenant A. B. McMullen, air service, will proceed from Souther field, Americus, Ga., to San Antonio, Texas, and report for duty.

Major Allando A. Case, motor transport corps, will report to the commanding officer, Camp Jessup, Ga., for duty.

Captain Jethro Manly, field artillery, is transferred to army general hospital, No. 6, Fort McPherson, Ga., for further observation and treatment.

ORGAN RECITAL OFF, DUE TO ALTERATIONS

On account of the condition of the Auditorium, due to the building of the fire wall, the regular organ recital by Charles A. Sheldon, city organist, has been called off for this Sunday.

Colonel W. L. Peel, chairman of the organ committee, and Mr. Gordon, chairman of the Auditorium committee think it unwise to use the Auditorium during the construction of this wall, and as soon as it is deemed safe for the public the recitals will be continued.

Announcements will be made through the papers.

MENORAH SOCIETY WILL MEET TODAY

The Intervarsity Menorah society of Atlanta will hold its regular meeting at the Jewish Educational alliance at 3 o'clock this afternoon. J. H. Levitus will speak on the Jewish university in Palestine. The public is invited to attend.

DRIVE COMMITTEE NAMED SATURDAY

First Meeting of Men Who Will Conduct Big Membership Campaign Will Be Held Tuesday.

The appointment of an executive committee to handle the chamber's end of the big membership drive soon to be inaugurated was an important step taken in the development of the expansion movement of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce Saturday. This committee will hold its first meeting on Tuesday, at which time it will elect its chairman.

The committee is composed of Forrest Adair, Albert S. Adams, J. P. Allen, Lee Ashcraft, W. W. Banks, Eugene R. Black, Julian V. Boehm, H. W. Davis, W. D. Ellis, Jr., W. O. Foote, H. P. Hermance, Louie Hicks, F. M. Inman, Harrison Jones, Mayor Key, C. P. King, E. P. McBurney, G. D. McCutcheon, Haynes McFadden, J. Oscar Mills, C. T. Nunnally, J. E. Raley, R. K. Rambo, C. E. Robertson, H. B. Troutman and Mell R. Wilkinson.

Charles G. Edwards, of Savannah, who for a number of years was a member of congress from the first district and who is now president of the Savannah Board of Trade, was in Atlanta Saturday and expressed his surprise that Atlanta was not striving for 7,000 members, instead of 4,000. He said that Atlanta's intended effort had awakened interest in the commercial and civic bodies in other cities and promised to be a stimulus to state-wide increase of activity in this sort of endeavor.

CALL TO BULL MOOSE ISSUED BY EDWARDS

Full Representation of Progressives in Convention Here Feb. 21 Urged.

Harry Stillwell Edwards, of Macon, chairman of the executive committee of the progressive republicans, has issued a call for a state convention to be held at the capitol in Atlanta at 10 a. m. of February 21 for the purpose of selecting delegates from the state at large to the national republican convention, for reorganization and such other business as may develop. His call follows:

"A convention of the progressive republicans of Georgia is called to meet in the state capitol, Atlanta, February 21, next, at 10 a. m. for the purpose of selecting delegates from the state at large to the national republican convention, reorganization and other business as may develop.

"County representation in said state convention shall be on a basis of double the legislative representation.

"District conventions should be held to select delegates to the national convention, and it is suggested that such delegates should not be restricted by instructions for or against any presidential candidate.

"All old line republicans who united with the progressives in 1916 and all other persons who are interested in the perfecting of an organization under decent and patriotic leadership for the perpetuation of American liberties and the cardinal principles of the republican party, or who may desire to enter their protests by ballot against the practices and purposes of the present administration, are cordially invited to unite with us.

"It is earnestly urged that prompt action be taken by the progressives of every county to make the convention as called fully representative. The time is short.

(Signed) "HARRY STILWELL EDWARDS, "Chairman."

Court of Appeals of Ga.

Judgments Affirmed.

Standard Coal Company v. Eclipse Coal Company; from Fulton superior court—Judge Pendleton. C. L. Pettigrew, for plaintiff in error. Douglas & Douglas, contra.

National Surety Company v. City of Atlanta; from Atlanta city court—Judge Reid. Little, Powell, Smith & Goldstein, for plaintiff in error. J. L. Mayson, S. D. Hewlett, contra.

Ellis v. Floyd County; from Floyd superior court—Judge Wright. W. B. Mebane, for plaintiff in error. Graham Wright, contra.

Atlanta Journal Company v. Knowles; from Floyd city court—Judge Nunnally. W. B. Mebane, Maddox & Doyal, for plaintiff in error. Dean & Dean, L. H. Covington, contra.

Central of Georgia Railway Company v. Moore, and vice versa; from Blakely city court—Judge Sheffield. Pottle & Hofmayer, A. H. Gray, L. M. Rambo, for plaintiff in error in main bill of exceptions. Glessner & Collins, contra.

Holbert v. Allred; from Pickens superior court—Judge Morris. Roscoe Pickett, W. T. Townsend, for plaintiff in error. G. D. Anderson, J. S. Wood, William Butt, contra.

Commercial Bank of Jasper v. Dasher; from Valdosta city court—Judge Cranford. Dan R. Bruce, E. K. Wilcox, for plaintiff in error. Whitaker & Dukes, contra.

Buckeye Cotton Oil Company v. Everett; from Bibb superior court—Judge Mathews. Miller & Jones, for plaintiff in error. Sibley & Sibley, Hall & Grice, contra.

Hodges v. Murkison; from Bainbridge city court—Judge Spooner. Hartsfield & Conger, for plaintiff in error. D. R. Bryan, T. S. Hawes, contra.

Affirmed With Direction.

Fisher et al. v. Shands; from Liberty superior court—Judge Sheppard. (Direction to reduce interest and attorney's fees to correct amounts.) Melville Price, Edwin A. Cohen, for plaintiffs in error. Oliver & Oliver, contra.

Southern States Life Insurance Company v. Morris; from Colquitt superior court—Judge Thomas. (On condition that attorney's fees and damages be written off.) A. J. Orme, Shipp & Kline, D. P. Starr, for plaintiff in error. J. J. Hill, Parker & Gibson, contra.

Judgments Reversed.

McIntosh Land and Timber Company v. Middleton; from Darien city court—Judge Tyson. Edwin A. Cohen, for plaintiff in error. W. B. Stubbs, contra.

Gilstrap v. Leith; from Hall city court—Judge Wheeler. C. R. Faulkner, Oscar Brown, W. N. Oliver, W. A. Charters, for plaintiff in error. Sloan & Sloan, contra. (Cross-bill of exceptions dismissed.)

Usry v. Augusta Southern Railroad Company; from Glascock superior court—Judge Walker. L. D. McGregor, Hill & Adams, for plaintiff in error. Barrett & Hull, E. B. Rogers, contra.

National Union Fire Insurance Company v. Macon Hardwood Lumber Company; from Bibb superior court—Judge Mathews. Miller & Jones, King & Spalding, Daniel MacDougald, for plaintiff in error. L. D. Moore, contra. (Affirmed on cross-bill of exceptions.)

Smith v. Fisher; from Floyd city court—Judge Nunnally. M. B. Eubanks, for plaintiff in error. Maddox & Doyal, contra.

Planters Gin and Warehouse Company v. Pitts Banking Company; from Wilcox superior court—Judge Gower. M. B. Cannon, for plaintiff in error. Hal Lawson, contra.

Maisby & Company v. Widincamp; from Tattnall superior court—Judge Sheppard. W. T. Burkhalter, A. M. Brand, for plaintiffs in error. H. C. Beasley, James K. Hines, contra.

Southern Express Company v. Bass; from Carrollton city court—Judge Beall. Robert C. & Philip H. Alston, S. Holderness, for plaintiff in error. Boykin & Boykin, H. C. Strickland, contra.

Bailey v. Miller County; from Miller superior court—Judge Worrill. N. L. Stapleton, for plaintiff in error. P. D. Rich, contra.

Marietta Ice and Coal Company v. Western and Atlantic Railroad Company; from Cobb superior court—Judge Morris. J. Z. Foster, for plaintiff in error. Tye, Peeples & Tye, D. W. Blair, contra.

Rehearing Denied.

McFarland v. McFarland, executor; from Brooks.

Moultrie Grocery Company v. Charleston Milling Company; from Colquitt.

Tift v. Shiver & Aultman; from Tift.

The Constitution's Markets, Business and Financial News and Reviews

Covering and Liverpool Buying Rallied Cotton

After Easing Early, Market Firmed and Closed at Net Advance of 22-36 Points—Exports Continue Heavy.

RANGE IN NEW YORK COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Mar.	34.72	35.00	34.60	34.95	34.70
May	32.41	32.70	32.25	32.65	32.35
July	30.50	30.80	30.35	30.76	30.40
Oct.	28.54	28.70	28.35	28.67	28.45
Dec.	28.00	28.18	27.85	28.12	27.88

Closed firm.

RANGE IN NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
Mar.	35.65	35.92	35.45	35.85	35.50
May	33.30	33.48	33.10	33.44	33.11
July	31.30	31.48	31.12	31.44	31.12
Oct.	28.60	28.77	28.42	28.77	28.40
Dec.	28.03	....	....	28.22	27.83

Closed steady.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE.

New York, February 6.—(Special.)—Following were ruling prices on the American Cotton and Grain Exchange, Inc., today:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Mar.	34.76	35.00	34.66	35.03	34.77
May	32.45	32.68	32.21	32.69	32.48
July	30.50	30.75	30.36	30.78	30.45
Oct.	28.48	28.67	28.40	28.67	28.48
Dec.	27.90	28.25	27.77	28.25	27.95

New York, February 7.—There was a renewal of the covering movement in the cotton market today and after selling at 32.25 during the early trading, May advanced to 32.70. They closed at 32.65, with the general list closing firm at a net advance of 22 to 36 points.

The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 12 points on overnight buying orders, but reacted several points right after the call owing to continued nervousness over foreign trade conditions and the unsettled feeling reported in the stock market. Liverpool was a good buyer, however, while there was considerable buying to mix prices for domestic spinners and after the early selling orders had been absorbed, prices advanced on renewed covering.

March sold up from 34.60 to 35.00 and July from 30.35 to 30.80, and the close was within 4 or 5 points of the best. The selling during the earlier trading was promoted by reports of an easier spot basis in the southwest, better weather for farm work in the belt, and rather bearish week-end figures, particularly with reference to spinners' takings, which have been falling off steadily since early last month. Later advices were received here from one of the eastern belt markets reporting a more active spot demand and the absence of more active southern selling here during the earlier trading probably made rather a favorable impression on sentiment.

The bulk of the trading, however, was supposed to represent a reduction in the outstanding interest, including covering of shorts and the Liverpool buying here to undo the short end of straddles.

Week-end reviews of the goods market suggested rather an unsettled condition, with buyers finding supplies at second hand and concessions of 1 to 1¼ cents per yard, and London cables reported an active American demand for fine goods in Manchester.

SPOTS IN NEW YORK.

New York, February 7.—Spot cotton quiet; middling 38.00.

NEW ORLEANS MAKES MATERIAL ADVANCE

New Orleans, February 7.—After a period of unsettled trading around the opening today the cotton market firmed up and rose for material gains, the motive power for the advance being mainly the rise in sterling exchange, the London reports of contemplated revision of the economic provisions of the treaty and the large exports movement for the day.

In the face of all the recent talk about foreign exchange checking exports from the United States, the total foreign clearances of cotton today were 47,943 bales, against 11,906 this day last year, and of the total 24,920 bales cleared for England. Exports today brought the total for the season thus far up to 4,010,470 bales, against only 2,688,??? to this date last year.

On the first call there were advances of 15 to 20 points, after which the market fell off until the most active months were 1 to 5 points under the close of yesterday. Here the real buying movement of the day set in and it persisted until near the close, when the list stood 36 to 42 points over yesterday's final prices.

The close was at net gains for the day of 32 to 37 points, March closing at 35.85 against the closing quotations on middling spots of 37.75, spots being unchanged.

SPOTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, February 7.—Spot cotton, quiet and unchanged. Sales on the spot, 69 bales; to arrive, 200. Low middling, 3?.??; middling, 38.75; good middling, 40.75. Receipts, 4,652; stock, 406,928.

REGULAR STATEMENT LOCAL RESERVE BANK

The regular weekly statement of resources and liabilities of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta at the close of business February 6 follows:

Resources.

Gold coin and certificates in vault	$ 8,001,462.62
Gold settlement fund	21,579,014.72
Gold with foreign agencies	4,115,597.69
Gold with federal reserve	57,988,400.00
Gold redemption fund	5,541,545.13
Total gold reserve	$ 97,826,020.16
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	1,169,754.65
Total reserve	$ 98,995,774.81
Bills Discounted—	
Secured by government war obligations	$ 62,143,367.10
All other	35,034,439.08
Bills bought in open market	12,647,604.36
Total bills on hand	$109,825,410.54
U. S. government bonds	113,700.00
U. S. Victory notes	3,400.00
U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	15,664,850.00
Total earning assets	$125,607,360.54
Bank premises	503,083.61
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits	39,043,611.65
Five per cent fund against F. R. bank notes	842,550.00
All other resources	99,168.97
Total resources	$265,091,549.58

Liabilities.

Capital paid in	$ 2,484,750.00
Surplus	4,695,000.00
Government deposits	2,321,106.83
Due to members, reserve acct.	56,937,473.51
Deferred availability items	34,756,821.49
Other deposits, including foreign government credits	2,673,698.11
Total gross deposits	$ 96,889,100.74
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation	143,916,415.00
Federal reserve bank notes in actual circulation	13,219,900.00
All other liabilities	886,383.84
Total liabilities	$[illegible],549.58

Liberty Bonds.

New York, February 7.—Final prices on liberty bonds today were:

3½s	97.00
First 4s	90.90
Second 4s	90.00
First 4¼s	91.10
Second 4¼s	90.28
Third 4¼s	93.40
Fourth 4¼s	90.30
Victory 3¾s	97.80
Victory 4¾s	97.86

ATLANTA QUOTATIONS SPOT COTTON MARKET

ATLANTA SPOT COTTON	39.00c
Same day last year	26.30c
Receipts, bales	1,006
Shipments, bales	1,106
Stock, bales	34,543

COTTON STATEMENT

Port Movement.

New Orleans: Middling, 38.75; receipts, 4,652; sales, 260; stock, 406,928.
Galveston: Middling, 40.50; receipts, 12,631; exports, 36,002; sales, 1,213; stock, 314,759.
Mobile: Middling, 38.50; receipts, 53; stock, 20,170.
Savannah: Middling, 39.50; receipts, 2,171; stock, 253,896.
Charleston: Middling, 39.25; receipts, 220; stock, 61,118.
Wilmington: Middling, 37.50; receipts, 9; stock, 57,603.
Texas City: Receipts, 2,885; exports, 7,323; stock, 81,690.
Norfolk: Middling, 38.00; receipts, 796; stock, 93,017.
Baltimore: Stock, 4,800.
Boston: Middling, 37.80; stock, 5,500.
Philadelphia: Middling, 38.25; stock, 9,721.
New York: Middling, 38.00; exports, 4,618; stock, 55,553.
Minor ports: Stock, 12,569.
Total today. Receipts, 22,817; exports, 47,943; stock, 1,377,324.
Total for week: Receipts, 22,817; exports, 47,943.
Total for season: Receipts, 5,013,345; exports, 4,010,470.

Interior Movement.

Houston: Middling, 39.75; receipts, 10,363; shipments, 8,432; sales, 1,484; stock, 218,603.
Memphis: Middling, 39.00; receipts, 8,902; shipments, 6,581; sales, 600; stock, 292,549.
Augusta: Middling, 38.00; receipts, 669; shipments, 2,221; sales, 200; stock, 171,973.
St. Louis: Middling, 40.00; receipts, 1,734; shipments, 1,678; stock, 8,273.
Atlanta: Middling, 37.90; receipts, 1,006; shipments, 1,106; stock, 34,543.
Little Rock: Middling, 39.00; receipts, 297; shipments, 1,154; sales, 1,154; stock, 50,744.
Dallas: Middling, 40.55; sales, 1,650.
Montgomery: Middling, 37.75; sales, 12.
Total today: Receipts, 22,971; shipments, 21,172; stock, 776,685.

PROFESSIONAL VIEWS ON COTTON SITUATION

New York, February 7.—(Special.)—Today's market was quiet, but the undertone was greatly improved. Prices advanced about 30 points on trade demand and covering by recent sellers. The principal buying power was in the old crop months. Spot houses were buying nears and selling new crop positions. Demand sterling shows signs of improving and exports of 25,000 bales to Great Britain was reported from Galveston. We anticipate rapid swings in both directions and continue to favor the buying side on sharp attacks. J. W. JAY & CO.

New York, February 7.—(Special.)—The cotton market was slightly nervous early today on the foreign trade outlook and irregularity in the stock market, but steadiness developed on covering and prices displayed a steady tone late in the session. While considerable comment is heard about slackened domestic and export demand, it must be remembered spot buyers have been extremely aggressive for many months past, as is evidenced particularly in exports for the season being practically 1,400,000 bales ahead of last year. This, with reported strong positions of southern banks and individuals also through liquidation of weak and strong accounts in futures, leads to the belief that further declines seem improbable and advances are impending. ORVIS BROS. & CO.

New York, February 7.—(Special.)—Today's market was rather quiet, with the trend of prices gradually higher to the close on week-end covering. The trade is disposed to look for a possible further rally early next week, but there is little sentiment for a continued advance, as it is felt that the general financial situation is such that fresh investment buying will not make its appearance. Consequently, with exporters out of the market and American mills fairly well supplied, gradually lower spot markets in the south are looked for, as holders seek to liquidate. HUBBARD BROS. & CO.

New York, February 7.—(Special.)—Although today's market was comparatively quiet and narrow, sentiment was a little bit more favorable. Sterling was better, advancing from 3.31¼ to 3.33⅝, and reports from stock market circles indicate a belief that the financial situation is clearing considerably and that the period of high call money rates is coming to an end. In the late day the state department confirmed the news that there was no embargo placed upon cotton by the British government, and this had the effect of causing further short covering. In our opinion, today's developments do not effect the underlying weakness, which we believe pertains to all commodities, and with the technical position weakened considerably by the short covering of today and yesterday we consider cotton a sale at present prices. JOHNSTON BROS.

Condition Statement Clearing House Banks

New York February 7.—The actual condition of clearing house banks and trust companies for the week shows that they hold $26,931,380 reserve in excess of legal requirements. This is an increase of $4,006,120 from last week.

The statement follows:

Actual Condition.

Loans, discounts, etc., decrease	$63,019,000
Cash in own vaults, members federal reserve bank, increase	2,579,000
Reserve in federal reserve bank of member banks, increase	5,191,000
Reserve in own vaults, state banks and trust companies, increase	709,000
Reserve in depositaries, state banks and trust companies, decrease	677,000
xNet demand deposits, increase	8,707,000
Time deposits, increase	3,009,000
Circulation, increase	111,000
Excess reserve, increase	4,006,120
Summary of state banks and trust companies in Greater New York, not included in clearing house statement:	
Loan, discounts, etc., increase	3,952,600
Gold increase	416,000
Currency and bank notes, increase	149,200
Deposits with Federal Reserve bank, New York, increase	463,000
Total deposits, increase	1,412,000
Total deposits, eliminating amounts due from reserve depositaries and other banks and trust companies in New York city and United States deposits, increase	409,300

Money Market.

New York, February 7.—Mercantile paper, 6@6½.

Sterling 60-day bills, 3.30½; commercial 60-day bills on banks, 3.30¼; commercial 60-day bills, 3.30. Demand, 3.33; cables, 3.34½. Francs, demand, 14.52; cables, 14.50. Belgian francs, demand, 14.28; cables, 14.26. Guilders, demand, 37½; cables, 37⅝. Lire, demand, 19.02; cables, 19.00. Marks, demand, 1.04; cables, 1.06.

Provisions.

Chicago, February 7.—Cash: Pork, nominal.
Lard, $19.20@20.45.
Ribs, $17.36@18.75.

White Potatoes.

Chicago, February 7.—Potatoes, dull; arrivals, 28 cars; northern sacked white stock, $4@4.25, car lots, western russets, jobbing, $4.75.

Sugar.

New York, February 7.—While there was no further change in raw sugar prices the undertone is easy owing to the increasing movement in Cubas. There were sales of 15,000 bags of Cubas for first half February shipment at 11½c, cost and freight, to operators and a Savannah refiner purchased 19,500 bags of Cubas, prompt clearance to Savannah, at 12c, cost and freight, while local refiners appeared to be out of the market at the moment. The market closed at 11¾c for Cubas, cost and freight, equal to 12.79c for centrifugal.

There was no change in refined sugar prices, which are listed at 15 to 16c for fine granulated. The demand continues active and much in excess of the supply, although with the movement increasing more sugar should be available in the near future.

Swift & Co.

Chicago, February 7.—Swift & Co. closed 129⅝.

VIGOROUS RALLY IN STOCK MARKET

Late Buying in High-Priced Motors, Steels, Equipments, Oils and Shipping Restores Early Losses.

New York, February 7.—Confusing movements marked the final session of a memorable week on the stock exchange, but the tone at the end was firm to strong. Prices rose one to five points at the outset, the shorts once more rushing to cover, but reactions, due to a moderate reversal in foreign exchange, soon canceled this advantage.

Toward the close the list strengthened again on a sudden demand for representative industrials and specialties, issues like General Motors, Crucible Steel and shippings making almost buoyant recoveries.

Considering the relatively small turn-over, unusual activity was shown by rails, mostly at gains. Inquiry for these stocks was the more unexpected because of overnight reports from Washington, showing further loss of operations under government control. Oils were firm, but otherwise made little response to advices from western and southwestern centers announcing further price advances in crude and refined products.

Bonds were irregular, heaviness in several of the high-grade railroad issues, such as Union Pacific 4's and United States Steel 5's, featuring the lighter dealings. Total sales, par value, aggregated $8,475,000.

Old United States bonds were unaltered on call during the week.

Drastic legislation of the week in the stock market was reflected in a $63,090,000 contraction of actual loans and discounts. There was a further gain of almost $4,000,000 in reserves, bringing the total excess to almost $27,000,000.

NEW YORK STOCKS

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Am. Beet Sugar	84	83	84	82
Am. Can	49⅞	48½	49⅞	49⅞
Am. Car & Fdry.	132½	130⅝	132½	131
Am. Hide and Leather pfd.	110¾	109	110¾	110
Am. Int. Corp.	100½	97¾	99½	98⅝
Am. Locomo.	92½	91	92½	92
Am. Linseed	81⅞	81⅛	81⅞	82¼
Am. Smelt. & Rfg.	64¼	63½	64¼	63½
Am. Sugar	128	128	128	128
Am. Sumatra Tob.	85	83½	85	84½
Am. Tel. & Tel.	98	97¾	98	97¾
Am. Tob.	....	....	237	230
Anaconda Cop.	57⅜	56⅝	57¼	56⅞
Atchison	80	79⅝	79⅞	80
A. C. L.	....	....	87	86⅞
Atl., G. & W. I.	154	151	153	148½
Baldwin Locomo.	112	109½	111	110⅝
B. & O.	31⅛	30¼	31⅛	29⅞
Beth. Steel "B"	91⅝	89¼	90⅞	91
Canadian Pacific	122	121	122	123½
Central Leather	84⅞	82	84½	83¼
C. & O.	51½	51¼	51½	51
Chi., M. & St. P.	54¼	53	54¼	32½
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	26¼	25	26⅛	25
Chino Cop.	35½	35⅜	35½	34½
COCA-COLA	38	37½	38	37½
Colo. Fuel & I.	38	37⅝	38	38¼
Corn Prod.	80⅞	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛
Crucible Steel	214	209	211	211⅛
Cuba Cane Sugar	45⅝	45¼	45¼	45½
Erie	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
Gen. Electric	159	155½	157	160
Gen. Motors	272¼	263½	265	267½
Grt. North. pfd.	74⅞	74	74⅞	73½
do. Ore Ctfs.	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	35⅞
Gulf States Steel	67	64⅞	67	63
Illinois Central	....	....	83½	85½
Inspiration Cop.	53	51⅛	53	52
Int. Mer. Marine pfd.	87	86	87	86
Int. Nickel	22¼	21⅝	22¼	21½
Int. Paper	78⅞	75½	77⅞	76⅛
Kennecott Cop.	28½	28¼	28¾	28⅝
L. & N.	....	....	100½	101
Maxwell Motors	26½	26	26	26
Mex. Petro.	180⅝	176	178	179
Miami Cop.	22½	21⅝	22½	21¼
Midvale Steel	46⅝	46	46¼	46
Mo. Pacific	24¼	24	24	23½
N. Y. Central	67½	67½	67½	67
N. Y., N. H. & H.	26¼	25½	26	25⅝
N. & W.	93	93	93	92
North. Pacific	75	74⅝	75	73¾
Ohio Cities Gas	43⅝	43	43⅝	43
Okla. Prod. & Rfg.	8¼	8⅛	8½	8⅛
Pan-Am. Petro.	81½	80	81	80
Pennsylvania	41⅛	40⅞	40⅞	41
Pittsburg & W. Va.	25¼	23⅝	25¼	24⅜
Ray Cons. Cop.	20½	20⅛	20½	19⅞
Reading	72	70⅞	71½	70⅞
Rep. Iron & S.	108	106⅛	106⅝	107½
Royal Dutch	101	99⅛	99⅝	99⅝
S. A. L.	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	7
do. pfd.	....	....	13⅝	13¾
Sinclair Oil & Rfg.	38	35⅝	37⅝	36½
Sloss-Shef. S. & I.	71½	70½	71½	61
Sou. Pacific	95⅝	94⅝	95¼	94⅛
Sou. Railway	21	20⅝	21	20
do. pfd.	....	....	53⅛	52½
Studebaker Corp.	95	92	92¾	93⅝
Tenn. Cop.	10	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
Texas Co.	179½	175	178½	176
Tob. Prod.	75½	74⅛	75⅛	74¼
Union Pacific	118	117¼	118	117¼
U. S. Retail Stores	76⅜	74⅝	76	75
United Fruit	183½	183	183	182½
U. S. Food Prod.	59	58⅛	58⅛	59¼
U. S. Ind. Alcohol	94⅞	93	94⅞	93¾
U. S. Rubber	105⅛	102⅞	104⅜	103
U. S. Steel	100⅝	99⅝	100⅛	100¼
do. pfd.	....	....	111⅜	111⅛
Utah Cop.	72	71½	72	71½
Va.-Car. Chem.	64	63⅝	63⅝	63
Western Union	....	....	85⅛	85⅛
Westinghouse Elec.	51¼	50½	51	50⅛
Willys-Overland	27	25⅞	27	26¼

Total sales for the day, 427,100 shares.

OTHER STOCKS

Quotations by Securities Sales Co.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Allis	44⅝	44¼	44⅝	44½
Am. Cotton Oil	46½	45¼	46½	45
Am. Hide and Leather Com.	22½	22½	22½	21¼
Am. Ice	....	....	....	38
Am. Ship. & Com.	20¼	19¼	19¾	19
Am. Steel Fdry.	42½	41⅜	42½	42
Am. Woolen	138⅝	135	136½	136¼
Chandler Motors	133	128⅛	131⅞	129½
Chile Cop.	17⅝	17¼	17¼	17
Goodrich Rub. Tire	73	72	73	73
Kelly-Springfield	123	122	123	121
Keystone Tire	30¼	29⅞	30¼	29
Lack. Steel	77	75⅛	75⅞	75¼
Pressed Steel Car	92	92	92	92
Pierce-Arrow	60	56½	58⅞	59¼
Stutz Motors	116	114⅝	114⅝	115
Texas Pacific	33¼	32	33¼	32½
United Retail Stores	76⅝	74¾	76⅛	....
White Motors	56⅛	56	56½	55
Worthington Pump.	82⅝	80	82	81
Transcontinental Oil	22	21⅝	22	20
Marine	33¼	31⅝	33	32⅜
do. pfd.	87	86	87	85½
Wilson & Co.	68	66	67	67
Beth. Motors	23	22	22¼	21¼
Columbia Graph.	41⅝	40	41⅞	39⅞
Pacific Develop.	73	72	72	72

NEW YORK BONDS

U. S. 2s, registered, bid	100¼
do. coupon, bid	100¼
U. S. 4s, registered, bid	105¾
do. coupon, bid	105¾
Panama 3s, registered, bid	88
do. coupon, bid	88
American Smelt. & Refining 5s	83⅞
American Tel. & Tel. cv. 6s	97⅛
Anglo-French 5s	93⅞
Atchison gen. 4s, bid	76⅞
Atlantic Coast Line 1st 4s	75
Baltimore & Ohio cv. 4½s	60
Bethlehem Steel ref. 5s, bid	84
Central of Georgia Cons. 5s, bid	83½
Central Leather 5s	94½
Chesapeake & Ohio cv. 5s	77
Chicago, B. & Quincy joint 4s	93⅞
Chicago, Mil. & St. P. cv. 4½s	67½
Chicago, R I. & Pac. Ry. ref. 4s	63⅞
City of Paris 6s	90
Colorado & Southern ref. 4½s	70¼
Denver & Rio Grande consol. 4s, bid	61½
Dominion of Canada 5s (1931)	91⅞
Erie gen. 4s	40
Illinois Central ref. 4s, bid	70½
Int. Mer. Marine 6s	90
Kansas City Southern ref. 5s, bid	69
Liggett & Myers 5s, bid	86¾
Louisville & Nashville un. 4s	79⅞
Missouri, Kan. & Texas 1st 4s, bid	57½
Missouri Pacific gen. 4s	55
New York Central deb. 6s	91⅞
Norfolk & Western cv. 6s, bid	100⅛
Northern Pacific 4s	75
Pennsylvania gen. 5s	89⅞
Reading gen. 4s, bid	79
Republic Iron & Steel 5s (1940)	91⅞
St. Louis & San Fran. adj. 6s	57½
Seaboard Air Line adj. 5s, bid	18½
Southern Bell Tel. 5s, bid	83½
Southern Pacific cv. 5s	100
Southern Railway 5s	83¾
do. gen. 4s	57
Texas Company cv. 6s, bid	101¼
Texas & Pacific 1st, bid	82½
Union Pacific 4s	79¼
United Kingdom of G. B. & I. 5½s (1937)	88
U. S. Steel 5s	96
Virginia-Carolina Chemical 6s, bid	93½
Wabash 1st, bid	87½
Wilson & Co. cv. 6s	91⅞

Local Markets

ATLANTA BANK CLEARINGS.

BANK CLEARINGS SATURDAY	$10,212,506.95
Same day last week	$ 9,441,501.66
Same day last year	8,261,517.58
Increase over same day last year	1,950,989.37
CLEARINGS FOR WEEK	66,081,904.00
Same week last year	52,573,380.84
Increase over same day last year	13,508,523.16

ATLANTA QUOTATIONS COTTON SEED PRODUCTS

(Corrected by Atlanta Commercial Exchange.)

Crude oil, basis prime	$18.50
Cotton seed meal, 7 per cent ammo.	69.00
Cotton seed meal, Ga. Com. R. Pt.	68.00
Cotton seed hulls, loose	12.00
Cotton seed hulls, sacked	16.00
Linters, first cut, high grade	.09
Linters, clean mill run	.03

QUOTATIONS LOCAL STOCKS AND BONDS

	Bid	Asked
Atlanta National Bank	295	310
Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp.	81	83
Atl. Ice & Coal Corp. pfd.	82	84
A. & W. P. Railroad	148	150
Atlantic Steel	95	96½
Atlantic Steel, pfd.	92	96
Bibb Mfg. Co. (Macon)	200	210
Cen. Bank & Trust Corp.	160	165
Augusta & Savannah Ry.	90	...
Fulton National Bank	145	150
Exposition Cotton Mills	320	...
Fourth National Bank	350	...
Ga. Ry. & Elec., 5 per cent, pfd.	73	74
Ga. Ry. & Elec. stamped	105	106½
Ga. Ry & Power Co. 1st pfd.	70	75
Ga. Ry. & Power Co. 2d pfd.	14	16
Ga. Ry. & Power Co. com.	10	11
Eagle & Phoenix Cot. Mills	210	230
Empire Cotton Oil Co.	82	...
Trust Company of Georgia	377	...
Citizens' & Southern Bank	285	...
Lowry National Bank	245	250
Atlantic Steel 6s	97½	100
Atlantic Ice & Coal Corp. 6s	95	95½
Ga. R. R. & Banking Co. 4s	78	83
Cen. R. R. & Bank Co. Col. Trust 5s	89	91
Securities Sales Co.	145	...

ATLANTA LIVE STOCK MARKET.

(Corrected by W. H. White, Jr., President of White Provision Company.)

Good to choice steers, 850 to 1,000 pounds	$ 9.75@10.50
Good steers, 750 to 850 pounds	9.50@10.00
Medium to good steers, 750 to 850 pounds	8.50@ 9.50
Good to choice beef cows, 750 to 850 pounds	8.00@ 8.50
Medium to good cows, 650 to 750 pounds	7.00@ 7.50
Good to choice heifers, 550 to 650 pounds	6.50@ 7.00

The above represents the ruling prices on good quality fed cattle. Inferior grades and dairy types quoted below:

Medium to good steers, 700 to 800 pounds	$ 7.50@ 8.50
Medium to good cows, 600 to 700 pounds	6.50@ 7.50
Mixed common cows	4.50@ 5.50
Good fat oxen	7.50@ 8.00
Good butcher bulls	6.50@ 8.00
Choice veal calves	6.50@ 8.00
Yearlings	4.50@ 6.00
Prime hogs, 165 to 225 pounds	13.25@13.50
Light hogs, 135 to 165 pounds	12.25@12.50
Heavy pigs, 100 to 135 pounds	10.25@10.50
Light pigs, 60 to 100 pounds	9.25@ 9.50

The above applies to good quality fed hogs.

CURB SECURITIES

(The Constitution—Philadelphia Public Ledger Service—Copyright, 1920.)

Industrials.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Aetna Exp.	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	7½
Am. Marconi	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4
Brit.-Am. Tob.	....	....	....	17
Carlight	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	2¾
Gen. Asphalt	98½	95	98	98
Grapeola	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¼
North Am. Pulp	6	5⅜	6	5⅝
Triangle Film	⅝	⅝	⅝	....
United Pic. Prod.	13½	13	13½	13½
Standard Oils.				
S. O. New York	405	405	405	....
Independent Oils.				
Amal. Royalty	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
Circle	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	4⅝
Cosden	8¼	7⅞	8¼	7⅞
Elk Basin	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
Esmeraldo Oil (new)	....	....	....	¾
Federal Oil	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
Glenrock	3⅜	3¼	3¼	3¼
Guffey Gillespie	30½	28¼	30½	28½
Indianhoma Ref.	8	8	8	7⅜
Inter. Pet.	60	57	59½	56
Island Oil	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5½
Magna	....	....	....	5
Merritt	19½	18⅝	19½	19
Metro. Pet.	3¼	3⅛	3¼	3¼
Midwest Ref.	157	152	153	152
North Am. Oil	4¼	4	4	4¼
Prod. & Ref.	....	....	....	8⅝
Salt Creek Prod.	50	48⅝	50	48½
Simms Pet.	43⅞	41½	43⅞	42⅝
Trinity	½	½	½	½
Bonds.				
Allied Packers 6s	79½	78¼	79½	79½
Am. T. & T. 6s	....	....	....	95
Rus. Gov. 6½s	29	29	29	29
Swiss Gov. 5½s	87⅞	87⅝	87⅝	....
Rus. Gov. 5½s	29	29	29	28
I. R. T. 7s	64	63	63	65

Weekly Statement Of Federal Reserve

Washington, February 7.—The weekly statement of the combined resources and liabilities of the twelve federal reserve banks follows:

Resources.

Gold and gold certificates	$ 205,393,000
Gold settlement fund, federal reserve board	434,160,000
Gold with foreign agencies	114,323,000
Total gold held by banks	753,874,000
Gold with federal reserve agents	1,116,427,000
Gold redemption fund	121,259,000
Total gold reserves	1,991,560,000
Legal tender notes, silver, etc.	63,096,000
Total reserves	2,054,656,000
Bills discounted:	
Secured by government war obligations	1,451,557,000
All other	751,982,000
Bills bought in open market	554,750,000
Total bills on hand	2,758,289,000
United States government bonds	26,776,000
United States Victory notes	63,000
United States certificates of indebtedness	276,064,000
Total earnings assets	3,061,192,000
Bank premises	10,586,000
Uncollected items and other deductions from gross deposits	896,971,000
Five per cent redemption fund against federal reserve bank notes	12,232,000
All other resources	5,048,000
Total resources	$6,040,685,000

Liabilities.

Capital paid in	$ 89,119,000
Surplus	120,120,000
Government deposits	42,446,000
Due to members, reserve account	1,869,438,000
Deferred availability items	654,735,000
Other deposits, including foreign government credits	95,876,000
Total gross deposits	2,662,495,000
Federal reserve notes in actual circulation	2,891,775,000
Federal reserve bank notes in circulation net liability	248,780,000
All other liabilities	28,396,000
Total liabilities	$6,040,685,000

Ratio of total reserves to net deposits and federal reserve note liabilities combined, 44.1 per cent.

Ratio of gold reserves to federal reserve notes in circulation after setting aside 35 per cent against net deposit liabilities, 49.7 per cent.

Dry Goods.

New York, February 7.—Cotton goods and yarns were firm and quiet today. Wool goods for fall were allotted among customers, but general buying was not so keen. Burlaps were easy and quiet. Raw silk was easier and silks quiet.

ATLANTA MARKETS

(Prices quoted by wholesale dealers to retailers. Corrected daily by the State Bureau of Markets, State Capitol, Atlanta.)

EGGS, POULTRY AND BUTTER.

Eggs, per dozen, No. 1 candled	$0.55
Friers, live, per pound	.50
Hens, live, per pound	.35
Stags, live, per pound	.32
Roosters, live, per pound	.20
Ducks, live, per pound	.30
Geese, live, per pound	.25
Turkeys, live, per pound	.45
do, dressed, per pound	.50
Butter, creamery, quarters	.67
Butter, choice table, per pound	.60
Butter, cooking, per pound	.40

PRODUCE.

Cabbage, Florida, per standard crate	$ 5.50
Irish potatoes, cwt.	5.65
Onions (red), cwt.	7.50
Snap beans, hampers	$3.00@ 4.00
Oranges, Florida, crate	4.75
Grapefruit	$2.00@ 3.75
Tomatoes, six-crate baskets	$2.00@ 4.00
Sweet potatoes, cwt.	3.00

FEED STUFFS.

Mixed stock feed, ton	$52.00@ 75.00
Corn, No. 2, bushel	2.05
Oats, No. 3, bushel	1.17
Hay, No. 1 timothy, per ton	46.00
Hay, alfalfa, per ton	53.00
Shorts, gray, ton	64.00
Shorts, brown, ton	60.00
Bran, per ton	55.00
Chicken feed, cwt., sacked	$3.75@ 4.50
Alfalfa meal, ton	55.00
Cotton seed meal, 7 per cent, per ton	77.00
Cotton seed hulls, ton	19.00

GROCERIES.

Corn meal, cwt.	$ 4.15
Flour, 24-lb. sacks (per bbl.)	13.70
Flour, 48-lb. sacks (per bbl.)	13.50
Flour, self-rising	add .25
Cheese	.36

ATLANTA PROVISION MARKET.

(Corrected by the White Provision Co.)

Cornfield hams, 10-12 average	$0.30
Cornfield hams, 12-14 average	.30
Cornfield skinned hams, 16-18 average	.30
Cornfield picnic hams, 6-8 average	.22
Cornfield breakfast bacon, wide or narrow	.39
Cornfield sliced bacon, 1-lb. packages, 12 to case	.52
Grocers' bacon, wide or narrow	.31
Cornfield pork sausage, fresh link or bulk	.24
Cornfield wieners, in 10-lb. cartons	.22
Cornfield wieners, in 12-lb. kits	3.00
Cornfield bologna sausage, in 25-lb. boxes	.18
Cornfield smoked link sausage, in 25-lb. boxes	.18
Grandmother's lard, tierce basis	.27
Country style, tierce basis	.27
Compound lard, tierce basis	.26
D. S. extra ribs	.21¼
D. S. bellies, light average	.22
D. S. bellies, medium average	.22

DRESSED BEEF.

(Wholesale prices corrected by Swift & Co.)

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3
Ribs	30	27	23
Loins	38	35	35
Rounds	22	21	21
Chucks	14	12	10
Plates	12	10	10

Live Stock.

Chicago, February 7.—Hogs: Receipts, 8,000; 50 cents higher. Bulk, $14.35@14.85; top, $15; heavy, $14.20@14.75; medium, $14.35@15; light, $14.40@14.90; light lights, $14@14.60; heavy packing sows, smooth, $13.50@14; packing sows, rough, $13@13.50; pigs, $13@13.90.

Cattle: Receipts, 1,000; compared with a week ago, best beef steers wear to 25c lower; others 50 to 75c lower; best she stock, $1 to $1.25 lower; others 25 to 75c lower; canners, 25 to 50c lower; calves, $1.50 to $2 lower; feeders, 50 to 75c lower.

Sheep: Receipts, 3,000; compared with a week ago: Lambs and yearlings, 75c to $1 lower; best ewes, 25c higher; others steady to 25c lower; wethers mostly 50c lower.

St. Louis, February 7.—Hogs: Receipts, 2,000; higher. Bulk, $15.25@15.60; medium, $15.25@15.65; pigs, $12@15.50.

Cattle: Receipts, 500; for week, veals, $2.50 lower; other grades, 25c to $1 lower.

Sheep: Receipts, none; for week, 50c to $1.50 lower.

Louisville, Ky., February 7.—Hogs: Receipts, 600; active; closing 50 cents higher; 120 pounds up, $14.75; pigs, $10.50@12.25; throwouts, $11.75 down.

Cattle: Receipts, 100; closing slow. Heavy steers, $12@13; beef steer, $8@11.25; heifers, $8@11.50; cows, $5.50@10.50; feeders, $8@11; stockers, $7@9.50.

Sheep: Receipts, 200; steady. Lambs, $15; sheep, $7.

Country Produce.

New York, February 7.—Butter, firm; creamery, firsts, 62¼@66c.

Eggs, unsettled; fresh gathered, firsts, 57@58c.

Cheese, weak; average run, 29@31c.

Live and dressed poultry, steady; prices unchanged.

Chicago, February 7.—Butter, easier; creamery, 50@61c.

Eggs, lower; receipts, 5,962 cases; firsts, 53c.

Poultry, alive, unchanged.

St. Louis, February 7.—Poultry and butter, unchanged.

Eggs, 51½c.

Cotton Seed Oil.

New York, February 7.—Cotton seed oil was quiet, with prices slightly higher on week-end covering and in sympathy with the better showing in cotton. Closing bids were 1 to 9 points net higher. Sales, 8,900 barrels. Prime crude, 18.50; prime summer yellow, spot, 20.00@20.90; prime winter yellow and summer white, nominal.

The market closed steady. February, 20.00; March, 20.84; April, 20.65; May, 20.81; June, 20.80; July, 21.01; August, 21.00; September, 20.50. Sales, 8,700.

Rice.

New Orleans, February 7.—Rough rice, no sales; receipts, 18,301 sacks; millers' receipts, same.

Clean rice, strong; sales, Blue Rose, 3,081 pockets, 8⅝@12¼. Receipts, 3,750. Bran and polish unchanged.

Cash Grain.

Chicago, February 7.—Cash: Corn—No. 2 mixed, $1.40; No. 2 yellow, not quoted; No. 3 yellow, $1.40@1.42½.

Oats—No. 2 white, 84@84½c; No. 3 white, 82¼@83½c.

Rye—No. 2, $1.49.

Barley, $1.26@1.43.

Timothy Seed—$10.50@14.50.

Clover Seed—$45.00@59.00.

St. Louis, February 7.—Cash: Corn—No. 3 yellow, $1.47; No. 4 white, $1.45@1.47; July, $1.27¼.

Oats—No. 2, 86½c; No. 3 white, 87c; May, 77⅞c.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, Ga., February 7.—Turpentine dull, $1.96; sales, none; receipts, 36; shipments, 685; stock, 9,131.

Rosin, dull; sales, none; receipts, 556; shipments, 1,052; stock, 36,206.

Quote: B, $17.90; D and E, $18.10@10.25; F, $18.15@18.30; G and H, $18.35; I, $18.35@18.45; K, $19; M, $19.75; N, $20; window glass, $20.50; water white, $20.75.

Coffee.

New York, February 7.—There was further covering in the market for coffee futures here this morning and some buying of the later months on expectations that they would go to increased premiums. The opening was 5 to 35 points higher, with December relatively firm, and active positions sold about 26 to 40 points net higher during the morning, with May touching 14.60 and September 14.77. The covering movement was promoted by steady Brazilian cables, but the advance met some scattered realizing by early week buyers, which caused reactions of 5 to 10 points from the best. The close was 20 to 30 points net higher. Closing bids: March, 14.15; May, 14.50; July, 14.74; September, 14.65; October, 14.70; December, 14.70.

Spot quiet; Rio 7s, 14⅝; Santos 4s, 24¼@25.

Firm offers based on London credits were reported unchanged, with offers on American credits higher. The latter included Santos 4s at 23.00 to 23.70 and Rio 7s at 16.25.

The official cables showed no change in the Brazilian spot markets. Santos futures were 50 reis higher to 25 reis lower; Rio exchange on London unchanged. Santos cleared 55,000 for New Orleans. Brazilian port receipts, 14,000; Jundiahy receipts, 3,000.

HEAVY RECEIPTS PROSPECT IN CORN

Result in Moderate Setback Saturday—Oats Weaken and Provisions Remain Strong.

Chicago, February 7.—Big receipts looked for next week as a result of emergency railroad orders to hasten the crop movement did a good deal today to weaken the corn market.

Prices closed heavy at 1 3-8 to 3 1-2c net lower. Oats finished 1 1-8 to 1 3-4c down, and provisions off 2 1-2 to 60c.

From the outset a decided downward tendency showed itself in the nearby deliveries of corn. This tendency was shared later by the more distant months, especially after estimates were circulated that arrivals of corn here Monday would total 500 to 600 cars, nearly three times the aggregate a week before.

Notice that the federal reserve board was actively opposed to speculation on margins counted also as a bearish factor. Toward the last there was not only evident absence of demand, but rather unusual eagerness to sell on the part of both longs and shorts. It was said industries had withdrawn from the market.

Oats descended with corn and as a consequence of possible importation of oats from Canada.

Free selling of lard by a leading packer turned the provisions market from strength to weaken.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Following were the ruling prices on the exchange Saturday:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
CORN—					
Feb.	1.36⅝	1.37¼	1.34½	1.34½	1.38
May	1.30⅜	1.31⅜	1.28⅜	1.29	1.30⅜
July	1.27¼	1.27⅜	1.25⅜	1.25⅞	1.27⅝
OATS—					
May	.77¼	.77¼	.75⅝	.75⅝	.76⅞
July	.70⅛	.70¼	.67⅝	.68¼	.69⅞
PORK—					
May	34.70	34.80	34.45	34.50	34.70
July	....	34.50	34.30	34.30	34.90
LARD—					
May	21.50	21.50	21.35	21.35	21.40
July	22.00	22.00	21.82	21.82	21.85
RIBS—					
May	18.70	18.70	18.35	18.37	18.50
July	....	18.95	18.90	18.90	18.97

RECEIPTS IN CHICAGO.

	Saturday.
Wheat	16 cars
Corn	216 cars
Oats	72 cars
Hogs	3,500 head

London Money.

London, February 7.—Bar silver, 89d per ounce.

Money, 4½ per cent.

Discount rates: Short bills, 5¾@5 13-16 per cent; three months' bills, 5¾@5 13-16 per cent.

CITY PLANNING BOARD TO BE NAMED MONDAY

24 Members Will Be Appointed by Eugene Black, Oscar Mills and Mayor Key.

Appointment of the city planning commission of twenty-four members will be made Monday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the office of Mayor Key at city hall. Eight members each will be appointed by the mayor, Eugene Black, president of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, and Oscar Mills, chairman of the board of Fulton county commissioners.

Naming of the commission has been delayed for several days, first by the absence from the city of Mr. Black, then by his illness for a time following his return.

The idea of a city planning commission was originated and fostered by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and received the enthusiastic approval of the city council and the board of Fulton county commissioners.

Georgia Day Exercises Called Off This Year; No Hall Is Available

On account of the fact that the stage and other parts of the Auditorium are torn up and undergoing repairs, Georgia day exercises, scheduled to have been held at the Auditorium next Thursday, will be called off.

This announcement was made Saturday by W. F. Dykes, superintendent of schools, who announced that no other assembly room in the city could be procured which would nearly accommodate the expected atendance, and it was decided that, since the Auditromium will not be available, not to hold the exercises at all.

METHODIST BISHOP GIVEN AUDIENCE BY ITALIAN KING

Rome, February 7.—Rev. William Burt, Methodist Eposcopal bishop of Europe, was received in private audience by King Victor Emmanuel today. After conversing with the king for twenty minutes, Bishop Burt introduced Bishops John Nuelson and W. O. Shepard. Great interest in the work accomplished by the deputation which was sent by the Methodist church to study conditions in central Europe was taken by the king, who was especially gratified to hear of relief work done in behalf of poor children. The audience lasted half an hour.

The king remembered Bishop Burt, whom he had not seen for nine years. After the audience, Bishop Burt said he found the king looking older but mature. He is sailing for America on February 18.

G. O. P. OF MISSISSIPPI FOR GENERAL WOOD

Washington, February 7.—Senator George H. Moses, in charge of the Wood campaign in the south, received word today that the Mississippi republican state executive committee had unanimously indorsed General Wood. The message came from P. W. Howard, of Jackson, director of the Mississippi division of the Wood campaign. There is no primary in Mississippi and the action of the executive committee was taken here to foreshadow action of the state convention, the date for which has not yet been fixed.

EX-GOV. A. M. DOCKERY IN SERIOUS CONDITION

Gallatin, Mo., February 7.—Former Governor Alexander M. Dockery, third assistant postmaster general, is ill at his home here and his condition is causing grave concern among his friends. He arrived here last Wednesday suffering from hiccoughs, which have continued without interruption. He has been greatly weakened by the strain. Mr. Dockery came from Washington to participate in the congressional campaign in the third Missouri district.

$300,000 Sought in State To Help Starving Jews

Efforts are being made to obtain additional vessels so as supplies can be rushed to the 6,000,000 starving Jews of eastern Europe and Palestine, according to advices received at the Atlanta headquarters of the Jewish War Relief Campaign Saturday.

News of the arrival of 31 commissioners of the joint distribution

ONE OF POLAND'S BAREFOOT YOUNGSTERS.

With shoes all but an unknown luxury, thousands of children in Poland are forced to go barefoot the year round, according to reports of American Jewish relief workers. This picture was taken in the late winter, with the thermometer not far above freezing.

committee in Europe who will open food and supply depots in an effort to check some of the suffering among the destitute people there was contained in a cablegram received Saturday by Harold Hirsch, chairman of the city campaign.

These commissioners will attempt to penetrate Ukraine, where ten American Jewish relief workers sacrificed their lives in aiding their countrymen.

To Launch Campaign.

Practically all arrangements are about completed for the launching of the Jewish war relief campaign which begins February 22 and lasts one week. The Jews of America plan to raise $35,000,000, of which amount Georgia has been assigned a quota of $300,000. While the campaign will be primarily among the Jews, many Christians over the state have volunteered their services and said they would contribute to the fund. Many civic organizations have indorsed the campaign and promise assistance when the drive begins.

The state headquarters here have received information that the People's Jewish Relief committee is making efforts to bring 500,000 Jewish orphans to America, where they will be placed in Jewish homes. The movement is headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and, while it may not be successful on account of the immigration laws, the plan will not be abandoned at once, it is said.

The urgent need of relief for the starving Jews of eastern Europe and Palestine is shown in every report from there, according to V. H. Kriegshaber, state chairman for the campaign.

Food Very Scarce.

"We are taking care of everyone possible, regardless of creed or faith," said Mr. Kriegshaber, "but food is very scarce and it is of the utmost importance that we make arrangements to care for those dying daily from hunger, cold and disease. This will probably be the last campaign the Jews of America will put on, as permanent arrangements are being made to care for the unfortunate ones. However, the campaign must be a success to take care of the 6,000,000 persons in eastern Europe and Palestine this winter. Mr. Ronald Lindsay, British charge d'affaires, in a recent speech in New York told of the great suffering now going on in Europe, and said the sob stories we hear about this suffering is not only from the mouths of well-fed men on the stage, but from the lips of starving women and children.

The reports to the Atlanta office from members of the joint distribution committee, Hoover commission and other government officials tell of many Jews actually starving to death, Mr. Kriegshaber says.

Need Is Great.

The destitute and starving people of Europe are in as great need of relief to day as they have been at any other time, according to Henry P. Davison, who was chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross. In a letter to Henry H. Rosenfelt, of the American Jewish Relief committee which was sent to Atlanta, Mr. Davison emphasizes this need and refers to the efficiency of the joint distribution committee.

"Anyone familiar with conditions throughout central and eastern Europe, and also familiar with the organization and relief work done by the joint distribution committee, should welcome an opportunity to assist you in your undertaking in the interest of suffering humanity," Mr. Davison writes.

"In my travels and observations as chairman of the War Council of the American Red Cross, I had occasion to study the needs of the peoples within those countries, and also an opportunity to observe the excellent work done by the joint distribution committee, the importance of which seems greater today, even than during the distressing period of the war."

TWO 'Y' MEN KILLED BY TURKISH BRIGANDS

Washington, February 7.—James Perry and Frank Johnson, representatives of the Young Men's Christian association, were the Americans killed in the recently reported attack by Turkish brigands on a convoy of American relief supplies near Aintav, in Syria, the state department was advised today.

Previous dispatches reported three Americans were killed, but later messages indicate only the two named were victims of the brigands. The bodies have not been recovered.

The attack occurred at 3 a. m. February 2 at a point 15 miles south of Aintav and not far from Aleppo, according to information received by courier at Beirut from Aleppo and cabled to the state department. The Turks later repulsed a French force of 150 dispatched to the scene of the murder.

The relief expedition was conducted in Syria under the auspices of the American commission for the relief o fthe Near East, the headquarters of which are in New York.

WHEN WIFE DIES HUSBAND KILLS HER PHYSICIAN

Bilbao, Spain, February 7.—Dr. Julio Vilasante was shot and killed here today by Luis Valdez, a member of a wealthy family, under peculiar circumstances. Dr. Vilasante had attended Valdez's wife who died just as the doctor was entering the house. The grief-stricken husband shot and killed the physician.

Tech Will Receive Band Instruments From Government

(By Constitution Leased Wire.)

Washington, February 7.—New band instruments for the Georgia School of Technology, Atlanta, will be furnished by the war department as soon as a requisition is received, Representative William D. Upshaw was informed today. The band comprises approximately fifty instruments.

MISS BROYLES IS DEAD

Funeral Services Will Be Postponed.

Miss Frances Broyles died Friday night at a local hospital. She had been unconscious for more than three months, at which time she was injured in a train wreck on the Seaboard near Lawrenceville.

Her body was removed from the hospital to the parlors of H. M. Patterson & Son. The funeral services will be postponed until the recovery of her mother from a serious illness.

Miss Broyles was brought to a hospital in Atlanta after the wreck. At first the physicians were of the opinion that she would recover, although her condition was critical from the first. As time passed and she still remained unconscious, all hope for her was lost.

She is a cousin of Arnold Broyles, clerk of the superior court of Fulton county. She is survived by her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Broyles, of Anderson, S. C.; three sisters, Mrs. J. D. Douthett, Mrs. J. D. Broyles and Miss Wilhelmina Broyles.

JOHN M. ARMSTRONG PASSES IN CHICAGO

Chicago, February 7.—John M. Armstrong, aged 82, a native of Chicago, noted architect and one of whose pioneer construction achievements was the laying of the first railroad from Tampa to Jacksonville, Fla., died today. He was a member of the Chicago city council at the age of 20 and the youngest man who ever sat in that body. He designed the first city hall, county hospital, insane asylum and courthouse.

AMERICAN MARINES STOPPED JAPANESE

London, February 7.—American marines at Vladivostok intervened when Japanese soldiers attempted to prevent revolutionary troops from capturing General Rozanoff, Russian governor general, when the city was taken by the reds, according to a Vladivostok dispatch to The Mail. The message, which was dated last Sunday, stated General Rozanoff finally escaped and took refuge on a Japanese cruiser in the harbor.

Describing the capture of the city, the correspondent says the first revolutionists entered by stealth, seized the street railroad and used the cars to carry them up the main street to the house occupied by General Rozanoff. When they tried to surround the building, the Japanese blocked the way, but the officer of an American marine detachment announced he would not permit interference. The Japanese then withdrew and all foreign forces observed a neutral attitude subsequently.

Russ Officers Reach Japan.

Tokio, February 7.—Russian officers who have been serving at Vladivostok under command of General Rozanoff, governor general of the Russian maritime province, have arrived with their families in Tsuruga harbor, on the southern coast of Japan.

They were on board two Russian warships which entered port early today and their arrival, which was unheralded, appears to indicate an exodus of Russians from the eastern part of Siberia.

Reports received late last week reflected a serious state of affairs at Vladivostok and it appeared the bolsheviki had assumed control of the country up to within a short distance of the city.

More recent advices stated revolutionist forces had occupied Vladivostok January 31, and that allied missions which had been in the city had left, going toward Harbin.

CASUALTIES OF A. E. F. REACH TOTAL OF 302,612

Washington, February 7.—Corrected figures casualties in the American expeditionary forces published today by the war department brought the total to 302,612 instead of 293,061, as shown in figures compiled from weekly reports furnished to the press. The corrected total was compiled by the adjutant general after comparing his records with those from France. The difference was due primarily to the inclusion in the revised statistics of the total number of cases of wounding reported instead of the number of individual soldiers receiving wounds. It sometimes happened a soldier was wounded several times.

The corrected figures were 221,059 wounded, 77,118 dead, 4,432 captured by the enemy and three missing in action. Casualties in Siberia were not included.

COMMISSION TO MEET IN AUGUSTA TUESDAY

The state railroad commission will meet Monday and will go to Augusta Tuesday to hear the petition of the Augusta-Aiken Railway and Electric company for permission to increase street car fares and rates for power and light. The company is seeking to raise fares for car service to ten cents.

While in Augusta the commission is also expected to hear the petition of the Georgia Railroad company to change a number of its passenger schedules.

Dedicate Annex.

Macon, Ga., February 7.—(Special.)—The memorial annex to Temple Beth Israel, the Jewish synagogue in Macon, will be dedicated tomorrow afternoon at 3:30 o'clock the address to be delivered by Rabbi I. E. Marcusson. The annex was erected as a memorial for the late G. Bernd, who for twenty years was president of the congregation. It contains six rooms, cost $10,000, and will be used as a social center for the Jewish community.

WILL SEEK RICHES IN ICY ANTARCTIC

Expedition Next Spring Will Search Valuable Mineral Deposits in the Southern Polar Region.

London, February 7.—Did you ever think of the Antarctic regions, those realms of eternal snow and ice, the grave of the heroic Captain Scott and his companions, as a land of commercial possibilities, a center of future trade? Well, it behooves you to do so, because an Antarctic expedition is being planned in England which has among its aims the novel one of determining the commercial possibilities of the South Polar regions. It is hoped that the reports of this expedition will be such that a new source of raw material may be created in the Antarctic for British industries.

The expedition will investigate the stories of vast mineral wealth supposed to exist in the polar regions.

As to whether human beings could live in the South Polar regions long enough to exploit mines there, this is what the man who expects to lead the expedition, J. L. Cope, has to say:

"Few fields of commercial exploration are left which offer such wide scope as the Antarctic continent and the islands lying in its approach. The coasts and the islands contain fine harbors, which in the northern parts can be worked for at least six months in the year. The climate is easier to live in and the natural forces more easily contested than in Siberia or the Klondyke.

These lands are, therefore, not inaccessible.

Manganese, coal, granite, marble and rubies have already been found there. Professor David, of Sydney university, New South Wales, an eminent authority on Antarctic geology, has shown that geologically the western Antarctic mountains resemble the South American Andes and has come to the conclusion from his researches, both in the Antarctic and at home, that there is more than a possibility of finding gold.

Besides minerals there are also whales. A member of the expedition, who has been to the Antarctic on a previous exploration, told me that they hoped to find new whaling stations, as the whales have deserted the old ones. The Antarctic whaling industry is lucrative and extensive. But there are still vast, uncharted areas, where proper scientific exploration might well lead to great new whale fisheries. The cost of the expedition, which is to be known as the British Imperial Antarctic expedition, is put at about $700,000. A council, of which the lord mayor of London is chairman, has been formed to raise the money. The Terra Nova, a vessel famous in Antarctic annals, has been obtained for the venture. She will be fitted with Beardmore oil engines and will carry 300 tons of kerosene. Ordinary crude oil could not be taken, as it would freeze too quickly. The oil will be also used for the ship's galley and for heating stoves. Electric lighting, wireless and salvage pumping plants will form important items of equipment.

"Only about two ships so far have gone to the Antarctic equipped with wireless," I was told at the offices of the expedition. "Those ships had too short a range to be of real value, so far as keeping in touch with civilization was concerned. Our vessel will have a long range equipment and telescopic masts on bases about eight feet square. When we are frozen in we shall erect them. There are big wireless stations within 1,000 to 2,000 miles of where we should be."

The "Terra Nova" will carry 58 men. The commander, J. L. Cope, accompanied the British Imperial Trans-Antarctic expedition of 1914-16 as surgeon and biologist (Ross sea party). The chief of the scientific staff will be Captain H. H. Wilkins, chief of scientific staff on the Stefansson expedition. It is being organized in connection with the Falkland Islands dependencies and has the approval of the Royal Geographical society.

The Terra Nova is expected to leave England next June for Wellington, New Zealand. She will go from Wellington to Maquarie Island, where a geological survey will be made. A wireless and meteorological station is to be established at Scott Island and then she will proceed to the Ross sea to set up headquarters, probably at New Harbor. Parties will be landed here and huts built for the main base. Another hut will be placed at Cape Crozier (Ross Island) and thence a party will set out on the Barrier. The study of the Emperor Jengin and the Antarctic winter at this point, which was begun but not finished by Captain Scott, will be pursued. The Barrier party will study the Antarctic winter on the Barrier surface.

In the following summer it is expected that the Terra Nova will pick both parties up at Cape Crozier and land them at New Harbor. Meantime the Terra Nova will have returned to New Zealand for coal and provisions for four years.

From the expedition's headquarters parties will make a geological exploration of the western mountains for mineral deposits. Special attention will also be given to meteorological conditions. The ship will make a circumnavigatory trip of the Antarctic continent. She will probably reach Enderby land in February, 1922, and Coats land about a year later. The winter of 1923 will be spent at the Falkland Islands. She will then make for New Harbor via Graham land, Alexander land and King Edward VII land.

The ship will carry an aeroplane which will be used for aerial photography. It is also possible that an air trip will be made to the South Pole.

The expedition will be five years in its geological meteorological, geographical and economic survey and, if the present program is successfully carried out, it should bear far-reaching results.

When the expedition returns, probably in 1925, steps will be taken for the commercial development of the Antarctic, based on the discoveries made by Mr. Cope and his companions, whose work, of course, will be purely scientific. If gold is found, as in Alaska, in any large quantity, we may yet see the strange spectacle of a gold rush to the Antarctic lands.

GEORGETOWN GIVES OUT SIX 1920 GRID GAMES

Washington, February 7.—The following games of the 1920 football schedule of Georgetown university were announced today:

September 25, New York Aggies at Washington; October 16, West Virginia Wesleyan at Washington; October 23, Fordham at New York; October 30, Johns Hopkins at Baltimore; November 6, Navy at Annapolis; November 27, Boston college at Boston.

HOME OF T. H. BRYSON LOOTED BY BURGLARS

The home of T. H. Bryson, at 102 Josephine street, was entered some time Saturday, and jewelry, cash and other valuables worth several hundred dollars, were removed. Police were making an investigation of the burglary Saturday night. The roomers at the house, Miss Leila Griffin and A. H. Moser, were heavy losers. A lavalliere, rings, watches, pins and other articles of jewelry and $40 in cash were taken from Miss Griffin's room. Mr. Moser lost a suitcase, a watch and several other articles.

Grey's Letter Was Merely a Report On U. S. Conditions

(The Constitution—Philadelphia Public Ledger Service—Copyright, 1920.)

London, February 7.—(Special Cable.)—Premier Lloyd-George is reported as saying that Viscount Grey's letter was n interference in American politics, but was in the nature of a report to the British public on conditions in the United States.

DEMOCRATS' CAUCUS TO FIGHT ARMY BILL

Meet Monday to Oppose Any Enactment by the Present Congress.

By J. A. Hollomon.

(By Constitution Leased Wire.)

Washington, February 7.—The democrats of the house of representatives will meet in caucus Monday evening, February 9, and go on record as opposed to any enactment of the sixty-sixth congress in favor of compulsory military training. The resolution to that effect will be introduced by Representative Kitchen, of North Carolina. The democrats will not incorporate in the resolution a fixed opposition to the administration's plea for universal training, but will limit their opposition to the existing congress.

The Wadsworth senate bill, even though it should pass the upper house, which is doubtful, will not be passed by the present lower house, nor will any other compulsory bill be enacted at this time.

The opposition is based upon three fundamental grounds; first, the expense, which is generally conceded will acount to fully $1,000,000,000 the first year; second, the fact that the nation now has 4,000,000 trained men in the event of an emergency, and third, the fact that compulsory training at this period of reconstruction would so disorganize general industrial and farm labor that the country would be precipitated into an interminable period of business unrest.

FIRST REQUISITION IS MADE FOR PENSIONERS

The Beneficiaries Decline in Number, But Cost to State Increases.

Commissioner of Pensions John W. Lindsey has just submitted to the governor a requisition to pay pensions for 1920 to approximately one-half of the confederate veterans. It has been the custom to divdie the pension fund into two payments, as the state exchequer cannot take care of all of them at one time. The counties paid last in 1919 will come first this year, and vice versa.

Judge Lindsey's requisition is for $632,820, which is $5,310 more than the same counties received last year, although the number of beneficiaries is 6,316 again 6,969 last year. This difference is accounted for by the fact that the annual increase of $10 per year to each pensioner more than overcomes the loss on the roll from deaths.

Fulton county, which comes in the first batch to be paid this year, has 920 pensioners who will receive $91,925. The sixty-nine counties for which a requisition has been made, together with the number of pensioners and amounts received, follow:

Counties.	Pensioners.	Amounts.
Appling	43	$ 4,325
Atkinson	22	2,240
Baker	16	1,600
Banks	93	9,200
Ben Hill	38	3,800
Berrien	71	7,075
Bryan	30	5,040
Butts	94	9,355
Carroll	268	26,990
Chattahoochee	17	1,690
Chattooga	75	7,470
Clarke	86	8,722
Clay	20	2,000
Clayton	58	5,845
Clinch	37	3,780
Cobb	246	24,460
Coffee	78	7,990
Columbia	33	3,360
Cook	46	4,575
Crawford	46	4,600
Decatur	95	9,650
DeKalb	196	19,605
Dodge	66	6,650
Early	54	5,405
Effingham	38	3,800
Fayette	94	9,350
Floyd	230	23,110
Forsyth	105	10,450
Franklin	127	12,500
Fulton	920	91,925
Gilmer	74	7,500
Glascock	42	4,270
Glynn	55	5,550
Gordon	150	13,000
Grady	89	8,950
Green	85	8,480
Harris	89	8,895
Hart	121	12,195
Heard	66	6,570
Houston	49	4,860
Jackson	138	13,740
Jenkins	41	4,100
Johnson	68	6,800
Liberty	41	4,080
Lincoln	57	5,730
Lumpkin	46	4,480
Marion	52	5,190
McIntosh	15	1,300
Morgan	50	5,040
Newton	91	9,149
Paulding	78	7,745
Pierce	66	6,595
Polk	92	9,180
Quitman	16	1,650
Randolph	64	6,490
Richmond	230	23,100
Talbot	40	4,100
Taliaferro	31	3,025
Tattnall	50	5,020
Telfair	87	8,675
Towns	49	4,800
Turner	57	5,780
Walker	88	8,775
Walton	147	14,675
Washington	135	13,500
Whitfield	90	8,970
Wilkes	97	9,750
Wilkinson	79	7,940
Worth	74	7,530
Total	6,316	$632,820

AMERICAN LIQUOR AND JAP OPIUM FOR THE CHINESE

Washington, February 7.—Urging that many American missionaries be sent to spread and maintain Christianity in China, Dr. Mary Stone, head of the largest hospital in the Orient, today told the national conference of church women that the Chinese were threatened with corruption by opium smuggled from Japan and liquor produced by American brewers.

"Japan," she declared, "is using the newly acquired province of Shantung as a door through which to ship large quantities of opium and other drugs into China. In an incredibly short time China wiped out the opium curse and we built a $14,000,000 bonfire of the pipes and the drug. But Japan is smuggling in opium in large quantities and the traffic last year amounted to more than $40,000,000."

American liquor interests, driven from the United States by prohibition, Dr. Stone added, "are attempting to establish breweries and distilleries in China because it represents virtually a new field." The Chinese are not a drinking people, she said, but they are susceptible to anything newly introduced from America.

"The whole world is looking to America," she declared, "to put Christianity back where it was before the war and then carry it to an even higher place in the nations of Europe and Asia alike. Don't send missionaries by the mere hundreds. When you wanted to lick Germany you sent soldiers by the millions."

The conference was called for the purpose of outlining a program for the greater participation of women in the interchurch world movement and representatives are present from virtually every state in the union.

"FLU" IN SOUTH AT A STANDSTILL

Washington Says Reports Do Not Indicate an Epidemic of Serious Proportions.

Washington, February 7.—While a review of the influenza situation tonight showed numerous cases of the malady in the principal cities of the south, health officials declared there was nothing to indicate that an epidemic of serious proportions was in prospect. Reports today to the public health service from 25 states indicated the epidemic was at a standstill in most communities and that new cases showed a decline in others. Only in a few centers in the south was an increase noted.

Health officials agree that the malady is of a very mild form, the lo wdeath rate directly attributable to it being pointed to as the basis for this assertion. The greater number of he fatalities incident to the present outbreak have resulted from pneumonia developed while convalescing and this is stressed by officials in urging that patients be extremely careful during that period and take all precautions against contracting cold.

A resume of conditions as reported tonight from various southern cities follows:

Montgomery: Few cases. No repressive measures yet necessary.

Roanoke: One death from pneumonia; 105 new cases. Peak of epidemic indicated.

New Orleans: No deaths; 91 new cases in city; 114 new cases in state.

Memphis: New cases, 215; decreasing. Schools and theaters closed, church services and public gatherings curtailed.

Atlanta: Four deaths; 463 new cases; street cars ordered ventilated.

Nashville: Two deaths. Twenty-nine new cases during week. Street cars ordered ventilated.

Mobile: New cases, 135, highest for any one day since outbreak. No repressive measures.

Knoxville: Few new cases; peak indicated; no repressive measures contemplated.

Birmingham: Few cases. Repressive measures revoked.

Chattanooga: New cases, 17; health authorities consider situation does not warrant repressive measures.

Raleigh: Slight increase in new cases. Theaters, churches, schools and other public gathering places ordered closed for ten days.

Charlote: Situation not alarming, but schools closed next week.

Asheville: Two deaths; 70 new cases; public gatherings restricted.

RADICALS OF LABOR AND FARM TO MEET

Convention in Chicago Next Week to Give Party Renewed Impetus.

(The Constitution—Philadelphia Public Ledger Service—Copyright, 1920.)

Washington, February 7.—Working under the guise of the co-operative movement, radical labor and radical farm elements will meet in Chicago next week in an effort to give renewed impetus to the labor party formed there last November. A statement issued by Washington promoters of the meeting today mentioned the names of numerous persons more or less identified with public life, but, as the list contains also the names of John J. Fitzpatrick, leader of the steel strike, and J. H. Maurer, president of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, the influence behind the meeting to start February 12 probably will resemble those of last year. Prominence is being given now by the former backers of the labor party to the co-operative movement, and the support of a number of farm organizations has been enlisted. Members of some of the railway unions are interested as well, and have purchased already mills to supply the members of their unions at cost price. Officials of the American federation have expressed the belief for some time that the more radical associates of labor will use the co-operative movement if possible as a cloak for their political activities, in the hope that through a economic union they will be able to bind the members of the co-operative societies into one political party.

Leaders to Attend.

Among the leaders of the farmers who will be present are Grant H. Slocum, president of the National Gleaner federation; Herbert F. Baker, president of the Farmers' National council; J. M. Anderson, president of the Equity Co-operative exchange; George P. Mampton, managing director of the Farmers' National council; Miss Jennie Buell, secretary of the Michigan State grange; William Bouck, master of the Washington State Grange; Mrs. B. G. Kalb, secretary of the National Farm Women's congress, and J. P. Doyle, secretary and treasurer of the Illinois Farmers' union.

Miss Mary McDowell, head of the University of Chicago settlement, and Mrs. Florence Kelley, of the National Consumers' League of America, are outstanding figures of consumers' organizations who will be present.

Railway Brotherhood.

The railway brotherhood will be represented by Warren S. Stone, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers; L. E. Sheppard, president of the Order of Railway Conductors; A. E. Barker, grand president of the United Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Employees and Railway Shop Laborers; J. J. Forrester, grand president Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees; Bert M. Jewell, acting president of the railway department of the American Federation of Labor, and Glenn E. Plumb, counsel for the railway brotherhoods.

The Brotherhood of Maintenance of Ways Employees and Railway Shop Laborers has recently purchased five mills at a cost of over half a million dollars, and plans to spend a million and a half more in the acquiring of more mills. Several of the railway brotherhoods are contemplating starting their own banks.

DR. MOSES SOLOMON WILL LECTURE TODAY

Rabbi David Marx, of the Jewish Temple on South Pryor street, announces the weekly open forum which he conducts there every Sunday morning will be presided over today by Dr. Moses Solomon, rabbi of the reformed Jewish congregation in Shreveport, La., and known to American Jews as one of the best-known Jewish ministers of this country. Dr. Solomon is stopping a day or two in Atlanta on a trip east, and has accepted the invitation of the Atlanta rabbis to speak. Discussions in this meeting are not of the general religious nature, but concern chiefly matters of civic, sociological and philosophical import. The meeting will commence at 11 o'clock.

ATLANTA BAPTIST S. S. PLAN TRAINING COURSE

Atlanta Baptist Sunday schools are arranging for an unusual opportunity for training this year. April 11-18 inclusive, different departments are tobe taught by trained teachers at each the First, Second and Tabernacle Baptist churches.

Superintendents and other interested workers are to come toegther at the Kimball house next Thursday to confer as to plans and preparations.

NEVADA LEGISLATURE FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE

Reno, Nev., February 7.—The Nevada legislature, in special session, ratified the federal suffrage amendment today. The vote was unanimous in the senate and but one vote was cast in opposition in the assembly.

DELCO-LIGHT MEETING ENDED HERE SATURDAY

Two Instructive Addresses Made by Factory Officials on the Final Day.

Two instructive talks by factory officials and discussion of topics correlated to the work of Delco dealers were included in the final day of the two-day convention of the Georgia Delco-Light dealers.

Some practical hints in connection with business and instructions for successfully carrying on the work were pointed out in the final day's activities. R. K. White, assistant service manager for Delco products, spoke to the assembled dealers on the subject, "Service," and R. H. Grant, general manager, discussed selling points in a dynamic plea for added efforts of this state to compete with other sections who are leading in the sales of products.

Two sessions Saturday ended the business schedule. The meeting was closed last nigh twith a theater party at the Lyric. An extensive course in business points and salesmanship methods was given the new dealers who attended the convention. At the first day assembly most of the points on advertising and discussions of the best manner of handling the different products were discussed and general business methods were threshed out.

About fifty delegates from the three diviisons of Georgia, north, east and south Georgia, were present.

DR. H. R. CALKINS TO GIVE LECTURE ON STEWARDSHIP

Dr. Harvey Reeves Calkins, of New York, has accepted the invitation of the Epiphany Episcopal church to give a series of lectures on "Christian Stewardship," beginning Sunday, February 15, and continuing through Wednesday, February 18.

Dr. Calkins has had a successful career and has attained a prominent place, both as a lecturer and author. For ten years he lived in the midst of the religious, political and philosophical movements of India and, in 1912, was recalled from that field to become editorial director of stewardship in the missionary centenary of the Methodist Episcopal church, and also editorial chairman of "Men and Money," a vital and virile monthly journal. He is author of "Man and His Money," recognized everywhere as a modern stewardship classic. He is also author of a charming story, "The Victory of Mary Christopher." His latest volume is a novel, newly from the press, "The Centenary at Old First."

A unique feature of Mr. Calkins' visit to Atlanta is that he is not called by his own denomination, the Methodist church, but by the Episcopal church, which emphasizes the broad views now being taken on denominational matters, and the attitude of Christian people in hearing the messages of its great teachers, regardless of denominational differences of opinion.

Dr. Calkins will speak at the Epiphany Episcopal church in Inman Park at both the morning and evening services on Sunday, February 15, and in the evening at 8 o'clock on the Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday following. Arrangements are also being made to have him speak at a convenient hall downtown during the noon hour, beginning Monday, February 16, and continuing Tuesday and Wednesday. The details of this arrangement will be announced later.

TRAINING CAMPS FOR WOMEN ASKED BY WOMEN'S CLUBS

Establishment of training camps for women has been asked of the government by the National Federation of Women's Clubs. It is proposed to have five of these camps, located in the west, the middle west, the east, the middle east and the south. The one in the south will be at Asheville, N. C., it is planned.

As its part in improving the health of women throughout the United States, the Atlanta Woman's club is starting a health contest locally. More than fifty women were examined at the Woman's club, 17 West Baker street, Friday. Physical and mental tests and dental examinations were included. Three months later a subsequent examination will be given to determining the amount of improvement, and the woman showing the greatest improvement in the contest will be given a prize.

U. S. AIR SERVICE OPENS WAITING LIST

Men desiring to enlist in the air service, either for heavier-than-air or lighter-than-air, to beplaced upon a waiting list may make application now and join as soon as a number of limited vacancies occur in the air service at a early date. Approximately 40 per cent of the vacancies occurring will have to be filled by lighter-than-air recruits, meaning applicants for balloon service. This statement is given out by commanding officers of all air service activities following information and instructions to this effect just received from the office of the director of air service.

By establishing a waiting list for air service recruits, the government will endeavor to keep within its quota of enlisted men, and is desirous of securing those of the highest type to become a aprt of the future enlisted strength of the air service.

While flying training can no longer be promised applicants for enlistments, an inetesting fact is that 190 enlisted men have been appointed cadets. A policy has been established whereby a certain percentage of all cadets to be appointed in the air service for flying training with a view to their being commissioned in the reserve corps upon completion of their training, as lieutenants, will be selected from the enlisted personnel of the air service.

Applicants who are desirous of being placed upon this waiting list may apply to the commanding officer, Souther field, Americus, Ga.

The following are the number of vacancies that will soon occur in the air service due to the expiration of one-year enlistment: March, 23; April, 227; May, 476; June, 959; July, 57; August, 801.

SECRETARY LANE LEAVES CABINET

Tenders Resignation as Head of Interior Department and Wilson Accepts—Lane 21 Years in Public Life.

Washington, February 7.—President Wilson today accepted, effective March 1, the resignation of Franklin K. Lane, for nearly seven years secretary of the interior department. The necessity that after twenty-one years of public life he must "now think of other duties" was the reason assigned by Mr. Lane for his withdrawal from the cabinet, and in reply Mr. Wilson wrote his hope "that your future career will be as full of honorable success as your past."

It is understood Mr. Lane's plans for the immediate future have not been fully matured, but will be announced soon. He has been secretary of the interior since the beginning of President Wilson's administration. Prior to that he was a member and chairman of the interstate commerce commission.

Long in Public Life.

Mr. Lane's resignation terminates a public service of more than twenty years in which he has held many posts beginning with local offices in his home state of California. It has been a matter of common agreement among politicians for some time that he would be a presidential possibility were it not for the fact that he was born in Canada.

Mr. Lane's resignation was submitted last Thursday, his letter shows, but it had been known for many weeks he intended his retirement as soon as President Wilson could spare him from the cabinet circle. In discussion today of his probable successor, the name of Alexander T. Vogelsang, of California, was mentioned.

Lane to Wilson.

Secretary Lane's letter follows:

"My Dear Mr. President: It is with deep regret that I feel compelled to resign the commission with which you saw fit to honor me by appointing me to a place in your cabinet, now almost seven years ago. If it will meet your convenience I would suggest that I be permitted to retire on March 1.

"With the conditions which make this step necessary you are familiar. I have served the public for twenty-one years, and that service appeals to me as none other can, but I must now think of other duties.

"The program of administration and legislation looking to the development of our resources which I have suggested from time to time is now in large part in effect, or soon will come into effect through the action of congress.

"I return this department into your hands with very real gratitude that you have given me the opportunity to know well a working force holding so many men and women of singular ability and rare spirit.

"I trust that you may soon be so completely restored to health that the country and the world may have the benefit of the full measure of your strength in the leadership of their affairs. The discouragements of the present are, I believe, only temporary. The country knows that for America to stand outside the league of nations will bring neither pride to us nor confidence to the world.

"Believe me, my dear Mr. President, always, cordially and faithfully yours,

(Signed) "FRANKLIN K. LANE."

Wilson to Lane.

In reply the president wrote:

"February 7, 1920.

"My Dear Mr. Secretary: I need not tell you with what regret I accept your resignation as secretary of the interior, for our association has been very delightful. I have admired the spirit in which you devoted yourself to the duties of your department, as I am sure that all attentive observers have, but the reasons you give for your retirement leaves me no choice but to acquiesce, and I, of course, accept your suggestion that the resignation take effect on the first of March, since that will serve your convenience.

"May I not add how sincerely I hope that your future career will be as full of honorable success as your past.

"My best wishes will follow you throughout all that apparently must separate us, and I beg to subscribe myself,

"Cordially and sincerely your friend,

(Signed) "WOODROW WILSON."

INSURANCE FIRM OF BEALL & CONE TAKES NEW NAME

Announcement has been made that the firm of Beal & Cone, dealers in general insurance, has taken in two new members, R. E. L. Cone and James W. West, Jr., and that the firm will hereafter be known as Beall, Cone & West.

The firm has been reorganized and has been incorporated with a capital stock of $25,000.

The firm will be under the management of Arthur C. Beall, and the following officers have been appointed: Arthur C. Beall, president and general manager; James W. West, Jr., secretary and treasurer; R. E. L. Cone, general counsel.

Mr. Cone is a Geargia boy, and moved to Atlanta from Macon several years ago. He practiced law here until war was declared, when he was commissioned a flyer in the aviation corps of the army. He is now president of the Southern Aero club.

James W. West, Jr., is a south Georgia boy. He attended the University of Georgia, and is a member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity. He moved to Atlanta in 1915, and during the world war served with distinction in the naval aviation.

All business of the firm of Beall & Cone will be continued by the new concern without interruption, and offices have been taken over at 401-2-3-4 Central building, corner of Pryor and Alabama streets.

Anti-Tuberculosis Society Will Hold Meeting on Thursday

The eleventh annual meeting of the Anti-Tuberculosis association of Atlanta will be held at the chamber of commerce hall on Thursday, February 1, at 3:30 o'clock.

Interesting reports will be submitted of the work of the various departments of the association, showing efforts being made in Atlanta to promote health as a preventive of tuberculosis.

Hugh M. Willet, president of the association, will give a summary of the year's work and Dr. George Niles, chief of medical staff, will present a very interesting report of the work of that department.

Educational work being done along health lines will be presented by Mrs. Beaumont Davison and Miss Mary Dickinson, educational agent for the association, will tell what is meant by the "modern health crusade."

Dr. Frank Boland, one of the leading physicians of the city, will deliver an address on the need of preventive work among the children in Atlanta.

The membership of the association and the interested public are invited to attend the meeting.

FIVE PERSONS DIE FROM LUNCHING ON CANNED OLIVES

Memphis, Tenn., February 7.—With the death tonight of Max E. Vunkannon the number of victims of ptomaine poisoning as a result of eating canned ripe olives at a luncheon served at the Vunkannon home here Thursday, was increased to five.

Mrs. Max E. Vunkannon, hostess at the luncheon, Mrs. Horace B. Hammond, Mrs. Herbert S. Crofford and Uzell K. Ivy died yesterday.

Mrs. Hammond, the first of the luncheon party to become ill, died yesterday, and her death was at first believed to have been due to heart trouble. When others of the guests became ill, however, it was determined that they were suffering from poisoning.

Investigation by health officials has disclosed that the olives, which physicians say caused the fatalities here, were of the same brand as that for which food inspectors throughout the country made a search with a view to confiscation after the death in Detroit of fourteen persons who had partaken of olives served at a banquet in that city.

A quantity of the fruit found in the basement of a store here today was seized by the police and destroyed.

Washington, February 7.—Inquiry has been instituted at the source by the public health service to determine the causes of recent deaths from eating ripe olives. Co-operating with the state board of health of California and the research departments of Leland Stanford university and the University of California, the public health service is endeavoring to ascertain the conditions under which the fruit develops poison, so that only good olives will get on the market hereafter.

HOST OF ADULTS TAUGHT TO WRITE

Almost Twenty Thousand Now Enrolled in 1,664 Illiteracy Classes Throughout the State. 6,876 Already Taught.

Just what is being accomplished in the war against adult illiteracy in Georgia was brought out at a meeting of the illiteracy workers in the office of the state superintendent of education yesterday morning when it was shown that 1,664 classes had been organized with 19,285 now enrolled and taht 6,876 have already been taught to read and write.

Superintendent Brittain says that this report, representing only six months of work, is by far the best showing made by any state in the battle with adult illiteracy.

In fact, only twenty-three counties are left which have so far failed to organize or take any part in this work. Unfortunately some of these are among the leading counties in the state in other respects. They are: Atkinson, Baker, Baldwin, Bleckley, Brooks, Burke, Camden, Catoosa, Crisp, Dade, Dawson, Gilmer, Glascock, Glynn, Irwin, Johnson, Madison, Rabun, Richmond, Tift, Treutlen, White and Whitfield.

All the other counties in the state have entered into the task of freeing themselves from the stigma of illiteracy, although some of them have made far greater progress than others.

Enrollment of 854.

The best showing of all is made has 34 classes witn an enrollment of 854. No less than 555 in that county have already been taught how to read and write. Pike comes next with 20 classes, 1,320 enrolled and 407 taught.

Other counties which rank among the leaders are: Bibb with 8 classes, 250 enrolled and 24 taught; Bulloch with 22 classes, 513 enrolled and 285 taught; Early with 22 classes, 538 enrolled and 309 taught; Emanuel with 69 classes, 552 enrolled and 145 taught; Fannin with 285 enrolled and 87 taught; Hall with 39 classes, 430 enrolled and 155 taught; McDuffie with 27 classes, 266 enrolled and 100 taught; Spalding with 23 classes, 331 enrolled, 331 taught; Telfair, 30 classes, 450 enrolled, 400 taught; Towns, 18 classes, 242 enrolled, 150 taught, and Wheeler with 32 classes, 250 enrolled and 80 taught.

Fulton Has 12 Classes.

Fulton has 12 classes, 182 enrolled and 120 taught; and DeKalb 12 classes, 121 enrolled, 65 taught.

Interest in this work is not confined to any single section of the state. Some of the mountain counties have made a fine showing among the illiterate whites and in middle and south Georgia much good work has been done among both whites and negroes. Generally speaking, it has been in those counties in which the county superintendents and other school authorities have been active that most has been done. This explains why some counties which have made the best showing lie cheek by jowl with neighbors which have done nothing at all, Bulloch and Burke, for example.

The state school authorities are in receipt of a large number of letters indicative of the gratitude of those who late in life have just received the beginnings of an education. State Supervisor Joe Martin had a letter from a farmer 60 years old, who was so delighted at being at last able to read his Bible for himself that he determined to take a young girl out of an orphanage and educate her.

CHAIN OF POTATO STORAGE HOUSES IN SOUTH GEORGIA

The Planters' Products company, recently organized by strong financial interests in Atlanta and Montezuma, will build a chain of sweet potato storage houses along the line of the Atlanta, Birmingham and Atlantic railroad between Manchester and Cordele, on both sides of Montezuma. Its stockholders have in mind the double purpose of developing local markets where there are none, thereby conserving valuable food, at the same time demonstrating the wisdom of diversification, and to provide a reasonably safe investment.

Sweet potatoes that will grade U. S. No. 1, delivered at warehouses between October 1 and November 15, 1920, will be purchased for cash, at the market price then prevtailing in other sweet potato curing house centers in south Georgia. Farmers who have grown sweet potatoes for the curing houses at Thomasville, Moultrie and Fitzgerald during the last several years have been well pleased with sweet potatoes as a commercial crop, as they are easily grown and yield heavily when properly fertilized and cultivated.

The Planters' Products company has offered to sign contracts with farmers for sweet potatoes, which provides that the farmer will have the opportunity to dispose of his crop elsewhere, provided he can secure a better price than the company agrees to pay. The contract also provides for crates without cost, if returned filled with potatoes, and sweet potato plants will be furnished at a very low price for all who may order them. Only the Porto Rico variety of potatoes are wanted.

Professor J. William Firor, formerly horticulturist of the Georgia State College of Agriculture, is manager of the company, with headquarters at Montezuma.

REDUCTION MADE IN FOOD PRICES

Fresh Eggs, Potatoes and Bulk Lard Cheaper. John Manget Makes Appeal to Renting Agents.

> To Atlanta Housewives:
> Food prices affective Monday:
> Fresh eggs reduced from 72 to 65 cents per dozen.
> Potatoes, from 8 to 7 cents per pound.
> Bulk lard from 33 to 31 cents per pound.
> JOHN A. MANGET,
> Fair Price Commissioner for Georgia.

Following an announcement Saturday that the price of eggs, potatoes and bulk lard would be reduced, the order effective Monday morning, John A. Manget, fair price commissioner for Georgia, issued an urgent call to the rental agents over the state to co-operate with his committee toward relieving a condition in the rent situation he describes as "terrible."

"It's a well-known fact," said Mr. Manget, "that the demand for dwelling houses is unparalleled; profiteers, realizing this condition, have gouged the poor of Atlanta and other cities in Georgia to such an extent that the situation is terrible. The owners grow more and more insistent for higher rents every chance that comes their way, and the time has come when a halt must be ealled."

"I have decided to appeal for the co-operation of the rental agents. They understand the conditions, the problems of the business too intricate for the average layman. I believe that with the help of these men the suffering could soon be brought to an end. I appeal to them to plead for humanity with the property owners they represent. Beg them not to increase the rents any further, try to impress on their minds their duty in regard to making improvements on their property, because the health and safety of the tenants require at least that much consideration."

Through Saturday more than 100 complaints from Atlanta renters had been received at Mr. Manget's office and he expected to be in receipt of many more when the news of his campaign against rent profiteering reached tll parts of the state.

"The campaign is young yet," Mr. Manget stated, "but I have already received enough complaints to assure me that the situation is much worse than the committee dreamed of at first. Investigators, sent out from the headquarters of the fair-price committee and who made their reports to me Saturday, have discovered sufferings that we never thought existed. In several instances, in the face of complaints of renters to their landlords that they were paying exorbitant rentals, the rents were doubled, and the occupants, unable to pay the increase, were forced to leave."

Several instances were cited by Mr. Manget to back his charges, one of them to the effect tht an old woman, practically at the point of death from an attack of influenza, had been served with a dispossessary warrant, forcing her and five others in the house to leave immediatley.

GEORGIA DIAMOND SCHEDULE GIVEN

Pittsburg, Michigan and Washington and Lee on Red and Black List for 1920 Baseball Season.

By Comer Howell.

Athens, Ga., February 7.—(Special.)—The 1920 baseball schedule of the University of Georgia club has been given out, and it includes many hard games. Games will be played with Pittsburg and Michigan, in Athens, and several long trips will be made.

The schedule is as follows: April 1, 31, Oglethorpe, at Athens; April 1, Oglethorpe, at Athens; April 2, Clemson, at Clemson; April 3, Clemson, at Clemson; April 5, Maryland State, at Athens; April 6, Maryland State, at Athens; April 7, Furman, at Greenville; April 8, Virginia, at Charlottesville; April 9, Virginia, at Charlottesville; April 10, Washington and Lee, at Lexington; April 14, Michigan, at Athens; April 15, Michigan, at Athens; April 16, Oglethorpe, at Atlanta; April 17, Oglethorpe, at Atlanta; April 19, Clemson, at Athens; April 20, Clemson at Athens; April 23, Pittsburg, at Athens; April 24, Pittsburg at Athens; April 26, Mercer at Athens; April 27, Mercer at Athens; April 30, Auburn, at Auburn; May 1, Apburn, at Auburn; May 5, Vanderbilt, at Athens; May 6, Vanderbilt, at Athens; May 7, Mercer, at Macon; May 8, Mercer, at Macon; May 12, Auburn, at Athens; May 13, Auburn at Athens.

TECH GLEE CLUB TO GIVE CONCERT ON FEBRUARY 21

The Georgia Tech Glee club will give a performance at the Washington seminary on February 21 at 8 o'clock, as the guests of the senior class. There will be no admission charged, and all students and ex-students of the seminary are invited to attend.

L. F. Aldrich, of the Atlanta Conservatory of Music, is the director of the club, and Harris Giddins is president. Warren Pollard is leader of the Mandolin club, and William D. Houser the manager of the club.

Funeral Notices

FOOTE—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Post Foote, Rev. and Mrs. Chauncey Foote, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Kirk and family and Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Hamrick, Albertville, Ala., are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. George Post Foote today (Sunday), February 8, 1920, at 2 p. m., from the residence, 26 Gordon avenue, Kirkwood, Dr. C. W. Daniel and Dr. J. L. Jackson officiating. The following gentlemen will serve as pallbearers and please meet at the residence: Messrs. J. H. Alexander, Paul A. Eggli, John J. Vogel, L. H. Edmondson, Ovy T. Brewer, W. F. Greene, Donald Cameron and Horace G. Bazemore. The interment will be at West View. Barclay & Brandon Co., morticians.

WARNER—Friends of Mr. and Mrs. Lewis S. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Warner, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Warner, Miss Ilah Warner, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Brown, Mr. William T. Kennedy, Miss Lizzie Kennedy, Messrs. Howard and Frank Kennedy are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Lewis S. Warner today (Sunday) at 2:30 p. m. from the chapel of Barclay & Brandon Co., Dr. Ben R. Lacy officiating. The following gentlemen will serve as pallbearers and please meet at the chapel: Messrs. Henry Solomonson, Cecil Ewing, Joseph Rafferty, Will Sands, George T. Lewis, H. M. McFail. Interment at West View cemetery.

BUCHANAN—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Fred J. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Buchanan, Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Lumpkin, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Arnold, Mr. and Mrs. William Lakey and Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Buchanan are invited to attend the funeral of Mr. Fred J. Buchanan this (Sunday) afternoon at Columbus, Ga., the remains leaving the Terminal stataion Sunday morning. Greenberg & Bond Co., in charge.

GERDING—The friends of Mrs. Anna F. Gerding and Mr. William F. Gerding are invited to attend the funeral of Mrs. Anna F. Gerding this (Sunday) afternoon at the Methodist church, Eatonton, Ga., remains leaving Union station Sunday morning at 5:45. Greenberg & Bond Co., in charge.

STEWART—Word has been received in Atlanta of the death of Mr. William W. Stewart, in Arizona. He went there a few years ago hoping to regain his health. He is survived by his widow, also daughter, Mrs. Percival Morre. Remains will be sent to Atlanta for burial. Funeral arrangements will be announced later. Greenberg & Bond Co., in charge.

STAWFEE—Frances Marcelle Stawfee, 4 years old, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Stawfee, died at the residence, 184-A Simpson street, home of Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Buford. Funeral arrangements will be announced upon arrival of her parents from Chicago. Awtry & Lowndes Co., in charge.

WALKER—Died, at the reseidence, 1371 Peachtree road, Saturday afternoon, Mr. Robert Murdoch Walker, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. He is survived by his wife, three daughters, Misses Catherine, Emily and Murdoch Walker; a son, Mr. Ravenel Walker; two sisters, Miss Hal Walker, of Charleston, S. C., and Miss Mary Hays Lucas, of Sumter, S. C., and a brother, Rev. James Bentham Walker, of Sumter, S. C. Funeral arrangements will be announced later by H. M. Patterson & Son. Please omit flowers.

Real Estate Transfers

Complete Through Yesterday (Furnished by Atlanta Title Guarantee Co., 15 E. Ala. St.)

Warranty Deeds.

$300—Adolphus Steinheimer, lot north side McDonald street, 22 feet west of Chastain, 41x96. December 1, 1919.

$10 and Other Valuable Considerations.—David H. Bryant and James H. Thompson to W. R. Doyle, lot northwest corner Venable and Pine streets, 100x200. May 15, 1919.

$12,500—W. R. Doyle to J. G. Hunt et al., same property. May 15, 1919.

$150—O. N. Due to Dixie C. Freeman, lot west side Woodson street, 200 feet north of Love, 40x60. February 3, 1920.

$5,050—Robert L. Turman to Mrs. Olivia E. Hughes, 54 East Eleventh street, 50x141. February 7, 1920.

$1,400—Estate of J. D. Coleman to L. L. Woodward, half interest in lot north side Drewry street, 100 feet east of Barnett, 50x165; also lot south side Waveiy way, 275 feet northeast of Elizabeth street, 50x145. December 4, 1919.

$1,580—George A. Bland to Merchants & Mechanics' Banking and Loan company, lot west side Lampkin street, 269 feet north of Houston, 50x100. February 6, 1920.

$1,500—M. E. Sweat to O. O. Day, lot east side Hampton street, 135 feet south of Emmett, 40x100. January 31, 1920.

$8,514—Mrs. Ellen B. Buck and Reuben R. Arnold to W. D. Couch and A. G. Couch, 48 acres in land lot 163, fourteenth district, on north line of said land lot. February 4, 1920.

$332—Greenwood cemetery to W. S. McNeal, Jr., lots 49 and 51, column 15, section A, Greenwood cemetery. August 11, 1919.

$2,300—Susan L. Legg to Stanley E. Gore, Jr., lot 9, block O, Atlanta Manufacturers and Improvements company's land, on north side Hood drive, 100x194. February 7, 1920.

$1,150—J. L. Walling to E. F. Culpepper, lot north side Morrison avenue, 270 feet east of Boulevard, 40x100. January 20, 1920.

$3,500—L. W. Franklin to J. D. Garner, 216 Lawton street, 50x125. February 6, 1920.

$150—Miss Lucy M. Stanton and Mrs. W. T. Fowbes to E. J. Hughie, lot west side Ham street, 135 feet north of Hawthorn avenue, 45x160. January 21, 1920.

$350—E. J. Hughie to Joe Harris, same property. December 22, 1919.

$10 and Other Considerations—Mrs. Eula Wingate to Realty Investments, lot north side Kendall street, 324 feet east of Sampson, 73x127. January 31, 1920.

$10 and Other Valuable Considerations—Mrs. Anna C. H. Mathewson to W. H. Bone, lot north side Lucile avenue, 51 feet west of Altoona place, 51x150. January 30, 1920.

$1,500—Realty Investments to O. Wingate, lot south side Edgewood avenue, 105 feet east of Bradley street, 20x74. January 16, 1920.

$1,400—C. S. S. Horne to L. L. Woodward, 173 Waverly way, 50x147; also lot north side Drewry street, 100 feet east of Barnett, 50x166. December 8, 1919.

$10 and Other Good Considerations—Mrs. Nettie S. Brooke to Tully J. Brooke, lot east side right of way of W. & A. railway, between Magnolia street and Foundry street, 85x111. December 23, 1919.

$7,425—W. N. Cochran to Frank B. Lowe, 51 Seminole avenue, 50x150. March 21, 1918.

$400—J. R. Hopkins to Gilbert W. Straus, 236 Little street, 35x200. February 6, 1920.

Loan Deeds.

$1,475—Frank B. Lowe to Druid Hills, No. 51 Seminole avenue, 50x150; 30 monthly notes. February 6, 1920.

$4,000—Frank B. Lowe to Atlanta Savings bank, same property; five years, 5½ per cent. February 5, 1920.

$2,500—J. P. Gordon to Frances Clementine Tucker fund, by trustees, No. 75 Park avenue, 50x150; five years, 6 per cent. February 5, 1920.

$520—Ed and Bob Fulton to Shawmut Investment company, lot northwest side Meldon avenue, 100 feet southwardly from Lansing, 50x130; 26 monthly notes. June 14, 1919.

$4,000—Howell S. Copland to estate Robert J. Wright, No. 47 Adair avenue, 50x150; five years, 6 per cent. February 5, 1920.

$5,000—Same to estate Henry L. Elder, No. 54 Adair avenue, 50x170; five years, 6 per cent. February 6, 1920.

$7,000—J. G. Hunt et al. to 9. G. Smith, agent, lot northeast corner Luckie and Pine streets, 100x200; five years, 8 per cent. January 23, 1920.

$3,600—E. F. Culpepper to A. E. Grover, lot north side Boulevard terrace, 270 feet east of The Boulevard, 40x100; five years, 7 per cent. February 3, 1920.

Quitclaim Deeds.

$5 and Other Valuable Considerations—Nettie S. Brooke to T. J. Brooke, lot northeast corner Bellwood avenue and Franklin street, 80x100. December 23, 1920.

$5 and Other Good Considerations—Same to same, 4.28 acres northeast corner land lot 57, 17th district; also 5.44 acres in land lots 49 and 58, 17th district. December 23, 1919.

$5 and Other Good Considerations—Same to same, lot west side Crew street, 208 feet south of Richardson, 75x190. December 23, 1919.

$5 and Other Good Considerations—Same to same, lot north side Richardson street, 64 feet east of Formwalt, 60x140. December 23, 1919.

Love and Affection, Other Valuable Considerations and $10—Sarah E. Porter to W. C. Porter, Nos. 16 and 18 Broyles stret, 48x194. January 20, 1920.

$5—Matthew Walker Pope to Miles & Brandt Co., lot south margin right of way Georgia railroad, 144 feet from its intersection with Powell street, 56x250. September 29, 1919.

$1—M. T. Walker to same, same property. December, 1919.

Bonds for Title.

$2,250—J. D. Bowles to G. O. Lunsford, No. 347 Little street, 41x120. January 24, 1920.

$29,000—T. D. Meador, Jr., to S. S. Dudley, No. 34 Lombardy way, 63x151. February 7, 1920.

$6,900—T. J. Hightower to Liberty Investment company, lot north side Stephens street, 153 feet west of McDaniel street, 155x175. January 9, 1920.

$52—Geston Garner to W. F. Wilson, lot northwest corner Estoria street and Kirkwood avenue, 50x150. February 1, 1920.

$6,600—Continental Land company to Dr. C. H. Christian, lot south side Atlanta avenue, 53 feet west of Fraser, 50x148. March 8, 1919. Transferred to S. L. Meiere, February 5, 1920.

$14,300—P. S. Carlock to Mrs. Elinor Macy Roberts, No. 169 East 17th street, 50x240. February 3, 1920.

$12,500—W. B. Hamby to F. J. Durden, lot south side East Fair street, 100 feet east of Hill, 50x140; also lot south side East Fair street, 50 feet east of Hill, 50x140. January 31, 1920.

$9,000—Mrs. J. A. Dollar to Mrs. Maude E. Walker, No. 33 Mathewson place, 40x146. January 1, 1920.

$3,500—Effie Preston Atkinson and Arthur Atkinson to John Riley Franklin, No. 21 Bender street, 80x102. January 24, 1920.

Lien.

$81—Jacob Buchman vs. H. C. Edwards, No. 522 West Hunter street. February 6, 1920.

MAGAZINE SECTION THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION MAGAZINE SECTION

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1920.

Mrs. Marguerite Neilson, Whom London Regards as Typifying the Grayhound Figure.

Lady Hasserene, a British Beauty Who Emphasizes in Dress the "New" Figure.

The "New Figure" Now Pleases the Artists and Appalls the Plump

By Gertrude Epperson

ARE women really going to stand up straight once more? London says so, and there seems to be a real likelihood that the American girl will take notice. If she does, the "debutante slouch" and all the awful variations of the flat-chested carriage are doomed utterly.

In fact, the "grayhound figure" is fashionable, even if the proper way to stand to "get away with it" has still to be made the mode. Yes, it is an appalling matter to the very plump. But fashion says there is a way in which even the plump may "come in."

Between the long, lithe grayhound and the fashionable figure there are many parallels, at least in line. Limbs modeled in aristocratic slenderness, the deep chest and sinuous grace of the grayhound are duplicated in the ideal of beauty known as the grayhound figure.

The petite, flat-chested, boyish form that women have banted and "brassiered" to attain has vanished before the glory of the modern Diana fashioned like the beautiful huntress with long legs, slender waist and full, rounded chest.

The tall girl who last year may have stooped to hide her heig may now proudly draw herself up to the limit of her inches, square her shoulders, flatten her back, deepen her chest and stand in the perfect symmetry of line in which God made the first woman.

It may be the fashionable decollete gowns featuring the low back that have caused woman to make the most of this attribute, and in so doing she has realized that a symmetrical back means a perfect carriage that pivots her whole physique in lines of loveliness that she never knew she possessed while adhering to "the debutante slouch."

English women are usually tall and the American girl of the Gibson type has never lost her admirers in the face of the various whims of figure that have come and gone during the last decade. With the willowy grayhound figure demanded by fashion the tall girl returns to her own!

Possibly the tableaux vivants that have become so popular for war and other charities gave the proper perspective to this type of figure and put the "spotlight" on its dignity and loveliness.

Mrs. Marguerite Neilson, whom London regards as typical, embodies the ideal proportioned grayhound figure displayed by a costume of rose brocaded crepe, whose graceful drapery outlines her slender waist and accents her length of limb with a cincture of silver. A band of black fur is the foil for the slender modeling of her well set head and shoulders.

Lady Hasserene, who might be Beatrice or even Pandora herself, in a gown of turquoise blue brocaded with silver and gold, wrought with motifs of pale yellow and orange, is a charming argument for the beauty of the grayhound figure. The curve of her lovely shoulders is accented by the straight neckline of her picturesque gown that Leonardo might have painted with passionate thankfulness for its inspiration of line and color.

In the slender grace of the photographs and the drawing of the grayhound you will find striking parallels of proportion.

Among Us Mortals

The Very Young Girl

By W. E. HILL

(Copyright, 1926.

The dark corner girl who wonders if you think she is very hard to know well because maybe she *is* too reserved; people have told her so, etc., etc.

The flapper from the small town who wouldn't live in the city if you gave her a million dollars and is forever wishing she was back home in Little Falls Hollow, where there is "*so* much going on, just at this time of year." According to her there is more social activity in Little Falls Hollow in a week than New York, Chicago or San Francisco can boast of all winter long. And if you think Little Falls Hollow girls (who *are noted* for their style) aren't up in all the latest fashions just gaze on Jessie with her permanent wave and her ostrich feather dress!

The awfully cute girl, cute to such a degree that she can't even borrow a tack hammer in plain English. Jenny is asking Cousin Tom to loan her "Somethin' to go pound-pound wiv."

The flapper who takes up art. Florence's instructor has just told her to make her paint "sing and dance on the canvas." Florence isn't sure she can do it.

The self-conscious girl, who wants to know if you don't think she has a terrible nose, or chin, or eyes. If you don't agree you're not telling the truth, and if you do she will hate you for evermore

The settlement worker. Janet is doing wonders in this line. She has a class of seven wayward laundresses in æsthetic dancing.

"Hello, you big bum, who let you in?" At the age of thirteen a brutally frank aunt told Mabel to make the most of her wits and her hair. Mabel is here shown being witty.

The athletic girl who wants to "read" when you dance with her

The girl who is always asking if you think so and so is a pretty girl, "because I can't see the *least thing* attractive about her."

This is Isabel's first real party. Isabel's mamma isn't going to have her little girlie dress like one of those awful movie vampires, not much! Isabel, who has reached the age when, on seeing a man looking her way, her first thought is "Maybe my face is dirty—he's staring at me!" Isabel is not having a very gay evening.

The girl who gets a double meaning out of the most innocent remark.

"Of course you *have* to ask for one, now I've shown them to you." The girl who shows you the proofs and is awfully upset for fear you'll think she just showed them to you so you'd have to ask, etc., which is just what you are expected to do. But oh, what *must* you think of her, etc., etc., which is your cue to beg good and hard for her photograph.

"The heavy downward stroke on all your 'gs' shows that you are very highly sexed." Gladys, who has taken up character reading from handwriting, startles her mother's callers somewhat.

The flapper who swears she will never hold up her head again if she isn't married by the time she is eighteen, or engaged at least.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION MAGAZINE SECTION

SIZING UP GERMANY AND THE GERMANS

By Dr. DAVID B. HAWKINS

An Atlanta Doctor Writes the Truth About Germany Today as He Saw It, Filled With Prosperous, Well-Fed People.

The Observations of An Atlantan Attached for Many Months to the American Military Commission in Cassel and Berlin, Germany—Disproving Many Propaganda Stories Now Flooding the Country.

Dr. David B. Hawkins, well-known Atlanta physician, has written the story of his observations while attached to the American Military Commission in Germany. Before the armistice, Dr. Hawkins was attached to the medical corps of the A. E. F. and saw much service on the French front.

Assigned to the commission going to defeated Germany after the armistice, he was sent to Cassel, and Berlin, Germany. At Cassel, at the same time, there was quartered the German military headquarters and von Hindenburg, Ludendorff and other famous leaders of the Huns were frequently seen by the Americans on the streets of the town, though, naturally, there was no social intercourse between the two camps.

Dr. Hawkins was attached to American Unit No. 19, of the commission. In the same unit were a number of Russian officers, who had been placed with the Americans, including Boris de Potocky, famous colonel of Russian artillery.

Dr. Hawkins had the misfortune to break his leg and was sent back to France. He shortly sailed for America, landing in this country about June 10, 1919. He received his discharge on September 29 and is now once again a resident of Atlanta.

In the following story he has told the truth about conditions in Germany as he saw them. His writing is of particular interest at this time, disproving, as it does, the stories of privation, starvation and suffering with which expert propagandists have flooded the world in an effort to arouse sympathy for defeated Germany.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH THE GERMANS IN GERMANY.

By Dr. David B. Hawkins,

Surgeon With the American Military Mission of the Inter-Allied Commission, Berlin, Germany.

Just one year ago I went into the interior of Germany with the American military mission, which was a part of the inter-allied commission. The purpose of this commission was the repatriation of Russian prisoners of war confined in German prison camps. Because of the unsettled condition in Russia at that time, it was one of the agreements of the armistice that these prisoners would be detained in German prison camps, and not repatriated by the allies until such time as it would be safe for them to return to their native country. Had these Russian prisoners been suddenly released at the signing of the armistice they would have joined the bolsheviks and made war on Germany. Inasmuch as Germany was disarmed at this time it would have been the duty of the allies, according to the league of nations, to protect Deutschland from invasion. A task no one was anxious about doing at that time. Thus, it was thought best to detain these Russians in German prison camps, and care for them, until the Red revolution in Russia had subsided.

The inter-allied commission was composed of units from all the allied countries. The unit from the United States was known as the American military mission, the commanding officer of which was General Harries, with headquarters in Berlin. Our mission was made up of twenty separate companies, and each company was assigned to one or more of the numerous prison camps.

Upon good authority, I learned that there were over two hundred of these camps, confining approximately eight hundred thousand Russian prisoners of war. Thousands and thousands of these poor unfortunates had died of wounds or starvation during the war, and what remained when we arrived there were fit subjects for the insane asylum and the grave. It was our mission to reclaim these neglected and starving wrecks of humanity, and start them home to friends and relatives.

The American mission was composed of officers and men who had served with the different organizations scattered throughout France. We were hurriedly ordered to Coblenz for instructions and transportation into Germany. Here we received but little information, because no one knew anything about the interior of Germany. This was to be the expeditionary commission first to invade the heart of Hunland. However, we received our transportation on a fourth-class Dutch train, bound for Cassel, Berlin, Poland, Siberia and other points east. Having loaded our train with one month's provisions, or rations as we say in the army, we left Cologne on a cold night in the first part of February. The seats in the old dilapidated coaches did not have any cushions. There was no light or heat. Neither was there any ventilation in these cattle cars. During the long, stormy night we almost froze to death. We were afraid to go to sleep, for fear we would contract pneumonia. So we sat up all night and smoked our pipes around a burning candle.

At the first little station beyond the zone of allied occupation, our train came to an abrupt stop. After considerable delay in starting, we climbed out of our coach to see what was the trouble, whereupon, we discovered that those "ravenous beasts" had thrown off our boxes of provisions, and were ruthlessly breaking them open and stealing our food. After considerable protest, we saved a part of our precious cargo, and proceeded on our way. To steal food in Germany was considered a virtue, and while we did not find fault with the man who would steal to satisfy the hunger of himself or family, yet the instinct of "self-preservation" appealed to us very strong at that particular time. We did not think it possible for us to buy any food in Germany, and for this reason we watched our provision car very closely. However, we soon found out after living in Deutschland for a short time that we could buy most any kind of food we desired, provided we were willing to pay the price.

ARRIVING IN CASSEL.

Early the following morning we arrived in the beautiful city of Cassel. This city, which is about the size of Atlanta, was the German great headquarters, after their evacuation at Spa, Belgium. It was also the home of the Eleventh Army corps, and located here was one of the kaiser's magnificent palaces, courts and imperial opera houses. On the outskirts of this city was located one of the large German prison camps, where American, English, French and Russian prisoners of war eked out a miserable existence before the armistice. The horrible story of the life of our comrades in these pens will never be known. The filth, abuse, neglect, sickness, starvation and living deaths which existed there during the war, will only be known by those who passed that way. When we arrived there, only the Russian prisoners remained. There were about ten thousand in this particular camp, and our little group of three officers, one army surgeon and twenty-six doughboys were assigned the task of giving food, clothing and medical attention to this army of dejected and sorely neglected prisoners of war.

Those who have had dealings with the Germans in France and Belgium, in the occupied Rhine district, and in the interior of Dutchland, have a good conception of the subtile, cunning and deceptive character of the Hun. Many well-meaning people seem to think that the treacherous, beastly and inhuman conduct of the Germans was limited to the hardened Prussian soldiers on the field of battle; but not so—we found this same insolent, domineering and repugnant spirit dominating the whole race. Men, women and children alike. We had no sooner crossed the zone of allied occupation before the ignominious spirit of Prussianism began to reassert itself, and haunted us throughout our sojourn in that country.

The longer I live in Germany, and the more I came in contact with her natives, the more convinced I became that this so-called "super-human" race was instead an inhuman tribe of barbarians, devoid of all the finer aesthetical and truly spiritual incentives, so essential in all civilized society.

As for their ideals governing virtue and womanhood, I will quote but one of their hellish slogans: "Tomorrow we will dance with the Frenchman's widows in Paris." This was used by the soldiers of the Crown Prince's army during the last drive on Paris. However, Providence works in a mysterious way, and the ignoble Hun, whose ambition was to kill his neighbor and brutally ravish his widow, met with the immortal commandment of the Frenchman, "They shall not pass."

When we alighted from the train the next morning, in the city of Cassel, a crowd was there to meet us. After the police had examined our papers, and scrutinized us carefully, we were permitted to go to the hotel. When we left the train and passed through the crowd, we were greeted with shouts of "Swine!" "Go to hell, Americans!" and other complimentary epithets. Some would spit at us, while others would stand in our way to block the passageway. Hisses were heard everywhere, and every conceivable method was used to humiliate and intimidate us, but we refused to be cowed by their threats and insults.

NO SIGNS OF WAR.

This city bore none of the ear-marks of war and destruction so familiar in France and Belgium. Business seemed to be going along as usual. The streets were congested with traffic, and everyone seemed to be hurrying along in a businesslike way. However, to the casual observer, there appeared to be a sullen gloom in which the whole city was wrapped. Everyone seemed to look with suspicion upon everyone else. Distrust and impending catastrophe seemed to be troubling all the adult population. At the hotels people moved about without making much ado, while in the large dining halls the guests ate their war bread and drank their kernel coffee in silence. Seldom would they look up or talk with their companions. After meals they would retire to their rooms and remain there until the next meal. Those who had possession of any goods or provisions had a constant fear of the nightly raids of the Spartacists. While eight boxes of provisions were being unloaded at our hotel and carted up to our room, the porter managed to steal two, which he hid under the elevator, where we later found them.

Our work among the Russians was made very difficult and unpleasant because of the Germans spreading their damnable propaganda around to the effect that the Americans were responsible for them being held in prison, and that we ate the food and wore the clothes that were intended for them in camp. This Prussian gossip turned the Russians against us, and it was with no little difficulty we had convincing them otherwise. As a matter of fact, the Germans were angry at us because we brought food for the Russian prisoners, Germany's enemy, and did not give any to Germany's gluttonous hordes.

American men and women who had been stranded in Germany during the war upon hearing of our presence in the city would frequently visit us at the camp and at the hotel. Many times while I stood talking with these our homefolks in front of the hotel the guests, coming out and going into the hotel would always walk up to where we were standing, and in the most rude and uncouth manner look first at one and then the other. While they seldom said anything, their obnoxious presence was enough to disgust a dog. These and many other little sickening tricks they would play upon us whenever the opportunity presented itself. The purpose of which was to embarrass and humiliate us. Now this rude and vulgar conduct was not the behavior of the lower classes, but of the so-called better class, if there be such in Germany.

In the Rhine district, and all of Deutchland occupied by the allied armies, the German people were so polite and considerate of us, that it was disgusting. There are several obvious reasons for this. Partly because of fear, and partly because they wanted allied trade, and, furthermore, to offset some of the terrible crimes committed by their armies in France and Belgium. Those American soldiers who went no farther into the heart of Deutchland than to Coblenz, and Cologne, have returned with a false and superficial knowledge of the true Prussian spirit.

The German government did not allow its people to think or talk in terms of defeat. Among the hundreds of Germans with whom I conversed while in the interior of Germany, I did not find one that would admit that Germany was defeated. Instead, they would say something like this, "Our army withdrew," and then begin telling you about their "masterly retreat."

The hateful spirit of Prussianism has been nurtured and cherished for so long, together with the egotistical idea of world domination, that I fear it will require several generations to blot out this stain upon the national life and character of the German people, and rid their country of its fiendish influence.

Among the art galleries I visited, so many of the largest and most admired paintings were those representing ghastly war scenes, ferocious animals, conquest, destruction and rapine. At one particular art gallery, the painting most admired by the German spectators was that of a charging German warrior, mounted upon a spirited horse, riding through a gathering of Frenchmen in a little French village. In his hand this warrior held a long spear, which he had just thrust through the body of one of the French peasants. The expression upon the face of the wounded man, together with the great drops of red blood dripping from the end of the spear point, were all so real that one could hardly believe that they were but painted. Just what lofty idea this blood-curdling painting was intended to convey, I am unable to determine.

While looking after a carload of provisions in the freight yard at Cassel I met a young American girl about 18 years of age. She was poorly clad and upon here face was the unmistakable signs of sorrow and hardship. Before the war broke out she was touring Germany with her father and mother. Having been assured by the Germans that the war could not possibly last more than six months they had decided to remain until it was over and then continue their tour. Within the next six months both her father and mother had contracted the "flu" and died. Without friends or relatives, in an enemy country, this young girl was thrown out into the world without money and without hope. During this time this innocent and helpless girl had been made the vassal to satisfy the lusts of "kultured" German civilians, who were unfit for military duty. She had the experience of a woman of two children, but it was the experience of German brute force, and forced immorality. From one man to another this young woman was forcibly transferred under the penalty of having her food rations cut off should she make any resistance. During three years of compulsory immorality and dissipation she was infected with a loathesome blood disease, and when this became known she was cast out into the world to care for herself.

This was but one incident among many. I talked with a young French girl, only 13 years of age, who had passed through the same experience, with the exception of being a mother. I also talked with several Belgian girls, whose forced life in German army camps was so horrible and pathetic that I will refrain from relating theme here.

The gross selfishness and disregard for the rights of others was not only manifested upon the battlefield toward the enemy, but it can be seen even among their own people. By special permission from the city council, a number of we American and Danish army officers were given permission to visit one of the kaiser's palaces. A high official from the city council volunteered to escort us. At the transfer point where we changed cars for the special car going up the mountain, there was a big crowd of women and children waiting for the same car. When the little mountain car arrived, this high-toned, exceedingly polite and educated German official suddenly made a lurch for the car, elbowing his way through the crowd of women and children. While shoving his way roughly through the crowd, he knocked down a little girl and caused her head to be badly cut on the corner of the car step. Did he stop to pick the little girl up, or apologize to her mother? Not much. But, true to his Prussian instinct of selfishness, he kept on shoving the women about until he got into the car and grabbed a seat for himself. Then, looking out of the car window, he motioned for us to come on. I remarked to the Danish army captain who was with us, that such crude and impolite conduct would not be tolerated in America. He replied by saying, "Well, you know this is in Germany."

In conversation with some of the German privates about war conditions, I was surprised to hear some of these soldiers express themselves in the following terms: "We are glad that Germany lost the war, because, if she had won, the life of we privates would have been intolerable at the hands of our officers. In times of peace it was almost unbearable, but it would have been much worse had Germany won." All those familiar with the life of a private in the Germany army will confirm this statement. The arrogant, domineering and brutish attitude of the army officers, both high and low in rank, is but another manifestation of the pride and selfishness of Prussianism. In times of peace, a private, meeting an officer on the street, or passing him anywhere, the private was compelled to stand at attention, and salute about thirty steps away, and stand in that position until the officer, who usually did not return the salute, had passed by.

The homes, schools and churches have fostered the Prussian ideals of Germany's super-race, super-strength, super everything in the lives of its people, that its influence is manifest in every conceivable way. Even the youngsters, playing in the street, when asked about the war, would reply: "You just wait twenty years and we will show you."

The Germans all admitted that the morale of the Germany army was broken at the Marne. Furthermore, that America's influence and assistance won the war for the allies. However, just three weeks before the armistice was signed, the kaiser made a public speech in Cassel, assuring the people of Germany's final victory in a few more months, and for the German people to stand fast. His assertion that "America's army was a negligible factor" was refuted by the reports of the returning soldiers on furlough. "Every time we break through the French lines we run into Americans. There is surely more American soldiers in France than the war department reports."

Germany's losses in the war were greater than she would have the outside world believe. The inhabitants in this city told us that casualty list was discontinued after the second year. Strange to relate, of all the Germans with whom I conversed I did not find one who seemed to know anything about the "Big Bertha" with which they shelled Paris. No one seemed to know anything about it. Possibly they knew, but did not want to make it known. In the shops I was surprised to find so much English and American made goods, to say nothing of the "war loot" for sale. In one book store I was confounded when I read the title of Mr. Gerard's book, "My Four Years in Germany," translated in the German language. This was evidently the work of the socialists.

At this time the famous German beer contained no alcohol because of the scarcity of corn and yeast. Rhine wine was rather plentiful, but there

Continued on Page 7.

Upper left: Dr. David B. Hawkins, of Atlanta, in his uniform as an officer of the Medical Corps of the A. E. F. Upper right: Unit No. 19, of the American Military Commission to Germany. The picture was taken at Cassel, Germany. The Russian officer in the white uniform on the front row is Colonel Boris de Potocky and seated on his right is Dr. Hawkins. Lower left: A snapshot of a group of German high commanders taken on the streets of Cassel. Second from the left is Hindenburg. At his left is Ludendorff and, at the extreme right of the picture, General von Splotz. Lower right, detonator off one of the German high explosive shells which wrecked the Cathedral of Rheims. It was picked up among the debris by Dr. Hawkins.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION MAGAZINE SECTION

THE ENEMY WITHIN

By Severance Johnson

The Story of Joseph Caillaux, Ex-Premier of France, Whose Trial for Treason Is Now Being Held in Paris

His Boyhood "Amongst the Wine Kegs"—Report of Captain Bouchardou, who obtained Most of Evidence Against the Conspirators. His Escapade with Mme. Panon—Breaks Into His Own House to Rob Jewels of His Actress Wife—Cruelty to Her—Recruiting Actress Wife—His Cruelty to Her—Recruiting for Mythical "Port Tarasson."

Synopsis of preceding instalments: Gaston Calmette, editor of Figaro, was shot by Mme. Caillaux, wife of the French minister of finance, in the belief that he was about to publish love letters which would ruin her and her husband. The fact was that Calmette was about to expose Joseph Caillaux's political duplicity. Through his power and the terrorism of witnesses by a band of Apaches controlled by Almereyda, Caillaux succeeded in having his wife acquitted.

The trail led from Almereyda to a German agent. The "Bonnet Rouge" (a pacifist newspaper) worked to betray France to Germany by inciting French soldiers to mutiny and to resist the mobilization.

Malvy, minister of interior, protected anarchists at outbreak of war to spread propaganda among troops. Jaures, socialist leader, was assassinated by a mysterious hand through a cafe window. Almereyda and Malvy saved from the military police the malefactors whose names are in Carnet B (the famous notebook B, which contains the names of men to be arrested immediately on declaration of war).

Caillaux spreads propaganda with a view to creating distrust between British and French and negotiates with Count Luxburg and Malvy in attempt to bring about separate peace with France and create Germano-Latin league against Anglo-Saxons.

Sebastien Faure, the "Red Bee," protected by Malvy, scattered anarchist literature throughout the army. His notorious resort in Paris past which young girls feared to walk. The beautiful Therese Duverger urged Caillaux to promulgate separate peace proposal. Clemenceau exposed Caillaux's intrigues with Therese.

There was one very mysterious plotter against France, who was to be seen at times in conference with the chief conspirators, and then as suddenly lost from view. Today he would be sipping a glass of champagne in the Cafe de Paris or driving a coach and four through the groves of Fontainebleu. Tomorrow he might be found in a little wineshop in Marseilles, with a glass of red Burgundy on the black-stained table before him, and a group of chance companions gathered around, while he told some wild story of adventure. Or he could be seen in a gambling house in Cairo, playing at big stakes with turbaned musselmen and losing or winning with the same appearance of good nature.

Such was Bolo.

Always ready for some bold enterprise, in which deception and intrigue were most essential, Bolo welcomed the great war because of the tremendous opportunities it offered his unscrupulous ambition.

It made no difference to him whether he were a spy for France or Germany, a collector of war munitions graft, a legislative lobbyist and briber, or the proprietor of a subsidized pacifist newspaper. Any one of these rather risky but unusually profitable undertakings would have been just as acceptable to him.

As it happened, there was more money in serving Germany. Accordingly, Bolo went out looking for German gold. He found it, and in great abundance. From a petty sharper and third-rate swindler he rose to be the prince of spies, a brilliant figure amid the glitter and flattery of Paris salons, an object of never-ceasing wonder and gossip along the boulevards.

To understand Bolo, one must know his life. From official reports of government investigators, it is now possible to reveal the whole story.

In the year 1867 in Marseilles there lived a M. Bolo, who had drifted there from some obscure town on the Rhone, and who tried to please the patrons of his little cafe with wines of unusually rare vintage. In the quality of his goods he was extremely proud, and accordingly his business grew. One day in the same year, he brought a baby into the wine shop, and announced amid the cheers and handclappings of the crowd, that the boy's name was Paul Marie Bolo.

Among the wine kegs, the child grew up. He saw human nature undisguised by the hypocrisies of a more elegant society, for in the French cafe of the middle class, men and women gather during the noontime or after the work of the day, to discuss the problems of life, no matter how trivial or how tremendous, no matter whether they relate to the planting of a garden or the overthrow of an empire.

Paul learned rapidly, and when his father sent him to college the boy decided that he already had education enough. The studies of the class room he found especially stupid, and after a series of escapades in which he sought escape from the deadly tedium of college life, he suddenly quit school, and struck out for himself.

By nature he was singularly endowed. Blond, tall, slim, with silken moustache and coaxing eyes, of gracious and vivacious manner, he found many friends especially among women folk, and almost always to their misfortune.

For a while he was a hair dresser, and later having learned the beginnings of dentistry, he established himself with a partner by the name of Joseph Boulan, in a prettily furnished office, which had every appearance of long established prosperity. At the end of three months the Tribunal of Commerce of Marseilles was obliged to pronounce the dissolution of the partnership.

STOLE PARTNER'S WIFE.

From hair dressing and dentistry Bolo turned to the cereal business. He found a partner in a M. Panon, an artist painter, whose wife at once became enamored of his ready wit and flashy clothes, and who for a time successfully hid from her husband her newly aroused affections.

Bolo and Panon, however, did not make money in cereals, so they turned to lobsters. Failing in lobsters, they tried to recoup their losses in a park and restaurant. When this final venture was about to collapse, Bolo eloped with his partner's wife.

The couple fled to Barcelona, Spain. Finding Barcelona too big a city they gravitated to the more tranquil Valencia. At last all their money was spent, and Bolo sought employment in a cafe, serving drinks and waiting on tables as he used to do as a lad in his father's wine shop. They lived for a time in a garret, until finally his companion gave him her jewels to pawn, and with what little cash was left, they went to Paris.

At No. 12 Rue de Strasbourg, a noisy little street, opposite the "Gare de l'Est" railroad station, where amid the traffic might also be heard the clatter of the ambulances of the great military hospital St. Martin, a half block distant, the couple made their abode. They lived in a little back room, bought bits of bread and sausage at a nearby shop, and with the cheapest kind of red wine, they just managed to keep body and soul together. From the Rue de Strasbourg they moved to No. 16 Rue Chapel. Then by some good turn, which he never revealed, Bolo obtained enough money to rent a little apartment at No. 31 Rue Bonaparte on the left bank of the Seine not far from the Boulevard Saint Germain. Simultaneously he appeared in a wealth of new clothes, swinging a cold headed cane and carrying a Russian leather pocket book in which he carried engraved cards, which proclaimed an office at No. 112 Rue de Richelieu.

From here on the story is best told in the report of Captain Bouchardon, which was made the basis of the government's prosecution and conviction of Bolo and his fellow conspirators.

"The only lucrative transaction which Bolo had in this office," said Captain Bouchardon, "was a condemnation to a term of imprisonment. It came about this way: He had a housekeeper by the name of Mme. Miege. Having learned that she was the possessor of 1,350 francs in a savings bank, he persuaded her to trust him with the money. He said he could make it return her wonderful profits, if invested in his business in the Rue Richelieu.

"But Mme. Miege did not realize any income at all from her investment, and not being able to get her money back, she began to waylay and threaten Bolo on every occasion. After paying back 500 francs, and not finding Miege any the less troublesome, he suddenly disappeared from Paris. The woman, however, still kept up the hunt, and many years later sued him in the Eleventh chamber, which condemned him by default to a month's imprisonment and a fine of 25 francs for breach of trust.

"As for Mme. Panon, he gave her back to her husband who was of such a charitable nature that he forgave both his wife and her abductor.

"From one adventure Bolo dashed on into another. From one infamy he slipped gracefully into many more. We next hear of him in a railroad derailment near Hendaye. Bolo is picked up and cared for at the Hotel de la Gare, conducted by a Mme. Cabet and her young niece, Michaela Estouba. He soon conquered the affections of the niece, promised marriage, lived in a grand style, traveled from Hendaye to Biarritz in a magnificent coach with gayly harnessed horses and costumed postillions. After he had fleeced the poor girl of her dowery, he again disappeared.

"Then Bolo tried marriage. For him matrimony, the same as elopements, was a mere matter of business. Toward the end of 1893 he met a Mlle. Henriotta Soumaille, who was singing in a theater in Bordeaux. He became known to her as M. Grangeneuve. She sang for him, and he confessed he was completely captivated. He made immediate love to her, and she soon fell into his arms. He told her that he had just lost his mother, and that his share of the inheritance amounted to 700 francs a month.

THE STRANGE, FANTASTIC CAREER OF BOLO PACHA

"Mlle. Soumaille sailed for the Argentine with the hope of securing a theatrical engagement there; and her lover, whom she was already supporting, accompanied her. She obtained an engagement in the Casino at Buenos Ayres and receved 20 piastres for each performance. But it was Bolo who went to the cashier every evening and got the money. He had no other business. On April 14, 1894, he finally married Mlle. Soumaille in one of the mayoralities of Buenos Ayres, and signed the marriage contract 'Bolo de Grangeneuve.'

"Finally, he revealed himself in his true character, for he could be by turns sauve, courteous, entertaining or insolent, browbeating, brutal. One day he thrashed his wife because she refused to give him her signature and permit him to collect 5,000 francs. Twice he played burglar and broke into his own apartments. The first time in Buenos Ayres he appropriated not a little of his wife's jewelry and a considerable sum of money. The second time in Valparaiso he got away with a diamond buckle

MYSTERIOUS PORT TARASSON.

"Bolo was arrested, and his wife, in order to secure his release, was obliged to deposit all her possessions as a guarantee of his appearance in court. Once out on bail, Bolo wanted nothing better. He deserted his wife, and went direct to Albi, the home of her family. He told her relatives that he had just acquired in America a vast concession of land where he planned to found a colony. He appointed his two brothers-in-law to choice positions in the new Arcadia, which he had named Port Tarasson, and he charged his mother-in-law with the pleasant task of recruiting emigrants. He gave her a great register in which to write their names. For two days the crowds came. There was a never-ending line of people. Believing finally that the mystifications had lasted long enough, Bolo again disappeared.

"Here there is a gap in his life.

"The next heard of him was in Lyons, in 1902, when he reappeared as a representative of Binet champagne and Cusenier oxygenated absinthe. He organized a company to represent various commercial houses, a venture which cost his partner, M. de Civins, something like 250,000 francs.

'And now Bolo again turned to marriage, and this time he found it a real road to fortune. It seems that he had met a Mme. Muller, a young and pretty widow of Bordeaux, who had inherited several million francs. Again he made love and with all his old time success. They were married on May 15, 1915.

"With Mme. Muller Bolo, our soldier of fortune returned to Paris a rich man. He leased a luxurious apartment at 5 Rue Denis-Poisson (near the great avenue de la Grande Armee, at one end of which towers the Arc de Triomphe and at the other stretch the beautiful lawns and driveways of the Bois de Boulogne.)

"The Bolos immediately displayed their riches, where they could attract the most attention. The wife possessed not only a capital of 2,500,000 francs, but also 1,825 shares of Richard and Muller, worth about 547,000 francs, and an independent yearly income of about 47,000 francs.

"By this marriage Bolo became a bigamist, but for the time being no one but himself knew it. In Paris Bolo instituted an active campaign to make friends whom he might use. That he might entertain on a grander scale he moved to a more magnificent home in the Rue de Phalsbourg and established a sumptous country place at Biarritz. He surrounded himself with many personages of high social standing, who should have guarded themselves against his false pretenses.

"At the same time he became engaged in all sorts of business ventures. He had full control of his wife's riches, for she had given him a power of attorney. He was to be seen everywhere, Venezuela, Colombia, Cuba, Champagne, Switzerland, Spain. He was busy creating state banks in the South American republics. He started an 'emerald trust.' He promoted the affair of the Petits Bons de Presse, and founded the 'Swiss White Cross,' the Confederation Generale Agricole,' and what not. But none of his undertakings seemed to succeed.

LIFE A KALEIDESCOPE.

"His life resembled a circus parade. He was often seen in Paris exhibiting himself on the box of a magnificent mail coach with a riding master and a footman blowing a trumpet. In Colombia he wore breeches of lion skin.

"Bolo now took the step which led to his downfall. In the company of Mme. Marie Lafargue, an artist of the Opera, who was singing in Cairo, he had met Youssouf Saddik, ministre de la plume, or secretary of Abbas Hilmi, ex-Khedive of Egypt. The secretary introduced Bolo as soon as possible to his master, and on that same day, July 5, 1914, the ex-Khedive made Bolo his financial agent and sole representative in Europe.

"Events were now moving fast. On July 25, 1914, Abbas Hilmi charged Bolo with the negotiations for the renewal of the Suez Canal concession, and some days later made him a Pacha.

"Abbas Hilmi had been dethroned and expelled by the English, and accordingly, when the war broke out in August of this same year, he was all ready to throw himself into the arms of the enemies of England and become a German spy.

"At this time also, Bolo was anxiously awaiting an opportunity to mend his waning fortunes. Hilmi and Bolo seized the same straw.

"After the first battle of the Marne, seeing the complete collapse of her plan of a sudden attack, Germany desired to affect a re-approachment with France, in order to be able to turn her whole attention against England and defeat her more easily.

"But it was first necessary to prepare public opinion for a separate peace. It has been proved by court documents, that in order to accomplish this end, the enemy was prepared to make heavy financial sacrifices. Our foes wanted to influence the Parliament and the Press simultaneously. They had at first estimated that a certain amount of pessimistic news cleverly disseminated by agents who enjoyed good standing in parliamentary circles would be sufficient to create confusion and destroy harmony between the Allies.

"In the press it was necessary to create desire among the people for peace. But this was difficult, because, if newspapers which were known to be pro-German presented this propaganda, its purpose would be suspected. Accordingly, it was necessary to veil this propaganda in newspapers that were neutral or even apparently proFrench.

"Better even than that, Germany thought, would be the purchase of newspapers of unsuspected patriotism, which, in order to avoid awakening suspicion, should for a while continue campaigns favorable to the Allies. These newspapers should not swing to the German side until the psychological time arrived.

"From every point of view Bolo was thought to be the man for the job. Without ever having indulged in politics, he had been clever enough to create for himself among parliamentary and administrative circles, some very important connections, which, in case of necessity, he would not be afraid to utilize. In all instances he had displayed irrefutable patriotism. He had been most generous in his donations and his professions of loyalty. Apparently, he was rich, and the source of his wealth could be explained both by an advantageous marriage and the apparent success of his many ventures. Therefore, it would surpirise nobody, if he were to invest large sums of money in newspapers and secure control.

"In a word, everything tended to draw him to Germany and afterward to render the proof of his treason difficult. His apparent wealth, his hidden ruin, his total unscrupulousness, his adventurous life, his love for excessive luxury and his extreme caution born from old-time necessity, all contributed to his success as a traitor.

"As soon as the Khedive and Bolo understood each other the negotiations began.

"During his sojourn at Vienna Abbas Himli had numerous interviews with von Tchirsky, the German ambassador, concerning the plan of a separate peace. Abbas Himli was now wholly devoted to the enemies of France. In talking with Viora Nourredin in November, 1915, he said:

"'I have sacrificed myself completely to the German cause. I have joined the Turks and Teutons against England.'

"During the stay of the Khedive at Vienna and later in Switzerland, from December, 1914, to October, 1915, Bolo made three trips to Italy and visited Switzerland six different times. On each one of these journeys he met the Khedive or his representatives.

"On the first trip, December 28, 1914, Bolo met Saddik, the Khedive's secretary. They discussed a plan of establishing a great Catholic bank at Fribourg, which they might utilize for the pacifist propaganda in France. Because of its religiouse cloak the bank would not be easily suspected, Bolo thought, and in its vaults could be deposited the German money, which would be paid out as French money to the French press. On the surface, it would appear to be purely a religious movement. The cry of peace was to be raised only for the sake of preserving Christianity and the Roman Catholic church. Bolo also told Saddik, that if his master could raise 50 millions from Germany, he, Bolo, would do the rest."

ITALY ENTERS THE INTRIGUE.

On an earlier journey into Italy, Bolo had presented his bank scheme to a former Italian deputy by the name of Cavallini, who had become a German agent, and who was later arrested and charged with treason. But Cavallini could not help.

Cavallini, like Bolo, was strictly a soldier of adventure. He had made a fortune out of municipal speculations, but he soon squandered all his money, and began looking for other opportunities to regain his lost wealth. He had been condemned by various courts for various crimes, one of them being corruption and complicity in fraudulent bankruptcy.

Finally, Bolo's plan of a bank of treason was submitted to Abbas Hilmi in Vienna. As the khedive, a Mohammedan was to be the head of this pseudo Catholic institution, the trap was evidently thought to be too crude. At all events, it was abandoned.

Bolo learned this sad news on a third trip to Geneva on February 14, 1915. Without loss of time, he next volunteered to buy a great number of French newspapers for Germany.

"After further negotiations with Germany, Bolo prepared to carry out his great scheme of treason," continued Captain Bouchardon. "During January and February, 1915 he entered into negotiations with M. du Mesnil, director of 'Rappel,' by which Bolo became the holder of 1,500 shares for [illegible],000 francs. The paper had suspended publication, but with the help of Bolo's money, it was enabled to reappear on April 17, 1915.

"Similar propositions were made to M. Chavenon, director of 'l'Information,' to M. Sylvain, vice president of the board of administration of Le Figaro, for 500 shares, and to the Temps (to obtain a list of shareholders).

"These developments were communicated to Berlin for approval. Bolo submitted a report to the ex-khedive, who spoke to Count Monts, former German ambassador at Rome. Count Monts passed the report along to von Jagow, German minister of foreign affairs in Berlin.

Meantime, Saddik, the ex-khedive's secretary and messenger, was dispatched to Berlin to confer with von Jagow, and gave any further information which the foreign minister might desire. Von Jagow studied Bolo's plan of operation and was delighted. He said that he would at once advance 10,000,000 francs at the rate of 1,000,000 francs each month.

"Evidently referring to Bolo, the German foreign minister made this cryptic remark to Saddik:

"'As for the intermediary, we have information about him. You do not wish to give his name. I do not ask you.'

"Things were now moving more rapidly. Saddik brought back the glad tidings to his co-conspirators. He first reported to his master, ex-Khedive Abbas Hilmi, who wired Cavallini to tell Bolo and make an appointment with him at Zurich.

"Bolo responded instantly. Through an intermediary by the name of Porchere (who later becomes quite an important factor in the plot) he had this message wired to Cavallini:

"'Richard (meaning Bolo) will arrive Tuesday.'

"Exactly on time Bolo arrived at the rendezvous in Zurich. Abbas Hilmi and Saddik were there waiting for him. Cavallini was also present. When Bolo heard of von Jagow's plan of installment payments he flew into a rage.

"'One million francs a month!' he cried. 'Are we only beggars? We must have at least two million a month.'

"The conferees finally decided to submit a request of 2,000,000 francs a month, for the first two months, with 1,000,000 monthly thereafter. Saddik hurried back to Berlin and von Jagow, who at once accepted it."

From documents seized by French authorities long afterward under circumstances which they would not disclose, it was learned that the khedive received from Germany on March 26, 1915, 2,207,565 francs, Swiss currency, or about two million German marks, and that part of this money was remitted to Bolo.

DOCUMENTS PROVED BOLO'S GUILT.

And these are the papers which proved Bolo's treason:

"First document, a communication dated October 8, 1917, by which the German under secretary of state for the military court sent to the council of war telegram from the minister of foreign affairs, which read:

"'On March 20, 1915, the Dresner Bank (Berlin branch) has issued to the order of Abbas Himli three checks of 735,855 francs, 20, each, Swiss money on a bank having one of its branches at Zurich.'

"The first one of the three checks was paid in cash to the Khedive, the others were converted into one check on Turin and made payable to Filippo Cavallini for 1,557,323 lire, 15.

"Second document, a check, dated March 27, 1915, for 1,557,323 lire, 15, issued by the same Zurich bank upon the Banca Commerciale of Turin, to the order of Filippo Cavallini.

"Third document, a letter under date of September 29, 1917, by which the Italian military mission at the Ministry of War at Paris, revealed how Filippo Cavallini cashed this check.

"Fourth document, a check dated March 29, 1915, for 1,000,000 francs, issued by the Ramella bank on the Credit Lyonnais in Paris to the order of Filippo Cavallini, and paid to Cavallini on April 1, 1915.

"Fifth document, the register of the Grand Hotel in Paris, which shows that Cavallini was in Paris on April 1, 1915."

The final link in the chain of evidence, which bound von Jagow and Bolo together, was furnished the French government's investigators by M. Sottolana, an Italian baritone, and at one time a friend of Cavallini. After he learned that Cavallini was trying to use him to cloak a treason plot, Sottolana cast Cavallini aside, and told the whole story to Captain Bouchardon.

Sottolona's sworn statemen follows:

"On the first of April, 1915, Cavallini asked me to do him a favor. He said he was about to receive one million francs and he would like me to accompany him, because it was such a large sum. We left the Grand Hotel, where he had asked me to meet him. He purchased a yellow stiff leather valise; hailed a taxi and ordered the chauffeur to drive us to the Credit Lyonnais.

"When he presented the one million franc check, the paying teller said:

"'What! Is this an April fool?'

"Cavallini replied: 'No, it is not an April fool, but a real check for a million.' Then the teller asked if Cavallini wanted to make a transfer. The latter replied he wanted the cash.

"After having waited about a quarter of an hour, he received the money. I could see that it was a lot of money, but I could not count it to know how much it was.

"He took the valise to No. 17 Rue de Phalsbourg, Bolo's home. I waited in the taxi at the door. They came down together. Bolo left us. Cavallini then showed me the empty valise."

Through Sottolana we also get our first glimpse of the ominous figure of Caillaux behind Bolo, a figure whose shadow grows blacker and blacker, as the Bolo ramification of the Great Conspiracy is further unfoluded.

From the Khedive Bolo learned that the German officials who were watching him in Paris were not altogether pleased with the progress he was making. They did not see any results. Bolo proffered many excuses. He explained that it was by no means an easy task to obtain pacifist newspaper publicity in France at that time.

"The time had now arrived for the payment of the second instalment of 2,000,000 marks. They were due at the end of April.

"Before leaving the Khedive, Bolo asked him to remit, not to Cavallini, but a man by the name of Necker, director of the Credit Suisse at Geneva, these 2,000,000 marks.

"And this was how the German gold was paid. It was remitted to the Khedive on April 30 in three checks. A sum amounting to 50,000 francs was given at once to Saddik. In the bank of the Canton of Vaud, Switzerland, 250,000 francs were deposited in the name of Saddik for the purchase of shares in Le Figaro.

"Another slice of 74,000 francs was sent to Cavallini by transfer to the Swiss and French bank at Paris, on July 23, 1915.

"Later, because of complications which will be explained later, 723,000 francs were returned by the Khedive to von Jagow.

"It appears that at this time Bolo received none of these two millions, and greatly displeased with his treatment on May 2, 1915, he addressed this telegram to Cavallini:

"'Inform Verdi (the Khedive) absolutely necessary I see him this week, or shall cancel arrangement.'

"Bolo saw the Khedive in Zurich on May 14, 1915 and insisted that he be given more time to make pacifist connections with the French journals.

"If we may believe the story of Leonard, a confidential servant of the khedive, Bolo finally received from the hands of Abbas Hilmi a very large sum of money, which the ex-ruler of Egypt had counted out that very same morning in his bedroom in the presence of Mlle. Lusange. The sum was made up of bank notes, mostly French, and they came for the most part from the Banci di Roma of Italy."

Immediately following this conference with Bolo, the khedive had a falling out with the German government. After leaving Bolo at Zurich, Abbas Hilmi returned to Vienna, where he received a severe reprimand from von Tchirsky. The second payment had also been productive of no results, said Tchirsky, no French papers bought, no press campaign instituted—nothing. Abbas Hilmi was so overwhelmed with mortification that he took refuge in Switzerland. Saddik deserted him, and Mohammed Yagghen Pacha succeeded Saddik as ministre de la Plume."

Caillaux now entered the Bolo drama again.

"On July 3, 1915, Bolo left Paris for Rome," said Captain Bouchardon, "and on August 5 Bolo and his wife are to be found at the Hotel Beaurivage at Ouchy, where they remained until September 30, 1915.

"During this sojourn, Bolo received the visits of Mme. Caillaux, who was stopping at the same hotel."

(Copyright, 1920, for The Constitution.)

(To Be Continued.)

Mme. Bolo-Mueller

Mme. Bolo-Soumaille

BOLO'S WIVES

He courted many women and prided himself on his conquests. "My wives have been my best investments," he once said.

Facts More Thrilling Than Fiction

The trial of Joseph Caillaux, once Premier of France, has commenced in Paris. Here is the inside story of the great conspiracy of which Caillaux is alleged to have been the head. Severance Johnson, famous newspaper investigator and writer, who was responsible for the exposure and conviction of many illegal trusts, spent two months in France compiling this story from legal documents, court records and personal talks with army officers, prosecutors, witnesses and government officials.

It is the truth, but it reads like romance. Political and love intrigues, romance and crime abound in this story of the great conspiracy to deliver France to the Germans. How the master plotter used pacifists and Apaches to spread political decay. Hitherto unpublished facts in the Bolo Pasha case. It is the first story of the activities of the former premier, whose trial for treason is now under way.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION MAGAZINE SECTION

THE VICTORY AT SEA

By Admiral William Sowden Sims

The Dunraven and the Santee

Every situation has its humorous aspects, and the case of the Dunraven's fight with a U-boat, for all its grimness, still yielded some laughs. Thus one gun crew could hardly restrain its laughter when a bluejacket called up to Captain Campbell and asked if he could not take his boots off. He came of a respectable family, he explained, and did not think it becoming to die with his boots on. But the roar of the fire, which had engulfed the larger part of the ship, and the constantly booming shells which were exploding, one after another, like mammoth firecrackers, interfered with much conversation. For twenty minutes everybody lay there, hoping and praying that the U-boat would emerge.

The German ultimately came up, but he arose cautiously at the stern of the ship, at a point from which the guns of the Dunraven could not bear. On the slim chance that a few men might be left aboard, the submarine shelled it for several minutes, fore and aft, then, to the agony of the watching Englishmen, it again sank beneath the waves. Presently the periscope shot up and began moving slowly around the blazing derelict, its eye apparently taking in every detail; he was so cautious, that submarine commander, he did not propose to be outwitted again! Captain Campbell now saw that he had only one chance; the conflagration was rapidly destroying his vessel, and he could spend no more time waiting for the submarine to rise. But he had two torpedoes and he determined to use these against the submerged submarine. As the periscope appeared abeam, one of the Dunraven's torpedoes started in its direction; the watching gunmen almost wept when it missed by a few inches. But the submarine did not see it, and the periscope calmly appeared on the ship. The second torpedo was fired; this also passed just about a foot astern, and the submarine saw it. The game was up. What was left of the Dunraven was rapidly sinking and Captain Campbell sent out a wireless for help. In a few minutes the U. S. armed yacht Noma and the British destroyers Alcock and Christopher, which had been waiting outside the "prize ring," arrived and took off the crew. The tension of the situation was somewhat relieved when a "jackie," in one of the panic boats, caught sight of his beloved captain entirely uninjured, jumping on one of the destroyers.

"Gawd!" he shouted, in a delighted tone, "if there aint the skipper still alive!"

"We deeply regret the loss of His Majesty's ship," said Captain Campbell, in his report, "and still more the escape of the enemy. We did our best, not only to destroy the enemy and save the ship, but also to show ourselves worthy of the Victoria Cross which the king recently bestowed on the ship."

WHAT SIMS THOUGHT OF 'DUNRAVEN.'

They did indeed.

My own opinion of this performance I expressed in a letter which I could not refrain from writing to Captain Campbell.

My Dear Captain:

I have just read your report of the action between the Dunraven and a submarine on August 8 last.

I have had the benefit of reading the report of some of your former exploits, and Admiral Bayly has told me about them all; but in my opinion this of the Dunraven is the finest of all as a military action and the most deserving of complete success.

It was purely incidental that the sub escaped. That was due moreover, to an unfortunate piece of bad luck. The engagement, judged as a skilful fight, and not measured by its material results, seems to me to have been perfectly successful, because I do not think that even you, with all your experience in such affairs, could conceive of any feature of the action that you would alter if you had to do it over again. According to my idea about such matters, the standard set by you and your crew is worth infinitely more than the destruction of a submarine. Long after we both are dust and ashes, the story of this last fight will be a valuable inspiration to British (and American) naval officers and men—a demonstration of the extraordinary degree to which the patriotism, loyalty, personal devotion and bravery of a crew may be inspired. I know of nothing finer in naval history than the conduct of the after-gun's crew—in fact, the entire crew of the Dunraven. It goes without saying that the credit of this behavior is chiefly yours. . . .

With my best wishes for your future success, believe me, my dear Captain,

Faithfully yours,
(Signed) WM. S. SIMS.

WHAT THE MYSTERY SHIPS DID.

The records show that the mystery ships sank twelve submarines, of which Captain Campbell accounted for four; yet this was perhaps not their most important achievement. From the German standpoint they were a terribly disturbing element in the general submarine situation. Externally a mystery ship, as already described, was indistinguishable from the most harmless merchantman. The cleverness with which the allied officers took advantage of the vicious practices of the submarine commanders bewildered them still further. Nothing afloat was sacred to the Hun; and he seemed to take particular pride in destroying small vessels, even little sailing vessels. The navy decided to turn this amiable trait to good account, and fitted out the Prize, a topsail schooner of 200 tons, and placed her under the command of Lieutenant William Sanders, R. N. R. This little schooner, as was expected, proved an irresistible bait. A certain submarine, commanded by one of the most experienced U-boat captains, attacked her by gun fire from a safe distance and, after her panic party had left, shelled her until she was in a sinking condition; many of her crew had been killed and wounded, when, confident that she could not be a Q-boat, the enemy came within less than 100 yards and was promptly sent to the bottom. The panic party picked up the German captain and two men, the only survivors, who expressed their high admiration for the bravery of the crew and assisted them to get their battered craft into port. The captain said to Lieutenant Sanders: "I take off my hat to you and your men. I would not have believed that any men could stand such gun fire." For this exploit Lieutenant Sanders was awardred the Victoria Cross. Unfortunately, this plucky little vessel was subsequently lost with her gallant captain and crew.

OUR NAVY WANTED TO HELP.

So great was the desire of our people to take some part in the mystery ship campaign that I took steps to satisfy their legitimate ambition. As the navy had fitted out no mystery ships of our own, I requested the admiralty to assign one for our use. This was immediately agreed to and, with the approval of the navy department, the vessel was delivered and named the Santee, after our old sailing man-of-war of that name. We called for volunteers and practically all the officers and men of the forces based on Queenstown clamored for this highly interesting though hazardous service. Commander David C. Hanrahan was assigned as her commander, and two specially selected men were taken from each of our vessels, thus forming an exceedingly capable crew. The ship was disguised with great skill and, with the invaluable advice of Captain Campbell, the crew was thoroughly trained in all the fine points of the game.

ABOUT THE "SANTEE."

One December evening, the Santee sailed from Queenstown for Bantry Bay to carry out intensive training. A short time after she left port she was sunk by a torpedo which caused great damage, but so solidly was her hull packed with wood that she remained afloat. The panic party got off in most approved style, and for several hours the Santee awaited developments, hoping for a glimpse of the submarine. But the underwater boat never disclosed its presence; not even the tip of a periscope showed itself; and the Santee was towed back to Queenstown.

The Santee's experience was that of many mystery ships in 1918. The Germans had learned their lesson.

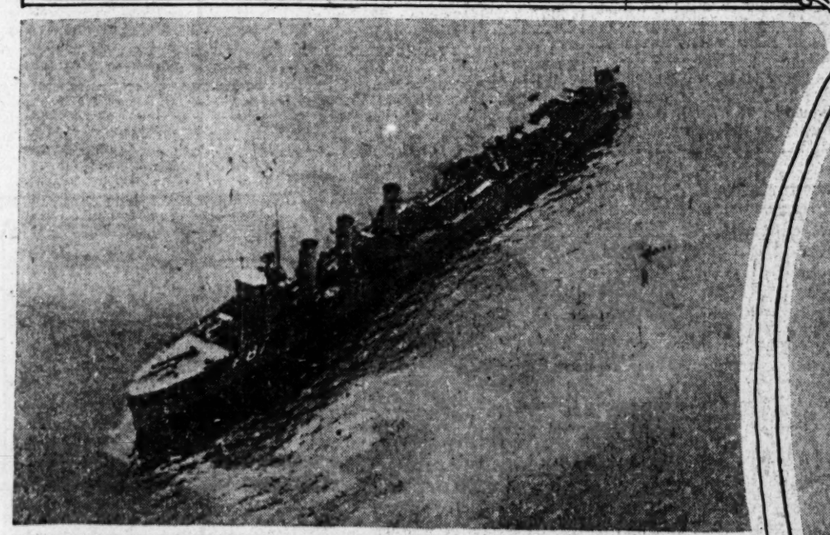
For this reason it is desirable to repeat and emphasize that the most important accomplishment of the mystery ship was really not the actual sinking of submarines, but their profound influence upon the tactics of the U-boats. It was manifest in the beginning that the first information reaching Germany concerning the mystery ships would cause all submarines to be wary of all mercantile craft, and would greatly diminish the chances of sinking submarines by this means. They were therefore obliged largely to abandon the easy, safe and cheap method of sinking ships by bombs or gun fire, and were consequently forced to incur the danger of attacking with the scarce and expensive torpedo. Moreover, barring the very few vessels that could be sunk by long-range gun fire, they were practically restricted to this method of attack on pain of abandoning the submarine campaign altogether.

THE TINY AMERICAN SUBCHASER.

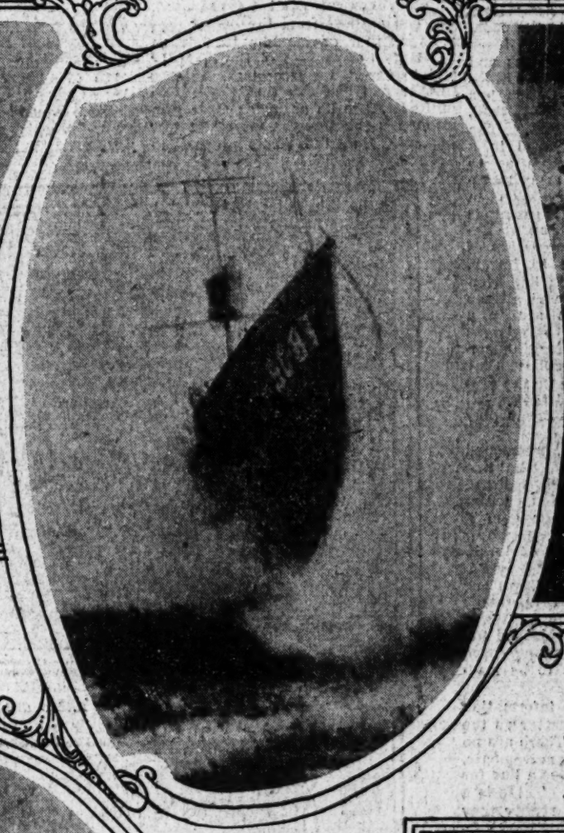
Who would have ever thought that a little wooden vessel, displacing only sixty tons, measuring only 110 feet from bow to stern, and manned by officers and crew, very few of whom had ever made an ocean voyage, could have crossed more than three thousand miles of windy sea, and proved one of the most formidable enemies of the submarine? The story of the American sub-chaser is probably unique in this particular war. We built nearly 400 of these little vessels in eighteen months; and we sent 170 to such widely scattered places as Plymouth, Queenstown, Brest, Gibralter, and Corfu. Several enemy submarines now lie at the bottom of the sea as trophies to their offensive power; and on the day that hostilities ceased, the allies generally recognized that this tiny vessel, with the "listening devices" which made it so efficient, represented one of the most satisfactory direct "answers" to the submarine which had been developed by the war. Had it not been that the war ended before enough destroyers could be spared from convoy duty to assist, with their greates speed and offensive power, hunting-groups of these tiny crafts, it is certain that they would soon have become a still more important factor in destroying submarines and interfering with their operations.

A DEFENSIVE-OFFENSIVE MEASURE.

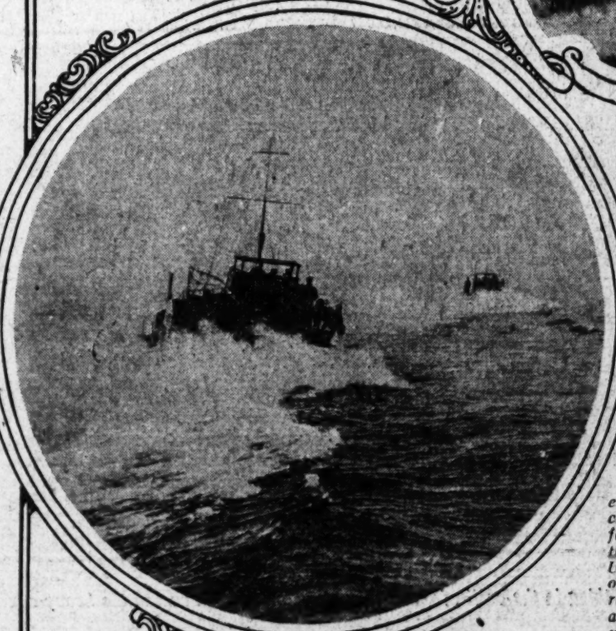
The convoy system, as I have already explained, was essentially an offensive measure; it compelled the submarine to encounter its most formidable antagonist, the destroyer, and to risk destruction every time that it attacked merchant vessels. This system, however, was an indirect offensive, or, to use the technical phrase, it was a defensive-offensive. Its great success in protecting merchant shipping, and the indispensable service which it performed to the cause of civilization, I have already described. But the fact remained that there could be no final solution of the submarine problem, barring breaking down the enemy morale, until a definite direct method of attacking these boats had been found.



Sometimes the submarine, after being depth charged, would expel oil as a ruse—to persuade the destroyer that it had been sunk and thus induce it to end pursuit. However, whenever the oil came up in great patches, and continued to rise for hours, sometimes for days, it was conclusive evidence of destruction.

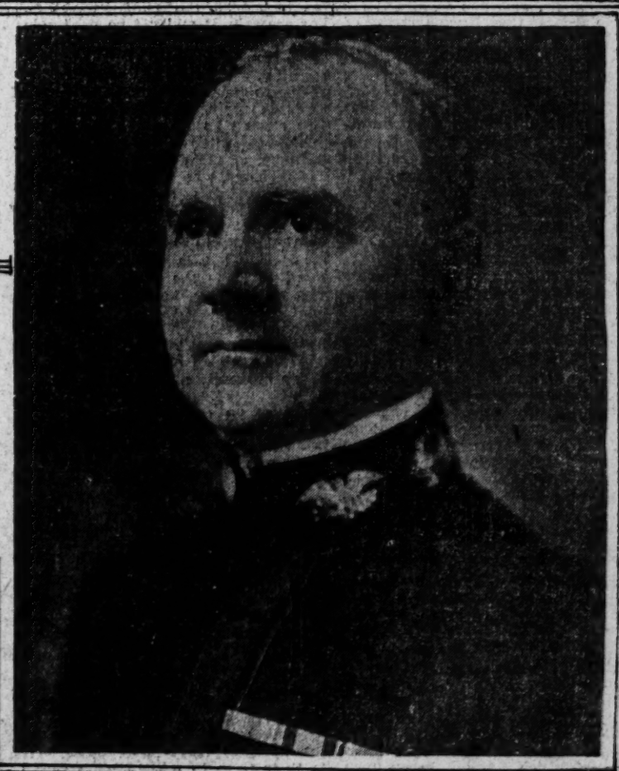


LISTENING FOR THE SUBMARINE
The American listening devices were the most successful of all produced in the course of the war. With a K-tube, the listener could usually hear the propellers of a submarine at a distance of twenty miles. The American devices not only revealed the presence of the submarine, but, what was equally important, gave its direction.

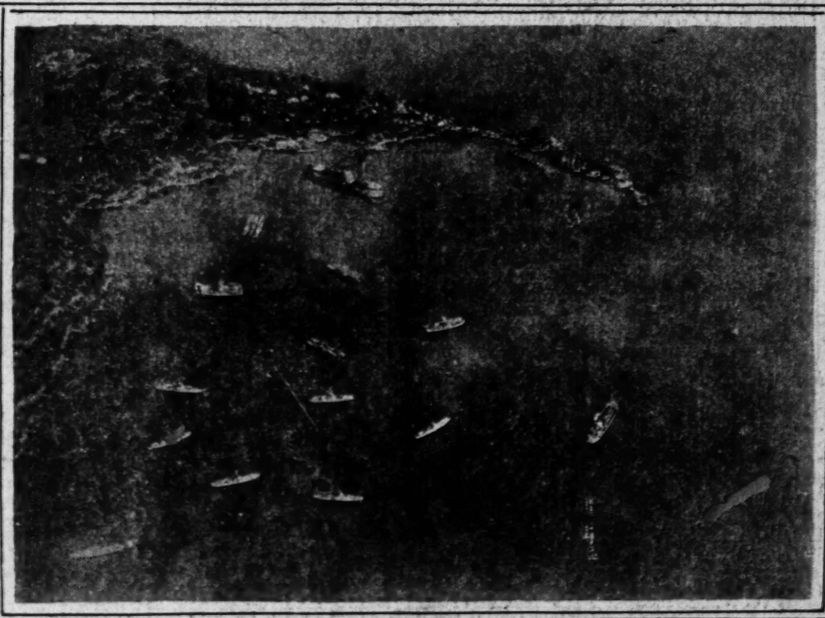


A SUBCHASER IN A HEAVY SEA
This looks some thing like a dreadnaught but it is really the bow of one of these little boats fighting a heavy storm.

BRITISH MOTOR LAUNCHES AT SEA
These were the British equivalents for our subchasers. They were 80-foot boats, and most of them were built in the United States and sent over on the decks of ships. They rendered excellent service as patrol boats in restricted waters.



Captain Leigh arrived in England in the early part of 1918 with several listening devices which had been made in this country. In an experimental two weeks' hunting in the English channel he demonstrated that these had great practical value.



AMERICAN CHASERS AT CORFU, GREECE.

In these waters Ulysses sailed nearly three thousand years ago. Corfu served as a base for the Athenians in the Priopponnesian War, and afterward as a base for Augustus in his war on Mark Antony. The American chasers added considerably to the efficiency of the barrier against the submarines attempting to escape from the Adriatic into the Mediterranean that, two weeks after their arrival, the Austrian submarine crews mutinied and refused to make any more trips.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION MAGAZINE SECTION

MOPPING UP BOLSHEVISM

By ROBERT DAVIS Major, American Red Cross Commission to South Russia

V.--The Sons of the Dragon's Teeth

American Red Cross Workers Followed in the Footsteps of the Argonauts, Carrying Gray Blankets Instead of Seeking the Golden Fleece—The Caucasus a World in Motion, But Its Thinkers Felt That After Bolshevism Had Run Its Course, Russia Would Emerge the Stronger—To Catch a Train, Whole Families Lived at Railway Station. Settled Down Among Piled-up Baggage and Stayed There Until Train Went.

In Country Where Land-Mad Peasant and Money-Mad Jew Predominate, Bolshevism, With Its Tenets of Communism, Must Fail in End—All Classes on Same Footing—A Countess Shares Her Tea With a Prisoner, and Thinks Nothing of it—Nothing So Cheap as Life in Russia—Peasants, Like Good Oxen, Will Work If Driven—Unbelievably Stupid—Like to Be Left Alone to Work Slowly on Their Land.

ON or about 1919 B. C. Jason piloted the Argo, rowed by ninety-four Argonauts and chaperoned by the wooden image carved from the speaking oak of Dodona, from the Greek Islands to Colchis. One rower was a woman, Atalantis, so lightfooted that she could run errands upon the waves, and another oarsman, Orpheus, claimed to be the inventor of music. They were on a quest for the golden fleece. Their voyage is well known, Homer having handled their publicity. When Homer set out to embellish a tale, Truth sat up on its hind legs and begged for mercy. The art of the press agent has declined since Homer pictured the rocks walking out from the Bosphorus shores to demolish the Argo. It was in the Caucasus that Jason planted the dragon's teeth, and the Cossacks, who inhabit the region and whose origin is veiled in doubt, are, by the warlike disposition which keeps them fighting from the moment they spring from the soil to the moment when they are returned to it, the spiritual descendants of a few of the beast's teeth which Jason overlooked.

In 1919 A. D., a dozen unassuming argonauts followed Jason's route from Crete to Colchis, now renamed Caucasus. They also sailed in a high-sided wooden ship, one that the Emergency Fleet corporation had built on the river edge of Oregon in sixty working days. They were not seeking golden wool to carry to their homes, but were bringing gray wool to give away. They carried 4,000 bales of blankets and hospital clothing for wounded soldiers. They carried 1,000,000 surgical dressings of one design alone which remained from the stocks which the Red Cross women of America had sent to France and were now available for the volunteer army of Russia. They brought 100 tons of milk for children, and 100,000 yards of flannelette to cut into small garments. They had a hospital, which, in point of view of miles covered, had outtraveled the wandering Ulysses, for it had journeyed from New York to Bordeaux, to Treves, Germany, to St. Nazaire, France, and was consigned for Ekaterinodar, the headquarters of Denikine's army.

To put it bluntly, the American argonauts were delivery boys of the American Red Cross, that society having a policy, based on experience, that consignments of medical goods, to accomplish their maximum benefit, must be laid down at the door of the institution which consumes them by a responsible American convoyer. The Americans were not sent as literary men nor as trained students of sociology and economics, but they were sensitive to new impressions. Perhaps they were the more impressionable because none of them had visited Russia before. They kept their eyes open and wrote diaries. Being average business men of the United States, they were struck by the differences which would interest average men. They realized that Russia was in flux, that the opinions of one city are hotly contested in the neighbor city, and that it is foolhardy to make comprehensive assertions with relation to all Russia. They would be tempted to make a firm generalization, but the next moment would observe its antithesis and the two propositions nullified one another. When truthfulness would urge them into a statement uncomplimentary to Russia, their sense of justice would force them to make the excuses which are abundant and plausible. Every evil in Russia has its fair explanation. In like circumstances America might do the same or worse.

The American argonauts liked Russia and admired her game effort to piece together the fragments of her exploded society. They were given the best which Russian hearts hold, and in taking their notes, could not forget the international code of courtesy which prevents a gentleman from speaking ill of the fireside which has offered its warmth. But to say that Russia is different from America is not to criticise. It is more than likely that America may be in the wrong. With sympathy for Russia's handicap, and gratitude for Russian friendship, the Americans made note of the differences between the Slav and the Anglo-Saxon worlds and the differences between the distracted Russia of the moment and the old Russia of the Romanoffs. The Americans were not censors but reporters of events. They tried to penetrate the incident to the reality of which it was a symbol. They tried to orient themselves into Russia's psychology. They wished no greater function than the human camera.

RUSSIA, THE LAND WHICH IS LIVING ON RUMOR.

We found a land of constant and flagrant misinformation. The ordinary channels of transmitting truth have been knocked galley west. The newspapers are like the French journals during the war, only more so. The leading article may cover a new book on butterflies or a high school graduation—rarely is vital news in print. Such segments of the mail, telephone and telegraph systems as are in operation are in the service of the army and government. Not only are the means of communication absent, but the people have experienced such "boulversement" during the last five years that they will believe anything. Any prodigy is credible. At the opening of the bolshevik revolution there were 12,000,000 floating refugees and 7,000,000 demobilized soldiers. Since 1917 the demoralized population has increased rather than diminished. Rumor finds a ready soil. The stranger is at once developed in a whirl of misbegotten rumors as to prices, robberies, horrors, army movements and foreign intervention in Russia. In Pavlograd the rumor is circulated that flour is cheap at Karan and the whole idle population of Pavlograd is agog to get to Karan. It is reported that Pyriatin has been liberated from the Reds, and all the refugees from that town are in a flutter of preparation to migrate home. But when the returning refugees have arrived at Loubny, they learn that Pyriatin is still in the grip of the enemy. Bewildered they swell the crowd of hangers-on at the Loubny depot.

The world is in motion, summoned hither and yon by tips. The tide ebbs and flows along the railroad lines, each individual of the current eager to escape a pain or gain a profit. Neither does any one know of markets or food needs of localities. Export and import must be undertaken as a gamble. At Gagri our ship loads twenty bags of potatoes destined for the Souchi stores. When we arrived at Souchi we unloaded the Gagri potatoes, but find twenty bags of Souchi potatoes ready to be loaded for the Gagri stores.

It is impossible to get information upon so fundamental a matter as the leaving time of a train. There are no time tables. During troop movements, the administration will close a line for a week to civilian traffic. There is a nominal schedule, but in reality they run trains as the traffic warrants. For example, it will not be profitable to send an engine to Soumy with less than twenty cars. At nine in the morning, when the train might be expected to depart, there are only seven cars. It may be twenty-four hours before enough business has arrived for Soumy to justify a train. Secretary Rklitsky, of the department of trade and industry, who superintends many railroad officials and who was attached to the American Red Cross as transportation export, on being told by the station-master that the train for Rostov left in three hours, ventured to leave the station to buy a sandwich. When he returned in five minutes he found the train had gone. It would be thirty hours until the next train. A general may turn up at any moment with an order for a special, which convulses all the traffic on the line.

WANT CONSERVATIVE GOVERNMENT.

We found a general demand for a change from czarism, but a government with an unbending central authority. There is fear that the governments which have made their appearance will not be sufficiently stern to spank all the little rebel parties and set them down hard. Even the partisans of the insurgent parties confess that without a despotic giant in control, there can be no peace in Russia. Talk of a constitutional government is significant; the peasants want it so that they can hold their land, and the Jews want it so that they can hold their wealth. In the villages the peasants cry, "Give us back our czar." But by "czar" they mean 'order." It is their term to cover "conservative government." There is unanimity that the large estates must never be reassembled. The land of Russia is for those who will live upon it and cultivate it. is one of the few things that can safely be asserted, that absentee landlordism is finished.

The absence of clear and practical thinking as to the political future of Russia is discouraging. No one knows what he wants, nor does he want the same thing on two successive days. You discuss a man's views and try to show him perhaps the fallacy of them, and he promptly abandons his position. The more honest of the "intelligentia" say that political speculation is an unlikely pastime and that at heart the Russian does not care very much for any specific form of government. There is a phrase of old-fashioned slang that describes Russia politically speaking—they are "off their perch." Events of the past years have knocked them off their firm basis and they have found no roost for their feet.

Will Russia become socialistic? If you pause for a moment you will answer the question for yourself in the negative. The peasant composes ninety per cent of the population, but the peasant is land mad. It is his ruling passion. He will sell his wife for acreage. Socialism will nationalize his little farm. Does one conceive that the peasant will vote for a system that will steal his title? The thinking peasant already wishes to abolish the "obscheena" or village communal holding of land, as he knows it to be ruinous to fertility and careful tillage. Under the localized socialism of obscheena, the land returns him half a crop. He now says that the assassination of Stolipin closed a reform which would have been the greatest benefit to the peasant in all the history of Russia. The peasant will not willingly adopt the national communism of land.

The other effective element of the population, the Jew, has been the most rabid practitioner of personal ownership on the globe. With his success in acquiring money, his facility to make it breed, does one believe that the Jew will relinquish his wealth? When one considers the two population elements in Russia the inquiry as to socialism answers itself. If a form of state control shall be proposed, you can suspect from the outset that it is another device like bolshevism to empty the pockets of the majority and to enrich its promoters. Going further one can say that the people of Russia are so angry at their government's mismanagement of its war business, that the whole proposition of government ownership of public utilities will be a dead issue for the present generation.

THE DREAM OF A GREATER RUSSIA.

In the more intelligent groups there survives a vivid hope for a great Russia of the future. She can and she must be strong, this Greater Russia of which the young officers speak with bated breath. Their circumference has not been expanded by travel and their patriotism is the more intense because it is narrow. It does one good to see the glow of their eyes as they exclaim, "Has not Russia the greatest factories in the world, the finest artisans, the most wonderful musicians and painters, the mightiest railways and rivers? Russian engineers can accomplish the impossible. What is to prevent Russia with her science and richness from taking her seat among the greatest peoples?"

Also the ambition to hold Constantinople is sleeping and not dead. Greater Russia must have a warm water port that is free from foreign interference. One might have thought that in her present reverses Russia would forget. But she will never cease coveting the Golden Horn.

Those in whom the national spirit burns strongly feel that the bolshevik revolution is but a step in the education of Russia, and that after the lesson is learned she will advance with a gathering momentum. But those who have thus dreamed are only a living germ in the center of an unorganized mass of unthinking humanity. The tens of thousands of loafers who squat at the railroad stations or on the street corners cracking sunflower seeds all day do not think of these things. They think of nothing. They beg or steal a pound of bread a day and exist. They are lazy beasts of labor whose owner is on a vacation.

We found a country in which all classes have been leveled to a state of physical equality. The spirit of equality or fraternity or democracy had not yet arrived, but the events of the last four years have forced the rich and the poor to the same plane of actual living. Economic equality is nearly an existent fact. The count and the beggar are in physical proximity, sleeping on the same boards and eating the same bread. The proud have become tolerant toward their inferiors in birth because they drink tea from the same pot.

As this is written on the deck of a small coasting boat, there are sitting upon the boards of the deck a countess and her maid and the two are in conversation with an Armenian refugee and a Crurian prisoner from Germany. The four share their melons, rolls and tea. On the top of the wheelhouse, under the same blanket, are sleeping a woman lawyer from St. Petersburg, an engineer with a degree from Chicago university and a nondescript storekeeper with a little boy. A retired admiral in a tattered hat, who has turned up his coat collar to hide the absence of a shirt, is eating cucumber and bread with a Turkish tobacco farmer. The fine old admiral owns five buildings in St. Petersburg and has three sons in the army, but the inexorable facts of life have brought him to the physical level of the humblest.

In one box car I traveled with a general and his accomplished wife, a count and his three daughters, and forty-seven peasants of assorted ages and states of undress. All chatted easily together and took boiling water for their tea from the same samovar. Formal introductions have passed with the old regime.

The Russia which was held by ironclad lines of class distinction has been pressed down upon one level of food and shelter necessity. A girl came to the American Red Cross ship timidly inquiring whether she could buy some chocolate and sugar. Although she used the word "buy," we knew that she meant a present. She had no money to buy and was reduced to asking. Afterwards some of the Americans took Russian lessons from her, for which she would accept no payment. She acted as interpreter on shopping trips, but would accept no gift for herself. She was bitterly poor but kept her instinct of gentility. At Taganrog one of the headquarters colonels told us that she was the Princess Olga Tiegenhausen.

THE SURPLUS OF HUMANITY.

There is nothing so cheap in Russia as life. There is so much life that it clogs transportation. It crowds the habitations and depresses wages. There is so much life that it elevates prices and checks business, an unexpended, unusable surplus of human bodies. You sail down a river and pass a floating corpse. No one looks, the boat is not stopped. Life is too common to count corpses. On the sea you pass a half-submerged boat. It may contain people needing help, too weak to signal. Your captain will not change his course to observe. A man has cholera, the boat touches shore and he is left to die upon the sand, without remedies, without compassions. Why bother about one individual when there are plenty more?

During the night I heard a child crying among the peddlers at the railroad station. Toward morning the sounds ceased. At 8 o'clock two porters came with a litter and a woman laid a package upon it. The small weight hardly dented the canvas. The mother could not go with the body to see that it was decently buried; she must stay with the five others.

One repeats, like a refrain of incredulity, Nothing in this country so cheap as life." On the bumpers, steps and tops of the railway carriage people jostle for standing room. After twelve hours on the connecting rods they become numb with fatigue and cold. Often they fall between the wheels, or growing drowsy, lose their hold. We saw wounded people along the tracks and saw others fall from the trains. The train never stops. No one exhibits emotion except the relatives. It is ghastly that life should have spawned in such useless amounts.

There is one class to whom life is valuable and who labor to save it with a skill and devotion not surpassed by their colleagues of any country—the physicians and sisters. The American Red Cross never put instruments into more deserving hands than when it equipped operating rooms, clinics and dispensaries by which the doctors and nurses of Russia can check one channel along which life is wasted.

INDOLENCE AND DIRT.

The peasant has the virtues of a good ox. He will work when driven, never moving very fast but always in motion. He is stupid with a tenacity that surpasses belief. An officer tells the peasants, working in a railroad yard, to pile the lumber in a certain spot. He repeats the direction three times that they are to pile the lumber from the cars just at that spot. Next the officer leads the workmen to the spot and marks it with his foot. Finally he stands close by and watches every piece that is moved. Otherwise it would be laid somewhere else.

A general goes through the country to find news of the enemy. He repeats his question to the peasants three or four times. It is a very simple question, "Did you see soldiers; what color was the uniform; did you see men on horseback; what color was their uniform?" I used to wonder at the patience of General Bradoff. He would go through this protracted dialogue with every peasant he met. But he knew by sad experience that if he did not give the question plenty of time to sink in they would get twisted on the simplest idea.

The peasant wants to be let alone on his land. If he gives his word he will keep it. When there is an incentive he works all day, at least he is in the field all day, but as one moves among them one finds that the peasant rests, sleeps, eats and chats a good deal. At the end of the day he wants to go home to his little house, feed himself and his animals and go to sleep with the dark. He does not have a book, a newpaper or a musical instrument in the house. When he has leisure he loves to sit and hear the bees drone in his garden. He will sit for hours without moving, mind and body at complete rest. On Sundays, clean and decently dressed, he goes early to the town square and listens to the reading of government orders or the problems of the village tax. He goes to church, without knowing what the gilt pictures and the priest's words mean. On Sundays he takes a steam bath in the town bath house. Twice a year he goes to market, to the great farm of the province, taking with him the animals that he wants to sell.

When I told the Russians that by western standards they were not clean, they were offended and denied it vigorously. They explain that they are clean according to the Russian view, but that America, due to the prevalence of running water and plumbing, has a unique criterion of cleanliness.

Sometimes an American wife will go away for a vacation, leaving her husband to keep house. He will pile the dishes in the kitchen sink and once a week wash them in cold water without soap. That husband's standard of cleanliness is Russian.

We found a country which lacks the instinct for organization, for practical and ingenious accomplishment. When the rain comes the homeless people mutter, "It is the will of God" and lie out in the wet, covering their heads and bodies. Women examine their babies' heads for hours hunting for lice. They love those babies and kiss them constantly and are distressed when vermin bother them. They do everything for their babies except comb their hair.

The crew of a ship held a meeting as they had learned to do from the Bolshevist regime, and made resolutions. But they did not appoint any one or set up any machinery to accomplish the resolution. They mildly assumed that a resolution on paper was an accomplished deed.

It is a country of tremendous richness. Nature has done its best to spoil South Russia in the profusion of its minerals, a soil that needs no fertilization. It has a great resource in its population of working people who are faithful, sober and have a habit of application at dull tasks. But until some instinct for organization appears in Russia, not in the dozens but in the thousands of men, she seems doomed to remain an unarticulated mass of half-awakened humanity. They are people who live on a gold mine, who have not caught the idea that they must forget their quarrels, associate to buy machinery, submit to intelligent direction, and labor with orderliness and esprit de corps to extract their wealth and enjoy the rewards of disciplined industry.

There are more children than one knows what to do with.

Everything in the outfit, from the wooden axles of the cart to the heavy overcoat, is home-made.

There is one class that labors to save life. The nurses of the American Red Cross Hospital at Ekaterinodar.

ATLANTA CONSTITUTION MAGAZINE SECTION

ASIA, THE NEW GREAT BATTLEFIELD

Japan's Imperial Ambitions In Siberia Tumbling As America Leaves Her to Fight Bolsheviki Alone

Samurai Militarists of Tokio Now Reaping the Disastrous Fruits of Their Intrigues Against the Washington Plan to Preserve Rich Territory for the New Russia That is to Follow the Revolution—Tokio Divided on Policy of Fighting or Retiring—Either Course Full of Danger—New Revolution in Siberia May Help the Red Advance—China, Reunited, Will Be a Powerful Factor—History of Negotiations Between Washington and Tokio Shows How Japan Has Helped to Bring Great Trouble on Herself.

By EUGENE J. YOUNG.

Copyright, 1920, by The McClure Newspaper Syndicate.

JAPAN'S ambitions to extend her empire far into Siberia are tumbling about her ears. Uncle Sam after two years of high-minded effort to establish there a stable government which would help to make Russia a real democracy, is moving out. He refuses to choose between the bolshevist militarists of Moscow and the Samurai militarists of Tokio; and in a few weeks will leave them face to face to fight it out in their own way. France and Great Britain long ago withdrew. The marooned Czecho-Slovaks, Rumanians and Poles will come out before the Americans.

Japan for these two years has stood in the way of our efforts to keep Siberia for the new Russia. She has tried to set up a purely Asiatic regime which should be under her protection and practical control. Efforts to help Kolchak were confused and balked by her policy—as has been bluntly stated by the United States in a note to Tokio. Now, Kolchak is crushed, the vanguard of the formidable bolshevik army is approaching eastern Siberia, its agents are stirring up the people to join what they are led to believe is the "crusade of the downtrodden."

Grave Dilemma Faces Japan.

Japan is now brought right up against this dilemma:

(7) Shall she undertake the enormous task of trying to stop the bolsheviki in mid-Siberia, on the strategic line of Lake Baikal, with all that means in the expenditure of treasure and military force?

(2) Shall she retire as the United States has done and try to meet the wave of radicalism on the borders of lower Manchuria and Korea and outside Vladivostok?

Whichever course she may choose will be full of danger. All the enemies she has made by her policy of aggression in the last twenty years will be ready to strike at her. There will be none to help. Great Britain, her ally in Asiatic affairs, has hands full with the Mohammedans and bolsheviki in the west and with the friends of the bolsheviki at home. Although she has gained much profit from the war, it is not enough to finance a great campaign; and the money markets of the world are too thoroughly engaged with other affairs to be open to her for any considerable loans. Lastly, she is seriously divided at home, where bolshevism has made as many inroads as in any other land.

As this is written accounts from Tokio indicate that a great struggle is going on between the government of Premier Hara, which has been opposed to the great Siberian venture, and the militarist party, which has the ear of the emperor and has been responsible for the policy that has brought the country to its crisis.

Vital Elements in Situation.

Here are the vital elements in a situation that is one of the most tangled that the statesmen of the world have to face:

(1) America has insisted that the trans-Siberian railroad, the great stategic line built by the czars and the vital artery of this great and rich territory, should not fall into the possession of the Japanese. After long diplomatic struggle this road was handed over to an American commission headed by John F. Stevens, once chief of the Panama canal commission, to be absolutely conducted by him under an international commission representing all the powers interested in the matter. General Graves, with about 10,000 men, has been representing the United States in guarding the Stevens commission and parts of the railroad. Besides controlling the line from Vladivostok west the Americans have had charge of the important railroad running northward to Khabarovsk, which taps the great coal and iron fields on which the industries of eastern Siberia chiefly depend.

(2) The Japanese have been in control of the northern railroad cutting off east of Chita, past Blagovestchenok to Khabarovksk. They have an advance guard, reckoned at some 30,000 men in the vicinity of Lake Baikal. This lake is more than 300 miles long and presents a military barrier that can be held easily except in winter, when armies can cross on the ice. Around the southern end of it, skirting the lake and a chain of difficult mountains, runs the railroad, part of it through a long tunnel. Possession of this tunnel has been taken by the Japanese. They also have considerable forces stationed along the line back to Harbin and on the Chinese Eastern railroad running south from that point to the territory they claim in Manchuria.

New Revolution in Siberia.

(3) Around Baikal are large detachments of the Czecho-Slovaks, Poles and Rumanians, who have been taking a strong hand in the situation since the fall of the Kolchak.

(4) A new revolution has occurred throughout Siberia. Kolchak had quarreled with the socialist revolutionary parties and the representatives of the Zemstvos, who had demanded that the civil power should be handed over to a government elected by popular vote. Kolchak had declared the time was not ripe for such a change and had insisted on continuing the military dictatorship until all Russia was conquered by the White, or anti-bolshevik armies—when a constituent assembly would be called. With his fall the socialists and Zemstvos, aided by the Cecho Slovaks, took possession of affairs, and arrested him. **Their allegiance is obscure. A recent bolshevik communication claimed they were acting with the Moscow government. They not only rule at Baikal, but have taken possession of the coal and iron fields north of Vladivostok.**

(5) General Semenoff, who was appointed commander-in-chief of the Kolchak armies as the old leader was falling, has been the favorite of the Japanese, the one who was to make a new nation in eastern Siberia that was to be under the suzerainty of Japan. Semenoff is the Hetman of the Buriat Cossacks, a strong and warlike people living around Lake Baikal and to the eastward. He is a Mongolian and he has frequently proclaimed the motto of "Asia for the Asiatics." He refused to bow to the rule of Kolchak and frequently interfered with the sending of supplies to the army of that leader. Much of blame for the defeat of Kolchak can be laid to the Semenoff. He has now tried to seize control at Irkutsk, but the socialist and Zemstvo forces, aided by the Cecho-Slovaks, at this writing, had forced him back.

Advance on Caravan Route.

(6) The advance guard of the strong bolshevik army which crushed Kolchak is now some 300 to 400 miles west of Irkutsk, concentrating and outfitting for a further advance. A flanking force, however, has already started along the southern caravan route, running about 150 miles to the south of the Lake Baikal and Moscow asserts this force is already on a level with the lake. These caravan routes, beaten by centuries of travel, are capable of sustaining the movement of cosiderable military forces and the irruption of these advance guards of the so-called "army of liberation" is likely to stir up trouble for the defenders of the Baikal line. Already Moscow announces that the Buriat tribesmen men are deserting Senenoff because of his cruelties and dictatorial methods.

(7) The bolsheviki have some 50,000 or more veteran Chinese troops with which they have scourged their foes in Russia. Many, if not most of these will doubtless be used in the advance in the east. Moscow states it has made an arrangement with Chinese elements which are to operate in "the coastal region." Tokio complains that the Reds are enlisting Chinese along the railroad line guarded by the Japanese.

(8 China, itself, is taking a resolute attitude. The trouble between the northern and southern factions of the republic have been settled and a ministry representing both elements is now in Peking. From the beginning of the Siberian trouble the Chinese government has been supported by the United States in claiming it is the real heir to upper Manchuria in case the Russian's give up Siberia. Its latest plan is to take control of the Chinese Eastern railroad, running south from Harbin and thus cut in between the Japanese and the territory to the north and west.

(9) In the northern Manchurian territory, claimed by China, the Korean rebels have recently found such security that they have been enabled to form an army, which has invaded the northern Korea. This country is aflame, with its millions ready to do anything to hamper a Japanese campaign or to fight if Japan gets into trouble.

Conditions Changed for Worse.

Vastly different is this situation from the one Japan faced when she was at war with Russia. Then the peoples of this region were a vast inert mass in which the armies could maneuver without thinking of interference. The czar was served by unwilling troops which had no stomach for the task of fighting far from home. The Japanese were filled with loyalty to their emperor and a burning desire to protect their home from the advance of the white empire. All the fighting was right at the doors of Japan, where she had the best of communications. The money markets of the sympathetic peoples of the world were open to her.

Now, if she is to make a campaign in the middle of Siberia she faces the same stupendous task Czar Nicholas faced in their war. The Lake Baikal line is more than 1,600 miles inland. Not only must forces be provided to meet the shock of the bolshevist advance, but the whole railroad line must be guarded and guarded thoroughly. The Japanese embassy at Washington recorded recently that in the months of September and October alone more than 456 bolshevist raids were made on the parts of the line guarded by the Japanese. How many will occur when a bolshevik army is trying to break through to the eastward?

To operate the road Japan must also conquer and hold the railroad line running north from Vladivostok to the coal fields. Here the socialist and zemstvo rebels are already well established. Early in the Russian upheaval the Japanese made a campaign up this line, which was attended with extreme trouble, expense and even disaster, and throughout the joint American-Japanese occupation troubles have been constant, several Japanese garrisons having been wiped out.

At Least 300,000 Men.

At best such a campaign would call for a force of 300,000 to 500,000 troops. If the socialists and zemstvo forces, now showing such strength, should join fortunes with the Moscow army the military effort at Japan would be correspondingly increased. Military men of Tokio have reckoned that an army of 1,000,000 men would be needed.

Added to these elements would be the blow to Japan's prosperity through the withdrawal of shipping from the trade of the world to be used for the transport and support of her army. This task would be enormous. Much of the food could be collected from the country, but most of the other necessities would have to be gathered at home or elsewhere and sent forward. The problem of reinforcement would be most difficult. Tokio had admitted her troops do not stand well the rigors of the Russian climate and the long absences from home. It has been found necessary even with the small forces thus far employed to send constant replacements and this necessity would grow with numbers.

On her commercial fleet at present Japan is depending for most of the profits that keep her from financial straits. Her own resources are small. She has hitherto lacked funds to exploit the resources of the countries she has conquered. On her widely-extended trade and the great dividends she has received from her shipping is dependent the living of many of her millions. To withdraw the vast quantity of vessels she must have if she is to hold Siberia might well make great trouble at home and strain her finances to the limit.

Alternative Equally Dangerous.

A decision not to defend the line of Lake Baikal, to let the bolsheviki come on until they reached the borders of Manchuria, Korea and Mongolia, would be equally dangerous. Here would be vast populations, already stirred by the unrest that has followed the upheaval in Europe and ripe for the propaganda which would tell them they should strike at the imperialism of Japan. Already the success of the republican movement in China and the extent of the boycott against Japan that has followed the absorption of Shantung have shown the tremendous power of the new ideas in that country.

Not alone Korea, but lower Manchuria is restless under the sway of the Japanese. This latter country is the home of the warlike peoples who long ago put all China under their sway. First-class fighting men could be found her a-plenty to be organized and armed by the bolsheviki. From Mongolia could be drawn others of their kind. The military genius which since April has molded the thunderbolt armies that Moscow has hurled against Kolchak, Denikine and Yudenich would find a great field for new achievements.

Here, too, another element of extreme danger would enter. The union of the north and southern Chinese governments means that at last the intrigues of the Japanese to rule at Peking and separate the republic into hostile factions that would keep each other busy, have been defeated.

Have an Army of 1,000,000.

The greatest factor in bringing about the union has been the seizure of Shantung by the Tokio militarists and the attempts of the Japanese to break the boycott which was a consequence of this policy. China's leaders have no desire to see that country a mere dependency of Japan. In the time when the white nations were absorbed in the war in Europe and there was no one to stand between Peking and Tokio the advantage was pressed to great length by the Japanese, but since other powers—particularly the United States—have become free to look to the east the situation has radically altered and Peking has been showing a constantly growing degree of independence.

The Chinese have an army of 1,000,000 men, who have learned a great deal about war in the conflict between the north and south. They are not first-class troops, by any means, but the experience of the bolsheviki has shown they can be made into fighting men of the most formidable character. Should the Red comes to close grips with the Japanese in the East they could be depended on not to overlook the advantage of an alliance with China. Their 50,000 veterans could be used as a nucleus of instruction. From the munition factories of the bolsheviki the Chinese could be supplied and later taught to make their own war materials.

So, if Japan elects to set her frontier nearer home her problem will be scarcely lighter. All the factors of finance, shipping and military effort will be lightened somewhat, but to them will be added new and perilous factors.

Diplomatic Clash With America.

For the plight into which she has gotten herself Japan has herself to blame. The history of the diplomatic struggle between Tokio and Washington gives ample proof of this.

In the great play of more dramatic events in Europe this tussle has been lost to sight. It is a chapter, however, in which American diplomacy has been based on a determination to save the Russian people from loss of territory while they were trying to work out their salvation. It has been an exhibition of firm friendship such as the world has seldom seen.

Once Russia showed her friendship for us. While the north and south were fighting the civil war the imperialists of France and Great Britain saw an opportunity to divide this country and by so doing to wreck the Monroe doctrine. At the head of this intrigue was Emperor Napoleon III. of France, and into it were finally drawn Prussia, Spain and other countries.

Early in 1861, before the north had gathered its full power, Great Britain notified our envoy in London, Charles Francis Adams, that Great Britain and France had agreed to act together in American matters and that "other European nations were apprised of their agreement and are expected to concur with or follow them in whatever measures they adopt on the subject of recognition" of the confederate states.

Russian Helped Save the Union.

This notice drew from Secretary of State Seward the famous note of May 21, 1861, in which he said:

"British recognition would be British intervention to create within our territory a hostile state by overthrowing the republic itself. When that act of intervention is distinctly performed we from that hour shall cease to be friends and become once more, as we have twice before been forced to be, enemies of Great Britain. . . . We see how a war may ensue between the United States and one, two or even more European nations."

At the height of success of the confederate armies the effort was renewed. Here, in the words of General Banks, later chairman of the foreign relations committee of the house of representatives, is what happened:

"Russia had for nearly a century shown a most cordial disposition toward the United States. She had always been our friend. In the darkest hour of our peril, when France and England were contemplating recognition of the confederacy, the whole world was thrilled by the appearance in San Francisco of a fleet of Russian war vessels, and nearly at the same time, whether by accident or design, a second Russian fleet appared in the harbor of New York. From that hour France, on the one hand and England on the other, receded, and the American government regained its position and power."

America Is Against Partition.

Today it is Russia that faces division, and Secretary of State Lansing recently announced to the correspondents in Washington that the United States has not abandoned its opposition to the partition of that country.

Following the collapse of the czar's government in 1917 the United States adopted this policy. The Root commission was sent to Petrograd and the Stevens commission went with it. The commission was sent with the expressed purpose of "the United States to aid the Russian people in tangible form." An official statement said it was to "deal with whatever form of government is in power where it operates." Mr. Stevens put it this way: **"We will stay there as long as we can be of any assistance to the Russian people."**

Japan's military party, quick to see in the troubles of Russia a chance to thrust this white power out of the Far East, affected from the first to see an ulterior purpose in the American policy. Wanting themselves the rich coal and iron deposits of eastern Siberia, they spread reports that great American financial interests were after these treasures. Obstacles were thrown in the way of any agreement to turn the railroads over to the Americans, and long months were spent in fruitless negotiations.

It was the complete ascendency of the bolsheviki in European Russia and the spread of the movement throughout Siberia that brought matters to a head. At Vladivostok had been accumulated vast military and other stores, and the allies, then facing the coming great drives of Ludendorff, feared the bolsheviki would turn these stores over to the Germans or use them in other ways to hurt the allied cause.

America Ignored by Allies.

Early in March, 1918, the diplomatic envoys in Tokio of Great Britain, France and Italy went to the foreign office and formally asked Japan to guard the allied interests in Siberia. The American ambassador did not join in this request.

Immediately afterwards the Japanese embassy in Washington made known to the correspondents that Japan intended to "go into the sphere where her interests were paramount." It was explained that she "accepted in principle the agreement that her stay in Siberia is not to be permanent, provided changing circumstances do not prejudice this assurance." She could not give assurance of complete retirement for these reasons:

"The possibility of the partitioning of Russia or its disintegration.

"An uncertainty respecting Russia's intentions with regard to her foreign obligations, which aggregate billions of dollars."

Precisely what objections to Japan's plans were put forward by America have not been revealed, but in the end it was not a Japanese force that took control of Siberia, but an international one, in which not only America and the these entente powers were represented, but China, whose claims were supported by Washington.

Settlement of control of the railroads still waited long. Stevens' force of experts stayed in Nagasaki eight months, until August, 1918, while the diplomats argued. It was only when railroad conditions became chaotic that the experts were put to work to straighten out the Khabarovsk line, so that the rest of the roads could be supplied with fuel.

American Policy Won at Last.

This was only a step along the way. Five more months were taken up in negotiation before the American policy finally won. It was then decided that the railroads should be given over to a board headed by a Russian and including representatives of China, Japan, the United States, France, Great Britain and Italy. Under this body was formed a military board, on which the Japanese commander was the senior officer of the allied forces, and the railroads were put into the absolute control of a technical board, of which Mr. Stevens was the head.

To the Americans were given not only the main line running from Vladivostok to Omsk, but the line running to Khabarovsk and the coal fields. To the Japanese fell only the northern line along the Amur river.

An incident in the Japanese diet following this agreement throws a strong light on that attitude of that country. The militarist section, which had favored the advance into Siberia, put forward an interpellation to the cabinet in which it set forth **that Japan was the leading power in the Orient; that joint control of the railroads disregarded Japan's special position; and that practical control by the Americans affronted the dignity of Japan.**

The same spirit was shown in Siberia. The Stevens management found itself constantly hampered by the Japanese and various Siberian factions they protected, particularly that of Semenoff, which insisted on interfering with the running of trains and the forwarding of supplies to Kolchak. These troubles kept vast quantities of munitions from getting to the front and the lack of the supplies was a large factor in the defeat of Kolchak's armies.

Sharp Note Sent by America.

Constantly an effort was made through a great propaganda to stir up feeling against the Americans, suspicion of their motives and a demand that they should retire. Clashes even came between the American and Japanese military authorities; and on one occasion at least hostilities were averted only by the extreme patience of General Graves.

These troubles led to one of the sharpest notes ever addressed to Tokio. Its text has never been made public, but the purport of its contents has been revealed. It was sent September 2, 1919, and in general it charged Japan with failure to live up to its agreements with the United States and demanded to know whether she was willing to do so in future.

Pointed reference was made to the new idea of international co-operation, as against the old idea of balance of power. **Inferentially the idea was voiced that lack of co-operation by Japan for the benefit of Russia might lend to the impression that she was supporting the old ideas of self-interest and aggrandizement, which it was confidently hoped the world had abandoned. Finally a demand was made for a definite statement whether Japan was really willing to co-operate with the United States; and it was stated that if she declined to do so in good faith the United States would withdraw and publish to the world her reasons for doing so.**

Japan failed to give the definite pledges. She replied in a conciliatory fashion and agreed that her troops would protect the railway and its personnel; but declared that they would refuse obedience to the orders of the Stevens commission.

Men Wanted Us to Stay.

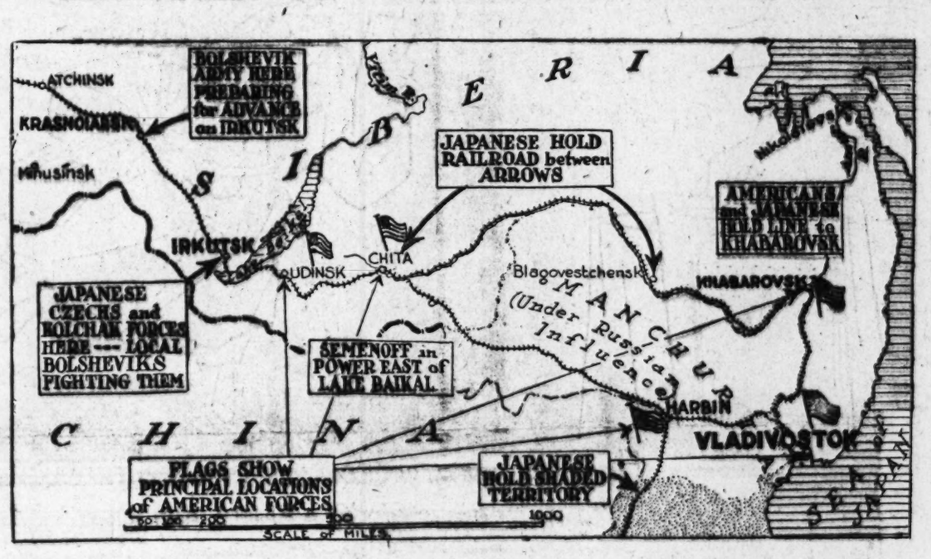
Collapse of the Kolchak government brought Japan to an even more conciliatory frame of mind. Realization that she now would be faced with a formidable military power instead of the warring factions of Siberia made her feel the co-operation of the United States was truly desirable. If America would furnish the money and supplies she could furnish the troops. An effort was made in recent negotiations to keep Uncle Sam involved.

He has flatly refused, as the note telling of our withdrawal shows. Japan must deal alone with the trouble she has helped to make.

Yet even when she has dealt with it she will not find herself with a free hand to do whatever she pleases with eastern Siberia. Uncle Sam has taken his hand off temporarily only. He is still the friend of the Russian people. When things settle down he will have something more to say, as witness the very positive warning in the final paragraph of our note:

The government of the United States does not in the least relinquish the deep interest which it feels in the political and economic fate of the people of Siberia nor its purpose to co-operate with Japan in the most frank and friendly way in all practical plans which may be worked out for the political and economic rehabilitation of that region.

In other words, if Japan fights the bolsheviki when she has paid the price for her intrigues she will still have to deal with Uncle Sam in the future.



STRONG POSITION UNITED STATES HAS HELD IN SIBERIA, FROM WHICH IT WILL WITHDRAW.

SIZING UP GERMANY AND THE GERMANS

(Continued From Page Three.)

was no whisky to be had. The German mark, which in times of peace was worth about 25 cents, was only worth about 7 cents. Soap was unobtainable, but they had a very good substitute. A cigarette cost about cents and a pound of butter $4.50. Clothes seemed to be plentiful, but expensive.

READY TO GO.

Wherever we went we were always charged about five or ten times more for what we bought than the Germans were charged. If we went out at night we had to go in company of two or more and wear civilian clothes for our own protection. On one occasion a great gathering of German civilians and soldiers congregated outside of our hotel and demanded that we come out and explain to them why we were feeding Russians and not them, and when we were going to leave Germany, and many other questions about which we knew nothing and over which we had no control, with the possible exception of leaving, because when we entered Germany we were given a road map and told that if trouble arose it was each man for himself to make his flight out of Dutchland. We were always ready. This mob made things rather exciting around there for the time being. They came with sticks and stones, guns, knives and pistols. Arms and ammunition we had none, because we were ordered to leave them at Coblenz, as we were going on a mission of mercy, and had the assurance of personal protection from the German government. "Some protection," I must confess. However, after considerable confusion and no little pleading, we convinced them that we could not make a speech, therefore, they consented to disband if we would come out on the veranda and make our appearance before them. This we did most gracefully and graciously.

It was my experience to travel by automobile through a great many rural towns, and visit many prison camps west of Berlin. In most of the smaller towns, where the word "kaiser" had formerly appeared before another word on public buildings, etc., it was smeared over with red paint. The railroads formerly had four different classes of transportation; now there was but one—there was no distinction. All this was a part of socialism. In traveling through the rural districts, the women had the land cultivated up to the edge of the narrow roads. Every available foot of soil was growing some kind of food. The people all appeared to be well nourished, and warmly clothed. The crop of children was simply appalling. A gentle reminder of "Germany and the next war." Their robust and hard-worked women will convince the average person that she is considered a laborer and a breeder, and that she plays her part well. Even the most delicate of their kind can truthfully boast of their big feet and thick ankles. Thus saith the Americans in Germany.

I saw but very few automobiles in Germany. Gasoline and rubber could not be procured. During the war, the overhead trolley wires, which are made of copper, were taken down and used in making machine gun bullets. Thousands of yards of the finest Belgian hand-made lace was used for bandages. However, this was hardly a necessity, judging from the amount of available cloth at their disposal. Starch, for stiffening their linen, etc., was made from the overabundant store of potatoes. Tobacco was partly oak leaves mixed with tobacco leaves. Saccharine was used for sugar, and some kind of artificial jam was used instead of butter. Coffee was made from some kind of nuts, and was very palatable. People living in the country districts wanted for nothing. The menu was not very long, but it contained all the staple foods, and I left that country with a firm belief in Germany's own declaration, "We cannot be starved."

STATE OF CHAOS.

While we were there everything was in a state of chaos. There were two heads in the government, and the one could not transact business without the consent of the other. The spartacists, made up mostly of socialists and returned soldiers, would not work, but lived by plundering and pillaging. They had machine guns placed at the end of all the principal streets, which gave them absolute command. These guns could be heard shooting at all hours in the night, and many casualties resulted. These outlaws would parade the streets, raid stores and hotels and plot with the Russian prisoners to break camp and join their ranks. Policemen were few. The banks were guarded by civilians, and no one felt absolutely safe. For some reason the theaters and cafes were always filled. When we appeared at the opera we were usually the object of curiosity. Sitting in our box we were confronted with hundreds of opera glasses and other things too numerous to mention. We usually sat in the ex-kaiser's palatial box, because the Germans would not use it, as they thought it too unpatriotic for one of their number to usurp the right and pleasure of their deposed and dearly beloved William. However, we had no such scruples and felt very much at home. There was considerable comment about the Americans, officers and men, filling this stately box, but so long as we paid the price they continued to rent it to us.

While in Cassel, I witnessed a troop of German cavalry numbering about five hundred parade through the city. They had just returned from four years' service on the Russian front. It was a most interesting sight. The horses were all properly groomed. Banners flying, brought metals glistening in the sunlight, and the band playing patriotic airs. I stood and watched them for an hour, and during all that time I did not see one person applaud. No crowds gathered on the streets to watch their returning heroes. No one seemed to pay any attention to them. I also watched four machine gun battalions pass out of this same city, on their way to the Poland front, under the same undemonstrative conditions. At first I was inclined to think that these German people were at last sick and tired of war, and were forever convinced of their folly in world conquest. But such did not prove to be the case. After reading some of their daily papers and conversing with many Americans who were then living in that city, I soon learned that all this apparent indifference was but a part of the German plan od deceptive and cunning intrigue to deceive the Americans.

It is true the victory is won, but it is a victory that can soon be lost. Germany's army went home in defeat, but not into obscurity, and while the sword of the empire is sheathed the scabbard is being moulded into a bayonet by the nation. Only the most stupid can think that Germany has gone down, never to rise again. All those who have lived in their great and thrifty country can scent the smoldering of a greater Germany yet to come. Broken in arms, but not broken in spirit, this same aggressive and menacing Prussianism will reassert itself in years to come and form another alliance more powerful than the last one. Germany is too great a nation to die physically or politically. Her national ambitions are just as sincere as those of any other country. Her commonwealth is just as indomitable in gratifying her ambitions as are England, France and America determined to satisfy theirs.

In the proverbial chain, which is no stronger than its weakest link, the United States, by not ratifying the treaty of peace, has willfully shaped this weakest link, and by so doing has strengthened the chain of the European empire and its alliance.

Prussianism is not dead, but sleepeth.

"O God of Hosts, be with us yet,
Lest we forget, lest we forget."

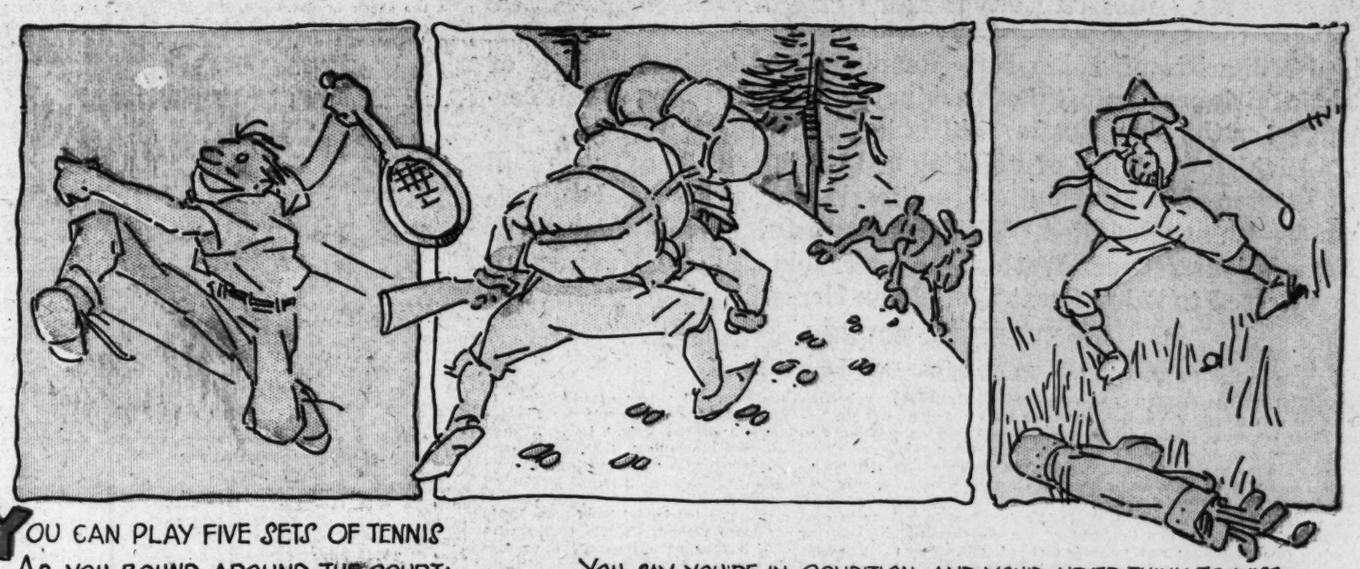
ATLANTA CONSTITUTION MAGAZINE SECTION

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1920

WE HAVE WITH US TODAY— The Shoppers.

By GRANTLAND RICE & J. N. Ding

Copyright N. Y. Tribune Inc.



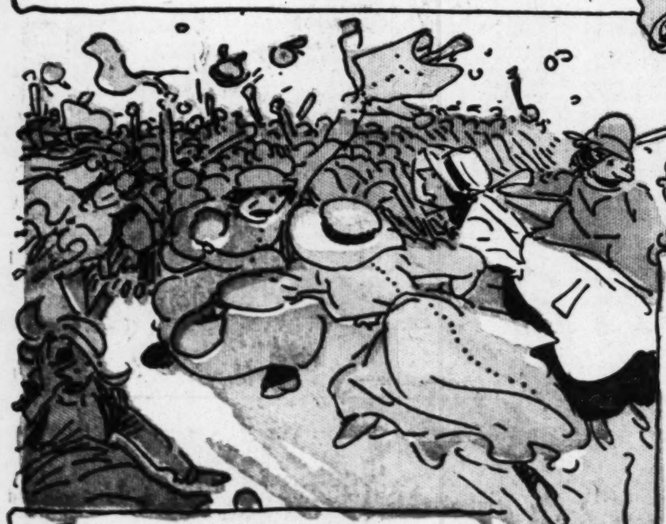
YOU CAN PLAY FIVE SETS OF TENNIS
AS YOU BOUND AROUND THE COURT;
YOU CAN SLASH AWAY IN BUNKERS BY THE HOUR;
YOU CAN STALK THE QUAIL OR CARIBOU
AND THINK OF IT AS SPORT,
WITH YOUR BALLY CHEST EXPANDING IN ITS POWER

YOU SAY YOU'RE IN CONDITION, AND YOU'D NEVER THINK TO MISS
A ROUGH AND TUMBLE SCRIMMAGE IN THE STRIFE--
BEFORE YOU START TO BOASTING, WILL YOU KINDLY TELL ME THIS
DID YOU EVER GO OUT SHOPPING WITH YOUR WIFE?

IF YOU'VE NEVER SCRIMMAGED WITH HER THROUGH A BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
YOU HAVE NEVER FOUGHT A BATTLE AND YOU'VE NEVER TASTED GORE.

OBSERVE THAT GLEAM UPON HER FACE-
PLEASE NOTE THAT RAPTURE IN HER EYE,
AS ONE WHO LOOKING OUT THROUGH SPACE
HAS SEEN A VISION FLOATING BY.

BEYOND ALL NORMAL WHIMS AND FADS
WHAT MADE HER QUIVER-AND TURN PALE?
IN READING THROUGH THE DAILY ADS
SHE HOOKED A "BARGAIN COUNTER SALE."



YOU'VE SEEN A FULL BACK HIT A LINE;
YOU'VE WATCHED A HALF-BACK SLASH AT GUARD;
YOU'VE SEEN A TACKLE WARP HIS SPINE
IN TRYING FOR THE FINAL YARD.

YOU SAY THIS PASTIME BRINGS A THRILL?
YOU'VE NEVER SEEN A RECORD CRUSH!
JUST WAIT FOR SOME WILD DAY UNTIL
YOU LAMP A "REMNANT COUNTER" RUSH!

"NO-I HARDLY CARE FOR THIS"—
"NO—I DON'T THINK THIS WILL DO;
CAN'T YOU SHOW ME SOMETHING LIKE IT
IN MAGENTA, GREEN AND BLUE"?
SO THE CLERK WITHOUT A FROWN
TAKES ELEVEN SAMPLES DOWN
AS THE SHOPPER GENTLY SPREADS THEM
ON THE COUNTER FOR REVIEW.
THEN SHE LEAVES THE DAZED CLERK STRANDED
WITH HIS GOODS ALL TAKEN DOWN
AS SHE SWINGS OUT EMPTY HANDED,
ON HER WHIRL AROUND THE TOWN.

OH IN THIS WORLD OF PAIN AND LAUGHTER
NO AGONY IS SO INTENSE
WHEN SHE FINDS OUT THE MORNING AFTER
SHE MIGHT HAVE SAVED ELEVEN CENTS.

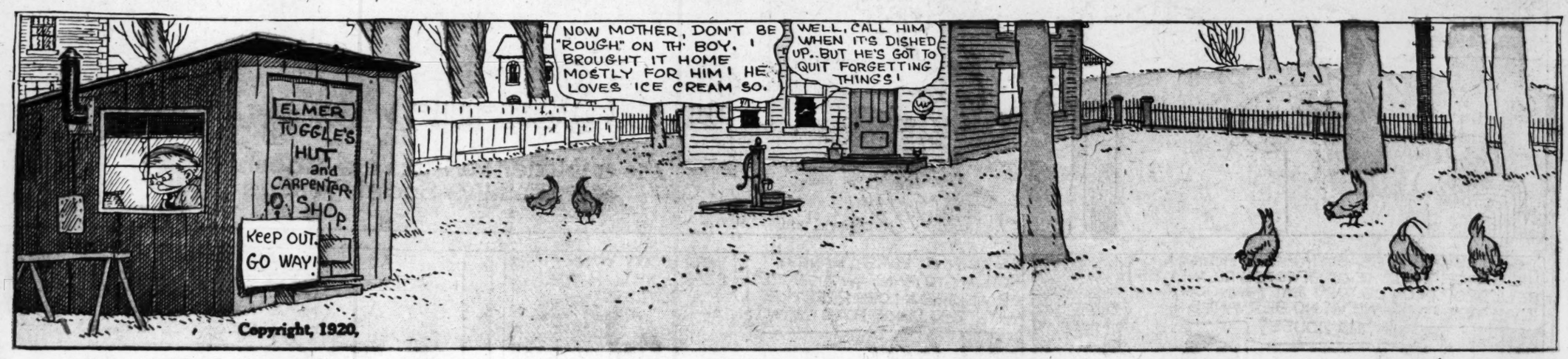
SIX NINETY-EIGHT?
WHY, I ONLY PAID
SIX EIGHTY-NINE!

COMIC SECTION

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION

COMIC SECTION

ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1920.

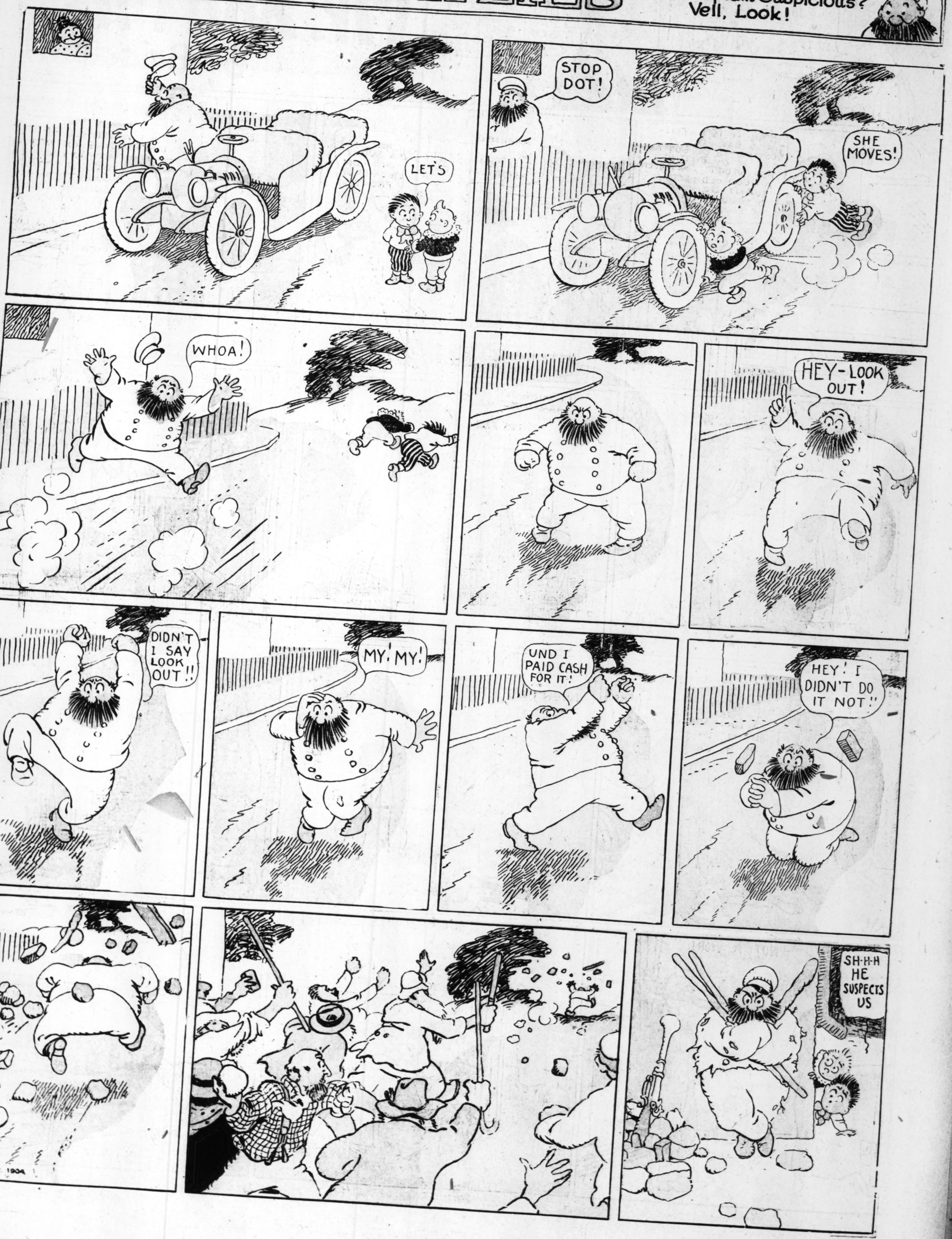


Just Boy--Two Chances to Get Ice Cream and Elmer Misses 'Em Both.

YOU MAY SERVE THE TEA AT ONCE, JAMES!
IT'S ON TH' WAY, SIR!
Copyright, 1920,
That Son-In-Law of Pa's!
As a Butler Pa Puts the Kibosh on the Family's Social Prestige
I SAY, HEAH'S A BEASTLY MESS, MOTHAW! HIS GRACE, THE DUKE OF SPOOFSHIRE, WRITES HE'LL DROP IN ON US THIS AWFTAWNOON FOAH TEA, AND – WE'VE NO SERVANTS IN THE HOUSE!
DEAR ME!
WE MUST AT LEAST HAVE A BUTLAW TO AWNSAW THE DOOR, OR WE SHALL LOSE PRESTIGE WITH THE DUKE FOAH EVAW!
WELL, DON'T WORRY, DEAR – WE'LL HAVE A BUTLER!
NOW NOT A WORD! YOU ARE RESPONSIBLE FOR OUR BEING WITHOUT SERVANTS, SO YOU WILL HAVE TO BE THE BUTLER WHEN HIS GRACE CALLS!
THERE'S THE BELL, NOW. REMEMBER TO CALL THE DUKE "YOUR GRACE," TAKE HIS HAT, ETC., AND SEAT HIM IN THE DRAWING-ROOM. I'LL BE DOWN AS SOON AS I FINISH DRESSING.
HOWDY, GRACE – COME RIGHT IN. YOU'VE BEEN EXPECTED.
GIMME YER LID, AN' SO FORTH, AN' TAKE A SEAT IN TH' DRAWIN'-ROOM!
COME ON, "SO-FORTH"! TH' DRAWIN'-ROOM'S NO PLACE FOR YOU!
HEY! WHAT TH'—
I'LL SHOW YA, DAWGGONE YA!
GR-R-R!
HEAH, HEAH, ME MAN! WHAT ARE YOU DOING THEAH!
OW-OO-O!
I'LL TEACH YOU, YOU BALLY BLIGHTAW!
BUT – I DON'T UNDERSTAND, PA! WHY DID HIS GRACE LEAVE WITHOUT SEEING US?
I THINK HE HAD A DATE WITH A DOCTOR!
C.H. Wellington

THE KATZIES

Is der Captain Suspicious? Vell, Look!



Mr. and Mrs.-

By Briggs

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION
SUNDAY MAGAZINE SECTION OF INTEREST TO WOMEN
ATLANTA, GA., SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1920

Moods of the Mode

THE Lilas shop is entrancing. It is the one disturbing, I might even go so far as to say destroying, influence in the lives of fashionable women. But it's certainly no place for a man. Of course, no one objects to Monsieur Petit-Peu; he's the very soul of Lilas.

As you've probably guessed by this time, I have a grievance; I nearly always have when I start out like this. It's about Vivaneen Latham. Believe me or no, that girl was twittering around the most feminine shop in the world with the most feminine man that I've ever had the displeasure of meeting.

Oh, yes, of course, Vivaneen had to present him. After which she lost her heart and her head, and I'm quite sure everything in her pocketbook besides, to a little jade anklet.

No, he wasn't the sort that needs mothering. What he appeared to need most in his infantile career was a lot of frilly things. He had the effrontery to tell me how he loved them, and how he wished, for instance, that he had been born back in the good old days of ancient Egypt when a man could wear that kind of thing and still be welcomed in society.

I don't know much about society in ancient Egypt, but I won't believe anything as bad as that about it. Do you honestly suppose that Vivaneen's parents know anything about this latest fad of their daughter's?

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE SECTION

A PAGE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

BY RUTH PLUMLY THOMPSON

Sweets to the Sweet

THIS is just the right time to have candy pulls—yes, siree! And it certainly is queer how much better it tastes when you make it yourself.

Put one pound of sugar, one cup of water and a pinch of cream of tartar on the stove and stir until the sugar is dissolved. When it begins to boil stop stirring and cook it slowly until it begins to get hard when you put a drop in cold water. Pour on buttered tins and when it is cool enough pull until it is light colored. Draw out in long sticks and lay on the tin again until it becomes creamy, then cover. It is dee-licious—truly!

Suggestion for Guest Room

I think it would be just lovely for the knitted gentleman to have his room done over in pale blue. I have heard my mother say that blue is more restful than the rose shades and it is better for a sleeping room. Little pink flowered curtains would look pretty with blue striped wall paper and a soft blue rug, while a pink flowered comforter would look nice on the little bed. I think the pink with the blue looks so dainty, don't you? I do hope the knitted gentleman likes my idea for his new guest room.

ANDREA VAN STEENBERGH.

Doll House News

Aunt Jemima spilled a whole can of shoe blacking on the kitchen floor and the China cat walked it into the drawing room last night. At least that's the only way we can account for the black footprints there. Of course, it might have been a robber mouse.

Elizabeth Ann China Doll has a new trunk for her clothes—and she is awfully pleased with it. It fits under the bedroom window and she has a cover over it and cushions on top. It makes a dandy window seat.

Dr. Dollby

The dear old doctor has had another busy time. Gertrude May China Doll caught her dear little kid fingers in the swinging doors and mashed them most to pieces. She had to have five stitches and one entirely new little finger.

The Comical Cat had his tail run over by the electric train and he is sure it will never look the same. I don't believe it will myself. It seems to be funny and flat in the middle, but Doctor Dollby says he can fix it.

The Paws and Claws Club

"GOOD morning, old chap!" said a pigeon to Peter Tortoise. Peter put out his head and nodded dismally. "Pretty tolerable, thank you—but times aren't what they were when I was young!"

The pigeon plumed his feathers self-consciously.

"A good many things can happen in a lifetime," he remarked by way of making conversation.

Old Peter gave a humph that almost scared the pigeon out of his feathers.

"What do you know about living!" he snorted. "Wait till you've lived three centuries and then you'll begin to learn a thing or two. Why, when I was young!" Here Peter began to speak of Queen Elizabeth and Sir Walter Raleigh in the most intimate manner. For Peter Tortoise is an old chap, being exactly three centuries old and not needing a cane yet. For a long time he has been in the London Zoo—but if what he told the pigeon is true he had an adventurous and thrilling youth.

"Is it usual for your family to live so long?" asked the pigeon respectfully.

"Usual—but not always possible. Every time a child reads in a bad light some tortoise is robbed of three centuries or so of life to repair the damage—it's an outrage!" grumbled Peter, drawing in his head.

And so it is, dears and ducks, and if every one took care of his eyes there wouldn't have to be any tortoiseshell eyeglasses and old Peter and his family could waddle comfortably through four or five centuries undisturbed. What kind of a light are you reading in now? For Pete's sake—be careful! Won't you?

The Trial of Johnny Bull Frog

ONCE upon a time Johnny Bull Frog was arrested and taken before the fairy queen. It was night time, and the men at arms, great shiny beetles, stood on each side of the throne with green lanterns, and all the wise men sat in a row beside the queen.

All the fairy folk were present, for a trial was always interesting to the little people. The old fairy man, who was the judge, put on his white wig and pointed an accusing finger at Johnny.

"What have you done?" he demanded sternly. All the fairies leaned forward as Johnny shuffled up to the throne looking terribly embarrassed. Before he could speak a little bee began to buzz so loudly and indignantly that Johnny's answer could not be heard.

"He insulted my child," she declared loudly, "and is guilty of unkindness in the fifth degree."

"Then you called the bee's child names!" wheezed the old fairy triumphantly, for in the fairy law the calling of names is unkindness in the fifth degree.

"But if the name was true?" faltered Johnny, looking uneasily at the men at arms.

"Then, of course, you would be acquitted," said the old judge solemnly.

"Who heard the accused calling the bee's child a name?" he boomed importantly.

There was a little flutter at the back of the court, and a spider came hurrying forward.

"I did, your honor," said the spider, dropping a curtsy.

"I was embroidering a wedding dress for my thirtieth grandniece when—"

"Where were you at the time?" asked the judge, writing busily in a big book.

"Sitting under a mushroom, your honor. And as plainly as I hear you now, I heard Johnny Bull Frog call the bee's child a—"

"Stop!" thundered the judge, "I did not ask you what you heard, but where you heard it. You spiders are always spying about. Officer, conduct Mrs. Busybody from the court!"

The old spider was tremendously indignant, but the beetles hustled her out and slammed the door.

"What was the name you called the bee's child?" asked the judge, looking at Johnny.

"And please use the same tone you used on that sad occasion."

Johnny looked to right and left, and then seeing there was no help for it, he pointed his funny frog finger at the judge and cried, "You are a humbug!"

The old judge was so surprised that his specs fell off, and all of the fairies looked terribly shocked. But all at once, the fairy judge began to chuckle and then to laugh, till he had to be patted on the back.

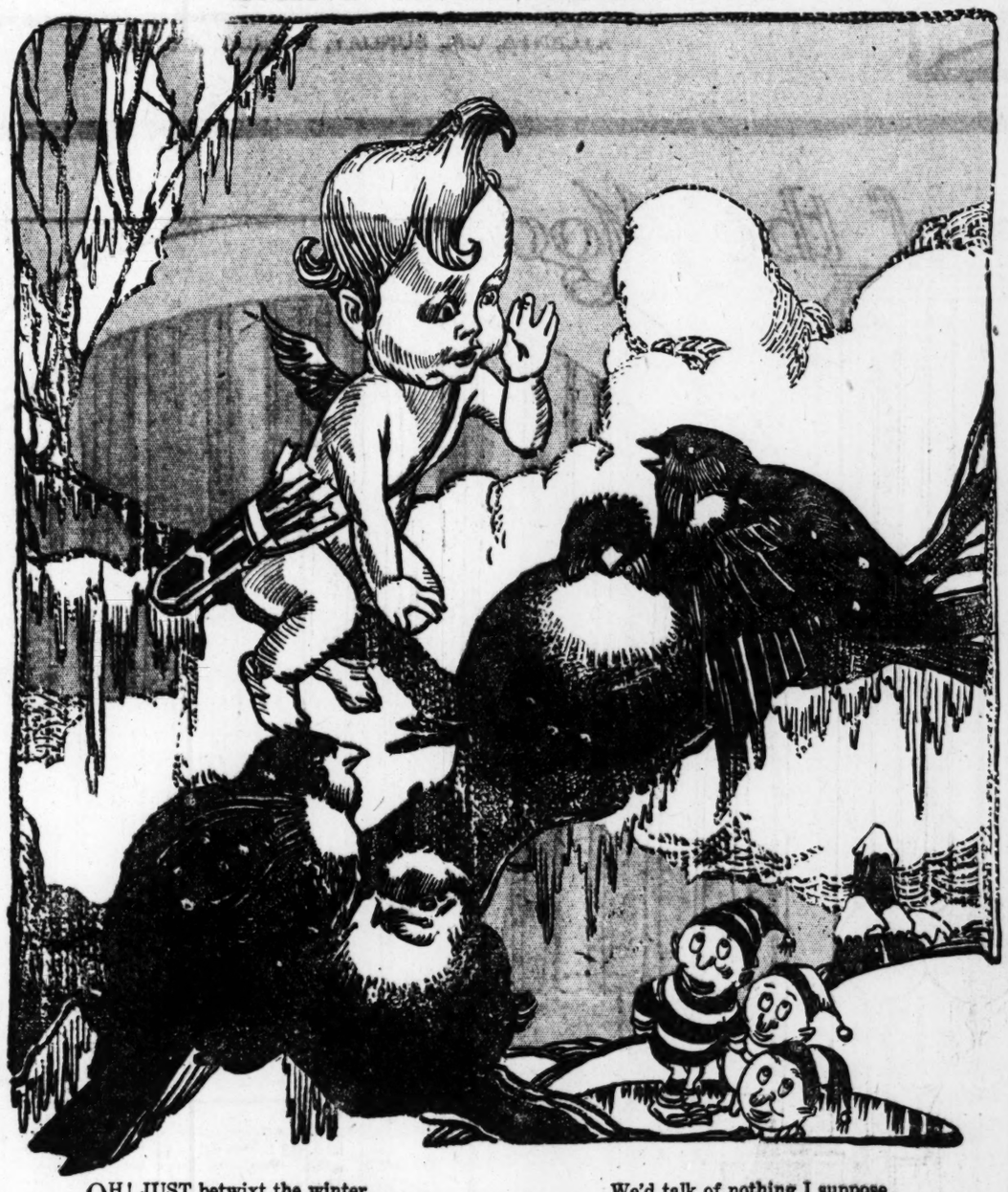
"The prisoner is acquitted!" he spluttered, wiping his eyes with his best cobweb hanky.

"Next case, please."

And while all the fairies looked at one another in surprise he added, "Course a bee's a HUMbug. That isn't an insult. It's just a description." And so it is, dears and ducks, and the bee's mother should not have had Johnny arrested at all, to my way of thinking.

Copyright, 1920.

SAINT VALENTINE'S DAY



OH! JUST betwixt the winter
And the springtime comes a day
To sort o' warm the heart a bit,
And scare Jack Frost away.

Don Cupid, braving snow and ice,
Fares forth to call the birds
And waken from their winter's sleep
The kind and loving words.

And when he's got them all awake
He tiptoes here and there
And winds up all the tired out hearts
Of people everywhere!

For hearts are quite like clocks, you know,
And if it weren't for Cupid
They'd all run down and this old world
Would grow so dull and stupid,

With only brains to make it go,
And ologies and isms,
We'd talk of nothing I suppose
But prices, prunes and prisms.

St. Valentine's a lovely day,
I think, and you will find
All sorts of warm and cheerful words
A-dancing through your mind.

Aho! but what I really started
Out, my dears, to say
Was how our dear Supposies spend
That gay and festive day.

Instead of writing little cards
With quaint and tender lines,
They go themselves and all dressed up
As lovely Valentines.

I can't do that, but, honey,
Here's a happy Valentine;
Aho! and I'll be yours, old dear,
If only you'll be mine.
(Will you?)

My Favorite Season

I LIKE all the seasons in the year the same, because the spring brings the flowers and fresh green grass, the birds come back from the South and hold a concert in the trees. On summer nights the crickets sing. Summer mornings I go in swimming in the ocean. sometimes I go in swimming in the pool. I like autumn because the leaves put on new dresses. I like winter because I can make snow men and get my sled out and because Christmas and New Year come then, but I think I like summer better than the other seasons in the year.—Doris Lieberman, nine years old.

Abraham Lincoln

February 12, 1809

FEBRUARY 12 is a very precious day to Americans, for on that day one hundred and eleven years ago was born Abraham Lincoln, that great and gentle leader whose steadfast patriotism, perseverance and love of humanity carried the United States through its most dangerous crisis. We are a great country today because of that great man of yesterday, and so long as Abraham Lincoln's spirit lives, his lofty ideals of democracy will guide us and keep us a great country. "Great thoughts come out of great character and only out of that. They will come even if you have little learning and none of the graces which attract the eye. But you must have a character that is ever speaking even when your lips are silent. It must show in your life and fill the spaces between the words." These are Lincoln's words to a boy and describe best his own character.

The Puzzle Corner

The Forgetful Poet says he wrote this valentine just for you

Will you be my ——?
You are sweet as a duck
And as pink as a lily!
Your nose is a rose—
(Pshaw, this sounds a bit silly.)

Your eyes shine like—dear me
Now what is the word?
It's escaped me entirely,
How simply absurd!

Will you be—will you be—
Now I seem to forget
What I want you to be,
My poor head's all upset.
(Did you ever?)

NOT long ago I read of a very funny thing. A giant fir in Rainier National Park was caught during a forest fire and burned four months—from June till November, in fact. I 'spect all the little forest creatures warmed their toes round the blaze and cooked their tea on its branches. But imagine a tree burning four months!

How Far?

HOW far do you fall
When you fall asleep?
Ah! down—way down
To the Sandman's keep

On a pillow of dreams
You float down, away down,
Till you're wafted at last
To his beautiful town

Where princes and pixies
And toy folk await
To wave you a welcome
From Goodnight Gate!

JACK FROST, that gay lad
Of a few thousand years,
Celebrated his birthday
Not long ago, dears.

All the snow fairies say
'Twas tremendously nice.
He'd a cake—Oh, imagine!
A huge cake of ice

Artistically frosted,
They tell me, with snow
And glittering icicles
All in a row

'Stead of candies, and just
In his honor, the wizard
Who lives at the North Pole
Arranged a fine blizzard!
(Br-rr—glad I wasn't invited.)

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE SECTION

A GIRL JEKYLL AND HYDE WHO EMBEZZLED $110,000

Amazing but True Story of a Petite Accountant in Position of Trust Who Took Funds to Keep Private Business Going So She Might Live in Luxury

Copyright, 1920, by

"MOST extraordinary case I have ever known," was the comment of the court at a session of the Manchester Assizes held the other day over in England, when pretty Mary Brady, a petite accountant for a ship broker, was arraigned, charged with larceny, falsification of accounts and fraudulent conversion of moneys the property of her employers, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment as a punishment for her sin and folly.

"A female Jekyll and Hyde," they said, as the weeping girl, wearing some of the fine clothes and sparkling jewels that had been the cause of her downfall, was led away to her cell.

For Mary lived a dual life. To all outward appearances, as she came and went about her daily work in the brokerage offices where she was employed, she was an honest working girl, smart and capable, but living simply on the stipend that was paid her in the weekly pay envelope. Little did her employers know that when she went home in the afternoon it was to a handsome house in Victoria Park, where she lived splendidly in [illegible] and riches. And not until the trial did they know that she was the proprietress of a jewelry shop that served the elite of Manchester.

All England gasped when the story of her frenzied finance came out.

"In all my long legal experience I have never met up with a case that quite parallels this one," remarked the girl's lawyer as she sat bowed in humiliation before the bar of justice. The Manchester papers said that if her story had been the subject of a novel by a popular author it would have been looked upon as improbable and ridiculous.

Mary Brady was a poor girl who dreamed, like Cinderella, of life in a gorgeous palace, where she could frolic in ease and luxury amid an environment of social splendor and regal gayety, indulging her every wish for finery and frivolities out of an inexhaustible treasury provided her by an indulgent Prince Charming. But alas! When she woke to find no gallant prince waiting with stately coach and richly caparisoned thoroughbreds to whisk her off to the grand ball and the Elysian fields of riches, she set out alone to satisfy her heart's desires dishonestly—and counted not the cost of the dizzy game she played until her house of cards came tumbling down upon her slender shoulders and buried her in shame.

Foolish Mary! If she had only dreamed of silks and satins, fine furs, motorcars, gems galore, a mansion in Victoria Park and a business all her own in the heart of Manchester's smart set shopping circle, she might not today be languishing in prison while England marvels at the story of her chicanery. If she had *only dreamed!*

Instead, she wished and wished and kept on wishing, until her desires so obsessed her that she determined to have all the creature comforts and luxuries of life, regardless of how they came. Unashamed, emboldened by her first "successes," she went on and on, trampling all convention, disregarding the laws and unscrupulously playing for high stakes with loaded dice. And then came the fall!

MARY was born of humble and honest parentage in Ireland. Her father was a county inspector in the Royal Irish Constabulary. He died when Mary was fourteen years old, leaving a widow and large family. The widow had some means by reason of a portion of an estate left her by a relative. Mary, who in early school days was known as a smart little thing with a head for business and organization, was sent to the Ursuline Convent in Sligo, and later continued her education in a Franciscan convent at Nottingham, where she was a novice.

By and by she went into the world to earn her own living. To Liverpool she went. My, what a fine big city! It was Mary's first trip to a large city, and she loved it. The handsomely dressed men and women, the taxicabs and limousines, the theatres and the operas, the elegant mansions where the rich lived in full and plenty—all her life she had wanted these things. Why was she denied them? She walked the streets of Liverpool looking in the shop windows at the lovely gowns and wraps, smelling the rich foods as the flavors drifted to her through the windows of the gilded palaces, watching the gay throng of pleasure seekers and envying these well-dressed women as they tripped lightly from their cars on the arms of their smiling consorts.

But all of these things were denied her. She had not a single friend in all this city throng. She had no funds except the meager pittance that was paid her every Saturday night, and most of it went to pay for her board and lodging, for her laundry and the few clothes that she was able to buy. She had only her position as a salesgirl with Lever Bros.—that and her dreams as she sat alone in her tiny ballroom apartment on one of Liverpool's many little side streets.

And then came the thought: why should she not have all these things? She was pretty, she was smart, she could hold her own among all the other city girls, even though she was but a quiet little Irish country girl. But how? How was she to mount the ladder, rung by rung, until she could command these pretty things for which her whole soul was longing? How could she raise herself so that she could mingle on an equal footing with these people of another social stratum? Was she to dawdle away awaiting the coming of her Prince Charming, or was she to hew her way to the top by her own resources?

She *would* do it. She would try with all her might. She would set zealously to work and she would exert herself to make friends who might help her better her condition in life. She was only a poor little country girl, but she would try and keep on trying until she succeeded.

AND so she set her course. Ambition flamed in her and she applied herself to her work with Lever Bros., and worked so conscientiously and faithfully that presently she was rewarded with a promotion and an increase in salary. By and by came another increase, for Mary, as was mentioned before, was a woman with extraordinary business capacity. Shrewd, quick-witted and courteous to her employers and their patrons, she soon became an invaluable asset to the firm. They reciprocated by elevating her to a position of trust where she was given the handling of large sums of money. Her private life was above reproach; she was industrious, painstaking and careful of her conduct in and out of business hours. Mary was working for a definite goal and leaving no stone unturned that would hinder her drive toward success.

After a time she heard of a better position in Manchester and filed an application. Her references were good, and when the Manchester firm came to look her up they found Mary was all and more than they had hoped for. So she went to the hustling, bustling city of Manchester from Liverpool and resumed again her diligent search for the golden fleece.

Now she had an important position. She was engaged in the offices of a thriving shipowners and brokerage company. The war was on and every resource of the nation was combined in getting out every scrap of tonnage possible. Every one was busy about his or her job in this big establishment. Big contracts had to be turned out no matter what the cost. Shipbuilders were being paid good prices with bonuses for quick delivery, and the officials distributed some of their profits in the way of increased salaries among their employes.

Mary Brady was caught in this wave of prosperity. She had an important position. She was an expert accountant and cashier; through her hands passed all the funds of the company. The company's books were under her supervision and she kept them in "apple pie order." Mary was a trusted employe, capable, efficient and always on the job. She was rewarded proportionately.

And now came her temptation. Why should she not live like other people of means? Her salary had increased to such an amount that she could afford to live in better style. So the girl took apartments in the fashionable Midland Hotel. There she met folks of a different class from those she had ever known before. Better food, more sumptuous living quarters, style, smart people, music, dancing, service—these were the things that appealed to her.

She reveled in this new life. It was wine to her spirits. Pretty and well-dressed now, she was an attractive figure. And she had a pleasing personality that speedily won her many new friends. She was in the environment where she could meet them. They liked her, they took her up, they made a fuss over her. And Mary liked it all very much.

AS SHE indulged herself she developed new tastes. Much more was expected of her in the new life that she was living. She must dress better, she must dine properly and she must go out with her new-found friends. And it all cost money; in fact, much more money than Mary could afford. She was living up to the limit of her income and still she had not enough. She must develop other resources of revenue. But where? And how? She was a salaried girl with no independent means. She must have more money or give up the life she was living. And she loved it so!

There, in the office, she was handling large sums of money, the payroll and the petty cash that approximated £50,000 a year. She was tempted to take some of it. Only a loan, she figured. But how could she repay it? How could she take that which did not belong to her without giving an accounting for it? Had she any right to lend herself out of the company's funds? She wrestled with the problem.

Eventually came a time when she must do something. Her bills at Midland were greater than she could pay. She was using so much of her funds for the day expenses of her new life that when these stated bills were presented she was unable to meet them. How could she make more money?

And then came an inspiration. She had it! She would go into business for herself! She would "borrow" money from her employers without telling them about it and later pay it back out of the profits she would make. Forthwith began her peculations. They were small at first and she deftly covered them up in the books by false entries. As time went on they grew larger and larger, but always the girl was able to hide her defalcations from the company officials through expert manipulation of her accounts. In time she had gathered a considerable sum—enough to start herself in business.

Now she went out and engaged herself a little shop in the center of the Manchester shopping district. With the funds that she had appropriated she was able to establish credit and get goods on a margin. She kept right on at her position in the shipyard and employed a manager, a woman whom she knew and trusted. To her intimate friends she confided the information that she was in business and directed them to her shop. They went and bought of her goods. Others patronized the little jewel shop and it leaped overnight into a flourishing business.

By day Mary worked faithfully in the offices of the ship brokers.

After hours she looked over her jewelry shop with her manager for an hour or so and then gave the rest of the evening over to the life she loved—social splendor. Money! It came to her at last. She had "borrowed" from her employers large amounts, but she would pay it back very shortly. Her business was prospering.

AFTER a time Mary took over a house of her own in Victoria Park, a palatial little place, where she entertained the friends she had met at the Midland and elsewhere. Clothes, expensive clothes, furs, elegant furniture and house decorations — all these things came her way. Curious people might have wondered how Mary maintained herself so luxuriously on her shipyard salary, but her friends knew all about the jewelry shop. They patted her on the back and told her she was the smartest woman in the world. They were proud of such an energetic and resourceful little woman.

There were no romances in this life of Mary's—save one. There was never a suggestion of immorality in any kind or shape. Mary had a sweetheart in the service and she was true to him. Perhaps she might have married one of the firm, a junior partner, if she had loved him or set her cap for him. But Mary loved another. Instead, she introduced one of her sisters to the junior partner of the firm and they forthwith became engaged to be married.

For two years Mary Brady lived this dual life of shipbuilders' accountant and jewelry shopkeeper. Money, money, money—how she loved it! It was all so fascinating—this business of a young country girl engaged in business for herself. She was still "borrowing" from the firm; but wasn't her business growing, and wouldn't she soon be able to repay it without any one being any the wiser?

All the time she was going a faster pace. It cost considerable to maintain the house in Victoria Park and entertain her friends in style. The prices of everything were constantly increasing. Nor could she recede from the position into which she had climbed. She must make a bold front of it and keep things going, no matter what the cost. Even though there came a time when she had to go to a moneylender to temporarily bolster up her business Mary kept serenely on her way, confident that she could pull through.

Eventually she found herself face to face with a desperate situation. The pace was faster than she could stand; the demands greater than her resources. She must go slow on the office defalcations in order that she might keep her tracks well covered up. Auditing her jewelry shop accounts, she found that she had asked and received as much credit as she reasonably could without inviting undue comment. She could go no further in either direction. But something must be done.

Then she turned to cards. She had learned to play bridge and other games of chance with the pasteboards. Adroit and cool in business, she applied the same methods to her card-playing. Sometimes she won and applied her earnings to her business. More often she lost — lost the money that was needed to keep up the jewelry shop. Deeper and deeper she became enmeshed. Recklessly she plunged on and on, trying to recoup her losses and thinking all the time the tide would turn and she would work her way out of the dismal mess.

AND then came the crash! One day an officer of the law stepped into the office where Mary was working as a cashier at a salary of £4 a week. He tapped her on the shoulder and told her she was under arrest. She was led away, white with fear, but trying to smile and telling her friends that all would come out right in the end.

The scene changes to the courtroom. The newspapers have told the whole story of Mary Brady and her dual life; all about the jewelry shop and the palace in Victoria Park. The courtroom is crowded as the cashier is led before the presiding justice. All is hushed silence as the prosecuting attorney recites that Mary Brady was a single woman and had been for seven or eight years employed by Messrs. Thoresen as a cashier at a salary of £4 a week. The practices of which she was accused were said to have begun in 1917 and the frauds discovered in July of 1919. Mary pleads "guilty." To the police officer who arrested her she had said, "I cannot deny having had the money, but I can get friends to help me repay it." She gave the amount as £10,000.

"Is that correct?" asks the court.

"The sum was largely in excess of that amount," comes the reply.

The official receiver in bankruptcy, when called by Mary's attorney, testifies, saying he is administering her estate as trustee and that the estate has realized £8400. And then follows a running fire of questions and answers.

"Has she given you every assistance?" "Yes."

"Is she a woman of exceptional business capacity?" "I should think so."

"Have the prisoner's employers put in a proof, and if so, for how much?" "£22,000."

"According to the police, the prisoner when arrested said that she had lost the money by gambling and cards, except what she had spent on dress. What did the estate consist of?" "The estate consisted of dress, furs, jewelry, furniture, a house in Victoria Park and a jewelry business."

"How did she pay for the business?" "In cash. It cost £2000."

"Is there anything to show how she paid for these things, the furs, the jewelry and so on?" "I do not think she made any secret of the fact that she paid for them out of the money referred to in the prosecution."

"Did she spend largely on dress?" "Undoubtedly."

"On expensive furs?" "Yes, on beautiful furs."

"Was the business successful?" "I should say it was moderately successful. She would probably make from £500 to £600 a year."

"Was she there during the day?" "She looked after the business, but had a manageress."

"Was the business partly paid for by a loan from a moneylender of £1500?" "It is difficult to say."

"Was there a loan from a moneylender?" "Yes."

It was suggested further by the receiver that Mary Brady must have lost thousands of pounds at cards played at the Midland Hotel.

"With whom did she play?" "I cannot tell you. I shall have to investigate these matters very closely in bankruptcy in view of this trial. I thought it was fairer not to conduct the bankruptcy proceedings until this was over."

ADDRESSING the court for the defense, Mary Brady's attorney sketched the whole story of her life, from her birth in Ireland up to the present proceedings, omitting no detail. He told of her life at the Midland Hotel, where she had met the class of people who encouraged her to spend and live high. He told how she had conceived the idea of starting in business for herself and how her defalcations began in the office where she handled so much money. They were trifling at first; then larger sums were taken to cover up the small. Finally she was swamped by the drain on her and began to play cards for sums which she could not afford to lose. She lost, and it did not require much imagination to show where the money came from.

She had filed a petition in bankruptcy and had made an exhaustive return in an effort to stave off disaster. The costs in this case were being paid by a married sister. His client was absolutely without a penny and was ruined. There was no suggestion of immorality. It was no small punishment that she had to face much publicity in the public journals and there had been attacks on her which were without foundation, pleaded the attorney for the defense.

An officer who was engaged to marry her still desired to make her his wife notwithstanding any sentence his lordship might pass. The prisoner came of an excellent family and one of her sisters was engaged to marry a partner in the prosecuting firm.

The justice in passing sentence said it was a most unhappy case. It caused him as a judge deep personal grief.

"Your great charm of manner," he went on, "and your opportunities have led to one thing only—your appearance in the criminal dock of this assize. I am sure that no judge feels more deeply than myself the promptings of pity and sympathy. On the other hand, I realize always the duty of a judge to administer law, to inflict proper punishment and to do that which will be a warning to others. In the present case it is impossible to overlook the serious nature of your offense.

"You were trusted and you violated your trust. You stole the property that you undertook to guard. I cannot see any element of remorse. I hope this case will warn all men and women that integrity of character is the only basis of lasting happiness. Your serious and prolonged dishonesty calls for substantial punishment, and the least sentence I can pass upon you is that of twelve months' imprisonment."

They led Mary Brady away to her cell—away to a dreary dungeon so unlike the beautiful house in Victoria Park and totally bereft of all the fine appointments and the fine friends who flattered her in the days of her "prosperity."

Growth of Community Drama

By Margaret C. Getchell

IN COMMUNITY drama, in its tremendous growth during the period of the war and its further development since the armistice, Miss Hazel MacKaye sees the evidence of the way in which the new democracy rising out of the experiences of the last five years is making itself articulate. As director of the national pageantry department of the Y. W. C. A., she is now planning the production of a series of great pageants in the eleven divisions of the United States covered by the association. This is the largest organized series of pageants to be thus produced in a season and is, therefore, of importance in the history of pageantry, especially as it is to be conducted by Miss MacKaye, who has probably done more for pageantry in this country than any other woman. For Miss MacKaye has not only produced many of the pageants by her brother, Percy MacKaye, and other prominent writers, but has herself written a number to meet the many and varying demands created by the war.

"Indeed, it has been difficult to keep up with this ever-changing demand." Miss MacKaye said, in speaking of the development of this form of drama. "During the war there was a tremendous community feeling which found its natural expression in drama. This great impetus was felt not only in large undertakings which required months of preparation and in which thousands of persons took part, but in small rural towns, where simple performances were given on the commons. It was a spontaneous expression of solidarity of feeling and of united support of the ideals for which we went into the war.

"Although community drama was well established before the war, the events of the last few years have given it a new impetus and have proved its use. Today its value is recognized not only by social welfare organizations and such war bodies as the war camp community, but by the churches. There has been organized an interchurch committee of pageantry and drama, in which the Episcopals, Methodists and Presbyterians are uniting and are considering a comprehensive program. One Methodist church is planning a community house in which there is to be a theatre."

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE SECTION

For the Industrious Needlewoman

PATRICIA'S BOUDOIR

By Ethel Davis Seal

THERE was excitement in the little western town. Patty O'Keefe had been invited to visit her rich aunt in New York. All the girls congregated every night at her house fully two weeks before she was scheduled to depart to the mysterious and celestial region called up by that magic name, and Patty's mother complained that her rest was broken o' nights by the excited clatter proceeding from Patty's bedroom. For the girls would sit in rows on Patty's bed, their backs lined up against the wall, their legs stretched luxuriously in front of them; others would curl up for hours at a time in the two porch rockers that had been willed to Patty along with the sitting room marble-top and the family organ. The cock-eyed oak bureau grinned from its feeble mirror overtop piles of gorgeous raiment in course of making, raiment designed to startle unsophisticated New Yorkers.

Even the flowered rug looked gayer as the girls talked of the delights to come. "Don't forget, Pat, you promised to bring me a new waist," reminded Peggy Neal for the teenth time. "Pink and trimmed with lace. How much have you got saved up, Jane? I'll do that gob of embroidery, Pat," she continued, not bothering to wait for an answer. "Pitch it over!" Whereat Jane, not to be outdone, picked up a flaring hat and started to adjust a dark red rose, as she murmured ecstatically, "Thirteen dollars, to be exact!"

All the girls were madly saving money, and the commissions Patty had promised to fill would have daunted a regular New Yorker, but then youthful enthusiasm is not so plentiful there. Promises to write every day, the running up of another dress by the light thru the cut-glass globe; the excitement of Molly's lending her best new hat, determined that something of hers should get to New York even if she wouldn't, the joint packing of Patty's trunk, with exclamations of "Don't forget, Pat, your rubbers are in the lowest right-hand corner at the front," and "I've stuffed the crown of my hat so it won't get mashed!"

And the final day came when the narrow door was opened, the trunk was squeezed thru, and anybody who was interested could have looked in at the lace curtains, the flowered paper, the rose-covered rug, the green rockers, the table with the bisque shepherd and shepherdess in lonely state, and the unseeing eyes of the mirror. And looking in they would realize that Patty had gone to New York.

Tho a month may fly for a happy girl in a great city, it creeps along to those left at home; and the excitement of seeing Patty off was followed by an irksome reaction which seemed quite inadequately punctuated by letters bearing the magic postmark. "Aunt lives in style," trickled thru to appease an overwhelming curiosity. "I sleep under a pink satin spread. I'm supposed to take it off at night, but since there's no telling when I'll see a pink satin spread again, sometimes I don't!" "Pink satin!" went up in murmurs of astonishment in the west.

"Aunt has bought me two new hats. One looks like a muff and the other like a butterfly. Aunt left Molly's hat in the shop, but tell Molly I'll give her the butterfly when I get back." Murmurs of excitement from Molly.

"The buildings are so tall that they wave at the top, and you go up so fast in elevators that you dream you're flying, and coming down again your heart gets up into your throat, somehow, but I like it. When you're not going around in limousines, you're sitting way up in the air on busses or way down under the ground shooting along like a comet. And the shops sell everything from $500 beds to $30 shoes. Aunt says she's going to buy me something to take home. I think it may be a bureau or a chair for my room, but I wish it would be a table, too, for New York has made that marble top look worse than 30 cents." Sighs from each little room that heard this letter read aloud (for there isn't a room in the world that likes flowered paper and sprightly rugs, not really!).

Time fairly crept, and then the town knew that Patty was coming home. The last three letters had been signed "Patricia." "You'll know why when I get there!" was happily breathed at the end of one. And then it leaked out, from the paperhanger, some said, that Mrs. O'Keefe had had a letter from New York in aunt's handwriting. Anyway, the paperhanger had been called up to do mysterious things to Patty's room and he had taken along with him a bundle that had come for him by express. Some said that other things had been going on up at Patty's house.

At last the glorious day dawned. Each girl got a note from Patty. "You are to come up to my house tonight," each one read. And walking by the house a few hours later, Molly saw a big covered wagon in front of it, with some old quiltings lying around on the pavement. "Just," as she told the girls that afternoon, "as tho furniture had been delivered." "Maybe it's Patty's new bureau," conjectured Peggy. "Maybe so," they all agreed.

There were no loud ohs and ahs as they stole quietly up the stairs that night to Patty's room; the occasion was too solemn. New York had intervened. They formally knocked on the door; listening, they heard a little rustle, then the roll of a sliding caster, then a bolt drawn back, the door a crack opened and Patty's eager young face peering thru. "Every one of you kiss me before you come in to see my room," she said, with lips pursed invitingly; and as tho it were some solemn rite, each paid toll and slipped in to the other side of Patty. Then, truly, the hubbub began.

"Oh, Patty, what kind of a room do you call it!" "What is that lovely couchy looking thing over by the window!" "My! What a bed! Pink satin!" "And look at this carpet!" "You don't mean to say Mr. Jan did your walls!" "It's New York paper? Do they have perfectly plain things like that? My, [illegible] it!" And so on until Patty's [illegible] on the threshold to see [illegible] commotion was about—as tho she didn't know all about it!

"Here are some more people waiting to see into your room, Patricia," said Mrs. O'Keefe. "Suppose we open the door and let them look!" So here comes Miss Patricia O'Keefe, late of New York, graciously waiting to show us her new grandeur, for it is true that her aunt has sent her a new room. She waves toward the bed. "It used to be brass," she says, "now you see it is a Sheraton in mahogany with inlays * * * and a pink silk spread." She bubbled forth irresistibly, giggling back at the girls. "The walls are done in a plain light oyster vellum, and paneled, and Mr. Jan, our local genius, did do them! But aunt told him I hope you will notice my new bureau, it matches the bed, and has nothing oak about it; and my table, mahogany, too, has drop leaves and some posies painted on. The sofa thing is called a chaise longue; and I particularly like that rose and gray shade on the mahogany floor lamp, and the little table near by for books is so handy. Those curtains with their deep rose figures on a pale gray ground are real linen and lined with real rose silk. The carpet they call sand velvet. I'm awfully glad you came to see my room, and perhaps you'll come in again. But just now I've got special company, and I know you'll excuse me. You know, they're The Girls."

As the door closes gently and Mrs. O'Keefe leads us away, don't you hear the ecstatic murmurs? Can't you imagine the excitement as each girl plans a new room of her own. Can't you see the happy round eyes as each package is opened? Can't you realize what this visit of Patricia O'Keefe is going to mean to all the girls of the town? For the changes are beginning to be planned even now up there in her boudoir as we steal out and away.

"The walls are done in a plain light oyster vellum and paneled. . . . Those curtains with their deep rose figures on a pale gray ground are real linen and lined with real rose silk."

SILKEN BASKETS THAT YOU CAN MAKE

For Finish, You Might Try a Sash Like This.

Water-Green Taffeta, Some Purple Apples and Some Gold Cord Effect This.

Gold Lace Atop of Rose Satin and Then Some Ecru Lace.

A PRETTY concrete idea of "solid comfort" is a great lazy chair, or, perhaps, a particularly downy bed. But just remove the waste basket from your living room or your sewing room or your boudoir, and you've removed a lot more of solid comfort than you've ever given the waste basket credit for possessing.

On the other hand, aren't there a great many unbeautiful waste baskets in the world? Which, unlovely facts, seem to be the result of an old and erroneous idea that what is practical, must likewise be ugly, almost of necessity must be.

However, we're all getting over that now, even down to the matter of our waste baskets. Here you have some living examples of how practical and at the same time how extremely beautiful a modern waste basket can be. But quite the most appreciable thing about these is their ready makability.

All three are of silk and made on the simplest of cylindrical foundations. That foundation may be just plain cardboard, or a light wood, or even a really truly basket.

Then covering it is the entirely easy matter of cutting one rectangular piece of silk or cretonne, or whatever other stuff you prefer, to fit the sides, with another circular piece of some sturdier material to fit the bottom.

The covering may be gathered on to the foundation, or laid on smoothly, but the former method is by far the easier, and sometimes the more effective, too.

Trimming for the silk basket, covered with either taffeta or satin or a brocade, is variously suggested in the baskets pictured. A narrow bit of ecru lace edging the bottom, a wider piece banding the middle, and then some wee French roses; that is the altogether easy and attractive scheme of one.

Another veils itself entirely with antique gold lace, and then finishes up with a great sash of ribbon in a color to contrast with the silk used in the making of the basket itself.

But more than usually unusual is the "handled" thing pictured with the tutti-frutti decoration. Here a water-green taffeta is gathered on to a foundation with a flaring top. Antique gold cord is used to make the handles and to bind the bottom edge. Finally, there are lusciously colored stuffed silk fruits plumped upon the front of it to set it off. Purple apples they are, to be quite precise.

PILLOW PLANS?

Maybe you have certain pillow desires without having any actual plans for carrying them out. Or maybe you haven't been thinking much along the line of pillows lately. Anyway, if you are interested in pillows, particularly charming pillows—and what woman isn't interested in them?—look up this page next Sunday.

More Pillow Lore

NO MATTER how unbeautiful a room it is can be made reasonably attractive with a few chintz or cretonne covers, a bowl of flowers and one or two pretty pillows. However, at the same time you must be careful to eliminate all unnecessary ornaments and pictures. Also, you will, of course, see that your pictures are really beautiful. But as for pillows, if you look at the expensive ones in the shops, your heart sinks; if you look at the cheap ones, you find them no more satisfactory.

The only way out then is to make your own.

The large ones are quite the most fashionable now. Therefore, it might be better to get two large ones than several small ones. The backs may be made of any plain material which matches the rest of the room. Or, you may make them of black. Black always works up effectively on pillows. A satin or satine would be preferable to another material.

For the fronts buy some ordinary cotton chintz. You can get it very cheaply. You might do better to go to a shop which sells only upholstering materials. At least, there you would have a greater assortment from which to choose. Cretonne might be used, if you prefer.

But before you go, be sure that you have fixed upon your color scheme. Otherwise the bewilderment of so many colors may end in your coming away with something which does not include the colors you need to match the rest of the room. Choose the brightest colors you can get, but be careful still to preserve harmony.

Before you sew this front to the back veil the chintz with a silk ninon, silk marquisette, silk voile or chiffon. This should, of course, be the color of the predominating color used in the chintz. Or it should be the same color in a darker shade. In some cases you would do well to have this veiling material of black.

You will be gratified by the result. The brilliant chintz or cretonne showing thru the darker colored veiling gives the same effect as a brocade, and, of course, it is not nearly so expensive.

Another new idea in pillows is the whole black pillow with a colored animal appliqued across the front. For instance, upon a black satine pillow you might applique a yellow cat with an orange moon just back of his head.

Nor need you be a real artist to make this cat. You can get the general outline sufficiently well by drawing first on paper, cutting out and then using that as a pattern upon the material. Fill in his eyes and his whiskers with black embroidery silk.

Animal pillows really seem to constitute the very latest word in pillow lore.

A Luncheon Set Easily Made

NOT only is it easily made, but also it will give no end of real service. Make it of the dress variety of linen. Cut your doilies an inch and a half larger on every side than you desire the doilies to be when finished. As for the shape of them, that is purely optional. You can make them either square or oblong. Some women think the oblong doilies are more distinctive than the square ones.

After cutting your doilies, draw the threads of the linen until you have a fringe of the depth you desire on all sides. Then with threaded needle, set to work to make the fringe less severely plain. Take a number of threads—perhaps six will be enough, wrap the thread about them and then catch the thread upon the linen. The stitch is the same one used when hemstitching.

If you wish you can use a colored thread to do this bit of hemstiching. If you use an oyster linen a blue thread would give a very pleasing effect. Upon a plain white linen, yellow or tan thread would look very well. Of course, a plain white set always looks well and so you could keep the whole set white if you prefer.

Yellow or tan linens with the hemstitching done in white offer further suggestions for this set. Be sure to use a heavy enough thread. Try to have it as coarse as the thread of the linen.

A Novel Handle for Your Bag

A CHAIN which will be very fetching upon a black bag is one which is easily and cheaply made. Get a number of the smallest white bone rings and connect them with loops of black silk braid. These loops should be about an inch in length.

The black-and-white costume will be very smart in spring, and if you are going to have one of these costumes, a black taffeta bag with this sort of chain fastened to the top will give an effect which is chic.

Of course a bag of navy blue or gray would lend itself to this sort of handle treatment also.

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE SECTION

Good Form, Health and Beauty

IF YOU HAVE NERVES—

Coax Someone to Tickle Your Eyelids

Manipulate the Nerve Center at the Back of the Head

Practice Relaxing Calisthenics with Your Arms

By Mrs. Henry Symes

THE folks with "nerves" are not the only ones who wish they might be relieved. Those who come daily in contact with them wish it, also, for "nerves" really are a bit contagious.

Now Mrs. Smith is the sort who cannot sit upon a rocking chair without rocking; she cannot hear a noise without screaming and jumping; she cannot eat a meal without almost gobbling down her food, and then using water to wash it down, and she talks rapidly and in spurts. Now, do you like to spend a whole day alone with this Mrs. Smith? She is never restful. When she leaves, you are absolutely spent.

Perhaps poor Mrs. Smith suffers from her nerves in the way of headaches, etc. She goes to a physician. He cannot take out her bad nerves and give her brand-new ones in place of them. All he can do is to quiet them. Only Mrs. Smith herself can repair her nerves and whether she will "make them as good as new" or not, depends entirely upon her perseverance in the matter of repairing them.

A person whose nerves have become less tolerant than normal, must, absolutely must, get not only sufficient, but also regular rest. Decide upon a bedtime hour and then allow nothing to interfere with your retiring at that time.

If you practice this for only three months, you will notice a marked improvement.

In the second place, the person with "nerves" must get some outdoor exercise both daily and regularly. You have heard this time and time again. But you don't do it. And why?

Perhaps it is because it requires a bit of effort on your part. Perhaps it is because you do not see just how that would help you. Perhaps you do not plan things right so that you have enough time.

No matter what the reason is, you are missing a great deal. It might require a bit of effort, it might require skillful planning, but it pays in the end. It will not only improve your nerves, it will also do a score of other good things for you. Do try it! Just an hour or even less of walking in the open air, breathing deeply while you are walking, will answer.

Then, in the third place, the nerves-lady must watch herself at the table. She must stop gobbling her food; she must eat it more slowly; she must masticate it better, and she must not drink water. The time to drink water is between meals.

Besides observing these general rules, it is wise to keep some boudoir stunts on tap for the time when your nerves will need them.

When you are feeling tense and keyed up, especially just before bedtime, practice relaxing calisthenics with your arms. These are not regular calisthenics. They are done slowly and consist of nothing more than elaborate stretches. Before you know it, there will be yawns to go with your "stretches," which, of course, is just what you want.

If that fails to induce sleepiness, do the limp waist exercise. Relax entirely from the waist line up, and then let the head drop more and more until it almost reaches the knees. Raise the head just as slowly as it dropped and repeat.

An excellent way to quiet overwrought nerves and one which will often give relief from a nervous headache is to have some one tickle the eyelids. The feel of cool fingertips on the eyelids, all about the eye socket, and even upon the forehead and cheeks, is very soothing.

Another relaxer to have in mind is that of manipulating the nerve center at the back of the head—also the one at the base of the neck.

There are times when nothing but a hot foot bath or a whole hot bath will relieve nervous strain.

No matter whether it happens at the very middle of the day that your nerves are particularly bad, aim to relax them, and one of the very best ways is by inducing sleep. When you have slept a bit you will wake up refreshed.

I know of one nervous woman who can only calm herself and feel natural after heavy nervous strain by bathing and then carefully dressing, always wearing a costume which she likes particularly well.

One more suggestion, and an excellent one to remember—be an optimist! One's mental condition is a most important factor to consider. Balk at worrying! It doesn't do one bit of good, and if you are thinking of repairing your nerves you will find worry your worst enemy!

Do This Limp-Waist Exercise to Induce Sleep

DO YOU HOLD IT IN YOUR HANDS?

The "soft white hand" about which we heard much in days gone by has had its time. But, practical as we are, we Americans do love beautiful hands—the kind whose beauty lies in their grace. See what Mrs. Symes prescribes next week for earning graceful hands.

Solutions to Social Problems

[If a personal reply is desired, a self-addressed and stamped envelope should be inclosed. Requests relative to entertaining must be forwarded at least two weeks in advance. Letters to be answered in the paper must have full name and address attached, but only initials or a pseudonym will be signed. All communications will be treated with the strictest confidence.]

To "The Undecided Girl"

The young man's card called for no acknowledgment in the form of a New Year's card.

The general custom of sending New Year's cards to those who remembered you at Christmas, and to whom you had sent no card, has gradually dropped out of use.

Next time you happen to see him just casually remark that it may seem a long time after Christmas to be mentioning that you appreciated his card, but that the matter just happened to be called to your mind. You might add that your remembering about it so long after proves your sincerity in saying that you appreciated it.

To "Blondy"

Continue to be friendly with these older girls with whom you associate. Take great care that you in no manner "push yourself in." When they make you feel that you are not wanted, simply leave. Perhaps then they will realize that they hurt you when they act thus toward you, and they will realize also that you have too much independence to allow them to treat you thus.

Writing notes to boys in school is a foolishly sentimental practice besides being a great waster of time.

If the boy said he was coming to your party and then did not come, he should make some sort of explanation. It is not in your place to inquire whether he did not come because he was angry with you.

If you will send a self-addressed and stamped envelope I shall be very glad to send you games and a novel way in which to choose partners for the evening.

His Attentions Undesirable

Dear Mrs. Adams:

Having read your advice to others, I am going to ask you to advise me.

One evening at a band concert last summer I met a boy, and he seemed to like me, for he stayed nearby all evening. At first I did not mind, but after a while it grew very tiresome, tho I didn't let him know how I felt. He asked me whether I went to Sunday afternoon dances, and at the same time said, "You'd better not ever let me catch you there."

I go only to private dances, and then I go with my brother. Therefore his remark made me angry, and when he asked whether he might take me home, I refused. I broke a date which he had asked me for, and at the next concert I did not look at him.

After a few days he sent me a box of candy. This I returned to him. Then he went on a vacation, and while he was gone he wrote to me. I returned his letter to him unopened. When he returned he called me on the telephone, but I refused to talk to him.

He told a girl friend of mine that he liked me and that he was sorry he had hurt my feelings. I like him, too, but I will not take remarks of the sort he made to me even from my brother, and so, of course, I would not have a stranger say things of that sort.

Should I wait for him to apologize? He was at a dance at which I was present the other evening. I avoided him as much as I could.

If a boy asks permission to take a girl home and she does not care to have him, how could she refuse so that she would not hurt his feelings?

How often should a girl of 17 go to dances? I belong to three clubs and each gives a dance every two weeks. I go to about two dances a week. Is that too much for a junior in high school?

Hoping that my letter has not been too long, I am A LOVELORN JUNIOR.

DEAR LOVELORN JUNIOR:

The young man should not have presumed so much as to make the remark which he did concerning the Sunday afternoon dances. However, you need not have refused to speak to him on that account. As long as you have held out this long, it would be embarrassing to commence very suddenly to speak to him again. Wait until he apologizes. If, however, there arises an opportunity for you to speak to him only casually, do speak to him. It really was a bit childish to discontinue speaking in the first place and so if there is the chance to get back quite naturally again to speaking terms, embrace the opportunity.

If a girl does not wish a young man to accompany her home, she can merely say when he asks her that she is very sorry, but she has already made other arrangements.

I should say that one dance a week was about as much dancing as you could afford to do in one week if you wish to keep your health and lessons respectively in fit condition.

How Big is Your World?

By Mrs. Chester Adams

WHAT is the biggest thing in your life?

Is it your ambition, your family, your wealth, or your playtime?

If very suddenly it should be taken away from you, how would its removal from your life affect you?

It would drop you into a dark valley for a time. But would you be able to pull yourself together and come out upon the mountain tops again?

Suppose it were your ambition which was at stake. Just because you could not realize it, would the rest of your life be bound in unhappiness?

Suppose you lost those who were dear to you, would it be right for you to let your life go to waste just because in the natural scheme of things those whom you loved and those who loved you were separated?

Suppose you were deprived of your wealth. Would you be unhappy all the rest of your days? Would you be justified in bringing no happiness into any one else's life?

And if for some reason or other you had to retire from the social life which you love, would you be completely swept off your feet never again to come out upon the high places of light and happiness?

Of course, it is only natural that there should be one thing in your life which means most to you. But there must be something else also.

If in a large corporation the president were suddenly removed, operation would not be discontinued on that account. The vice president would step in and take charge of things.

So in one's life things have to be a bit well organized to get the best and the most happiness out of it.

For instance, you mother whose biggest interest is in your children, you want other interests besides your family. The time will come, perhaps, when they will leave you. Then will you worry until you make yourself miserable and disseminate unhappiness among those with whom you are associated? No, you will quietly set to work to fill up, just a bit, the big emptiness which they have left. You may read a great deal, you may enlist your services in some good cause, or you may even take to making handwork. Thus, there will be something which will keep you busy and bear you up for the period when you are trying to get used to the new order of things.

Change comes to us all. The ease with which we can readjust ourselves to the new order is the test of the richness of our lives, the test of our resources, the test of the bigness of our lives. But view our worlds from another angle. In an army the resources are not merely used for reinforcement. They round out the army, make it complete, in other words.

When you sit down and ask yourself, "How big is my world?" what do you see? You see your family, your friends, the motion picture house, your school, or place of business, several places where you have visited, and what else? What you know about the world constitutes your world. Has your world the boundaries of perhaps two cities and four-score people?

Why not enlarge your world? If your world is just your own small town, what do you do when you are out of it? You may continue to talk about it. However, unless you are one of those rare folk who can make every incident interesting and humorous, your line of conversation will have no interest for any one else.

However, if you keep up on the universal things, you can help yourself no matter where fate happens to drop you.

For instance, if you read the good magazines, if you read the good books, if you know a bit about the important things which are happening in the world of art and of business, if you have a little fund of interesting experiences to draw from, if you really have thought out a philosophy of your own, then you will not be provincial, you will belong to the world. And your world will ever be growing larger. Because you are always increasing the number of things which can interest you, you will soon find that there will also be more people in your world.

You young folk, now is the time to get an interest in the big things which are happening. If you start now, you will have a very big world by the time you have reached mature age. You will be like the man who is always increasing the size of his home to accommodate his increasing family, and not like the man who allows his home to remain the same small house, so that soon even his small house seems large enough for him because all the children have left it.

But how will you make your world bigger? Perhaps you have not the money to travel. Perhaps you cannot afford to go often to theaters, lectures, exhibitions, concerts etc. Why worry? Reading can stand in the place of all of them.

Just as you would not want to have among your friends those who are not the best, so do not be guilty of keeping company with any except the good books. Then think about what you read. Much reading without thinking is exactly the same as much eating without digesting.

Do these words of Shakespeare apply to you: "He hath never fed of the dainties that are bred in a book; he hath not eat paper, as it were; he hath not drunk ink; his intellect is not replenished; he is only an animal, only sensible in duller parts."

Get a bigger outlook. Make your world as large as it lies within power of one person to make it. Use all the means which are presented to you—but remember that by the simple ways of reading and thinking it may be done most excellently.

Answers to Beauty Queries

Chapped Hands

To R. G.:

Below I am printing the formula for which you wrote:

Cream for Chapped Hands

White petrolatum	2½ ounces
Paraffine wax	¼ ounce
Lanolin	1 ounce
Water	1½ ounces
Oil of roses	2 drops
Alcohol	½ dram

Melt the paraffine wax, add the petrolatum and lanolin. Stir constantly, heating the water in during the process. Add the oil and alcohol when nearly cold.

Chapped hands should be treated by keeping the hands as dry as possible and applying some such emollient at night before retiring.

Prematurely Gray Hair

To A. M.:

If your hair is only turning gray, use the sage tea tonic, which I am printing below. It will prevent it from becoming any more gray. Rub it well into the scalp with the fingertips.

Sage Tea

Alcohol	2 ounces
Green tea	2 ounces
Garden sage	2 ounces

To make the liquid, take 1 ounce of tea to 4 ounces of water; 1 ounce of sage to 4 ounces of water.

Let each stand for several hours, then strain and take 2 ounces of the liquid of each and mix with 2 ounces of alcohol.

Keep the mixture tightly corked to prevent evaporation.

Rub into scalp three times a week.

If your hair is entirely gray, then you probably want a stain for it. I always advise against the use of a stain or dye, for white or gray hair is really beautiful when properly cared for, and stains are so often used with no degree of success. However, I shall print the formula for a stain below, and you can use your own judgment about the matter.

Brown Hair Stain

Green walnut shells	2 ounces
Alum	¼ ounce
Pure oil	4 ounces

Heat together in a water bath until the water has been completely evaporated. Then express, filter and perfume.

Sage tea may be used to darken the hair. Make a strong brew of dried leaves, strain the liquid carefully thru muslin, and to each pint add two teaspoonfuls of alcohol. This should be rubbed on the hair every night before retiring.

Scaly Face

To Miss Welsh:

Below I am printing a lotion to soften the face:

Cucumber Lotion

Expressed juice of cucumbers	½ pint
Deodorized alcohol	1½ ounces
Sweet almond oil	3½ ounces
Shaving cream (or melted castile soap	1 dram
Blanched almonds	1¾ drams

This is a suave lotion, very whitening, softening and cleansing.

If you want your face to stop looking scaly, stop using vanishing cream and powder. There are some complexions which will not stand for it, because the skin is too dry. Yours is one of this sort. Continue to use the almond meal to wash the face. You can use half oatmeal and half almond meal if you like. Cleanse the face with this and with warm water every night. About three times a week use the cleansing cream which I am printing below. Then use the lotion which I printed above every night before retiring. Do not use anything else on the face, except perhaps powder for your nose, and be careful to remove it at night with cleansing cream. If you will follow these suggestions your face will improve in less than a month.

Cleansing Cream

White wax	2 ounces
Spermaceti	2 ounces
Sweet almond oil	12 ounces
Distilled water	2 ounces
Glycerin	2 ounces
Salicylic acid	90 grains

To Improve Figure

Applications of cold water make the skin firm. Try this.

The very best thing in the world for you is deep breathing. All during the day, whenever you think of it breathe deeply as many times as you can. Every night before retiring practice breathing deeply at least fifty times or more.

Also use the exercise which I am printing below:

Chest Expansion

Depress the chest, letting the shoulders come forward, with the head up and back. Raise the chest by muscular effort, not by breathing, to the point of greatest expansion. Raise and lower the chest in this way eight times.

To L. B.:

Muddy Complexion

To Brown Eyes:

Below I am printing a formula for increasing the growth of your eyebrows. Vaseline is also good.

Eyelash Grower

Vaseline	2 ounces
Tincture of cantharides	¼ ounce
Oil of lavender	15 drops
Oil of rosemary	15 drops

Mix thoroly and apply to the eyebrows with a tiny toothbrush once a day until the growth is sufficiently stimulated; then less often.

The ointment may be used for the eyelashes also. In this case it should be very carefully applied. It will inflame the eyes if it gets into them.

For a muddy complexion water drinking is about as effectual as anything. About a half hour before breakfast take a glass of water. Drink it hot, and if distasteful in you thus add a bit of lemon juice. Eat stewed fruit for breakfast. Drink at least eight glasses of water during the day, between meals.

Eat plenty of fruits and green vegetables. Avoid rich foods, pastries and sweets.

Breathe in plenty of fresh air. Get exercise.

If you are willing to follow these suggestions your complexion may become as fresh and clear as you wish. Of course, this treatment is the very best there is.

Below I am printing a local treatment which you will find to be valuable. Do not neglect to use the other also.

A Complexion Clearer

The following treatment is excellent for clearing the complexion: Rub the face over, just before washing it, with 2 teaspoonfuls of flowers of sulphur mixed in half a pint of new milk. This mixture should stand a little while before it is used on the face.

You should weigh 115 pounds.

You could use powder for your nose. However, postpone the general use of it for a later time.

To Whiten Hands

To "Stena":

There is no way of making the fingers pointed unless pinching of the fingertips will help. You can cut the nails in such a way that your fingers will be camouflaged into looking as if they tapered.

Below I am printing a lotion which will whiten the hands.

To Whiten the Hands

Lanolin	180 grains
Paraffine (liquid)	25 grains
Extract of vanilla	10 drops
Extract of rose	1 drop

Mix and apply when necessary.

WOMAN'S MAGAZINE SECTION

THE TWO GUARDSMEN

By Banister Merwin

Copyright, 1919.

FOR three evenings, at exactly 6 o'clock, the door of the dingy dining-room at Shea's had opened to admit a young woman.

You must not think that women were a rarity at Shea's. Many of the patrons who lodged in the neighborhood brought their wives for a chop or a steak and a mug of musty. But this one was different. She was unaccompanied. Moreover, she was neither mature nor commonplace. You noted first her quiet self-possession—the sureness with which she moved toward Jimmy's corner table. But it was her big, dark-lashed gray eyes that arrested your heart for a moment. They were wonderful eyes; and Billy Miles was under their spell.

The first evening she came he was in the midst of one of his casual visits to Shea's. A special assignment had brought him to a near-by building, and he had dropped in for a bite before going back to the office of the Evening Star to write his story. Just as Jimmy was bringing his order he had looked up and had seen her.

She had paused for an instant, her glance sweeping the room, to rest at last on fatherly old Jimmy, with his shock of white hair and his wrinkled, kindly face. Then she had made her way straight to Jimmy's corner table—the one which usually was tacitly reserved for Doctor Mellick; and Jimmy had drawn out the chair for her without even a hint that the next table was just as desirable.

Even Doctor Mellick, coming in later, lost his first look of annoyance when he met the innocent glance of those demure and lovely eyes. Billy Miles, who had been in a hurry, forgot his haste, dawdled over his coffee and stole one look after another, while the young woman ate a modest dinner, paid Jimmy, and departed.

So Billy Miles had managed to come to Shea's for his dinner the next night, and the next—developing an inordinate appetite for English chops. Old Jimmy, who always saw everything, easily read the reason; and Jimmy was very thoughtful, and redoubled his solicitous watchfulness over the young woman's needs.

On this third evening, for the first time, the young woman unbent—to Jimmy. Perhaps it was because she felt that he could be trusted; perhaps it was because she was lonely; but as he seated her she smiled at him.

"Good evenin', miss," said Jimmy tremulously; for, though he had expected ultimate recognition, he was not prepared for a smile like hers. "I've kept your table for you."

"That's nice," she answered. "I like this quiet corner."

Jimmy, who had set his cracked eyeglasses athwart his nose, glanced over them at Doctor Mellick, who was just entering the dining room and moving toward the next table. The doctor grinned good-naturedly through his big brown beard and seated himself. The young woman was scanning the bill of fare.

"Will you try a bit o' fish, miss?" inquired Jimmy. "It's very good this evening."

While she was deciding he looked furtively toward Billy Miles. That young man was shamelessly taking advantage of the girl's absorption to stare at her boldly, Jimmy's brow wrinkled anxiously.

Later Jimmy hazarded a further lead. Indefinably her manner had told him that she was new to the city.

"Do you like New York, miss?" he asked.

"Yes," she answered doubtfully. Then, half to herself: "But it's hard to get used to it after the West."

"Then you come from the West, miss?"

"Yes," she said, and added irrelevantly, "on business."

"You 'ave no intention to stay long in the city?"

His persistence brought back a touch of her reserve.

"I may. It depends."

"I've been 'ere many years, miss," Jimmy went on. "Everybody in this part o' town knows me. Why, I could tell you a thousand names."

He might have added that strangers were seldom permitted at his tables, for Jimmy was not merely a waiter, he was an institution. The girl looked up and her face softened as she saw his kindliness and genuineness.

"Thank you," she said. "You are very good. This is a convenient place for me," she added in sudden confidence. "I have a room around the corner—at Mrs. Cressup's. Do you know of her?"

"Oh, yes," remarked Jimmy. "She's let furnished rooms there for fifteen years to my knowledge."

"I get my own breakfast in my room," she continued. "Tomorrow there will be some one here with me for lunch—a man who sold a lot of books to the store in Denver not long before I left. He is going to—" She stopped short, then laughed aloud and said: "I don't know why I am telling you all this."

"It's a way we all 'ave when we're lonesome, miss," said Jimmy. "We jus' must talk to somebody."

"She's 'ere on business," he thought, "and she's not a buyer or she'd be at one of the 'otels. She's 'ere on 'er own—an' she needs lookin' out for!"

The girl had scarcely gone when Billy Miles, with a crook of his finger, summoned Jimmy. He looked the old man squarely in the eyes.

"Jimmy," he said, "who is she?"

"Who is who?" Jimmy evaded.

"The girl."

"I don't know 'er name, Mr. Miles, sir," said Jimmy. He wrinkled his brow. "But she's new to the city. She—"

He stopped short and fumbled at his eyeglasses. He liked Mr. Miles—had once helped him to unravel a big, tangled story. Suddenly Miles understood.

"Good Lord, Jimmy!" he exclaimed. "What do you take me for? Can't you see I've just got to know?"

Jimmy stared thoughtfully and yet humbly, as became his position, into the eyes of Billy Miles. They were clear, clean eyes. After all, he thought, he could trust any young man whose cheeks blushed so honestly; and besides he knew Mr. Miles.

"She's 'ere on business of 'er own," he explained slowly. "She 'as a room at Mrs. Cressup's—133 West. I 'ave a feelin', Mr. Miles, sir, that she—well, sir, that she don't know so much about New York, an' as long as she comes 'ere for lunch and dinner—"

"Does she come here for lunch too?" demanded Miles eagerly.

II

The man who entered Shea's with the girl the next day was neither young nor attractive. Heavily built, with a deeply lined face, there was a look about him that indicated a more or less questionable quality of experience. A shrewd observer could read signs of a character gone to seed. But his manner was good—pleasant and businesslike—and the girl apparently accepted him at his own valuation.

Jimmy scowled as he went out with the order. He was uneasy about this stranger. He threw a questioning, troubled glance at Billy Miles, who, oddly enough, had come to Shea's to lunch for the first time in his life.

Of the conversation that went on between the girl and her companion Jimmy caught a few fragments.

"My knowledge of the market—you in charge of the office and the correspondence—satisfactory lists—advertise? Yes, in the farm papers—confine it to women—straight investment."

"You better not butt in, young fellow!" he blustered. "You haven't anything on me"

These bits came to Jimmy in the man's voice. And again:

"My experience against your money—equal division—that will be—well, hardly You see, Miss Fitch—"

So her name was Fitch!

As for Miss Fitch, her talk seemed to be limited to brief questions, but Jimmy thought he detected a faint shadow of doubt in those gray eyes of hers. Did she, too, feel something was wrong about the man? Were the credentials of a Denver acquaintance sufficient?

Whatever the girl may have thought of her companion, Jimmy decided to test him in his own way. The time had come to present the bill. Jimmy put on his eyeglasses and reckoned the sum with his stub of a pencil. He laid the bill before the stranger.

"I will pay it," said Miss Fitch.

"No, no! I couldn't hear of it." The stranger was running his eye over the reckoning.

"But, Mr. Pronty—"

"My dear Miss Fitch, please don't speak of it." The stranger looked at Jimmy. "Waiter, you're trying to cheat yourself. The addition is forty cents short."

"Is it, sir?" inquired Jimmy, running his eye over the figures. "Indeed, you're right, sir. Thank you very kindly for tellin' me, sir!"

Surely an honest act on the part of Mr. Pronty! But Jimmy, who had laid the trap of a wrong addition, was not satisfied; for he realized that the other man had not only avoided the trap, but had turned it to his own advantage in the eyes of the young woman.

"It's some business deal that he and she's talkin' of," he announced quite frankly to Billy Miles after the two had gone. "It don't look right to me."

"That fellow," said Miles, "is—I've seen him somewhere. He—"

"'Is name is Pronty," Jimmy volunteered.

"Pronty? Pronty? By Jove!" Miles tapped the table with his fist. "That's the man! Got into trouble with the postoffice people last year. Shady mail-order game." He frowned at vacancy. "Do you suppose, Jimmy, she's tied up with anything like that?"

"I don't think she's tied up yet, Mr. Miles, sir," said Jimmy. "An' if she is, it will be just because she's such an innocent lamb, sir."

The words were a relief as well as a reproof to Billy Miles's doubts. He meditated.

"It looks," he finally said, "as if somebody has got to watch out for her, Jimmy."

In truth, the incident helped him greatly in his process of self-justification.

Leaving the restaurant, he walked slowly and thought hard. The result of his cogitations was a conclusion that he was not a spy but an honest man. By this time his feet had taken him around the corner to a position before the high stoop of 133 West, a destination on which he had more or less unconsciously fixed before setting out from Shea's.

"Why shouldn't I do it?" he argued. "She certainly needs a friend. And—anyway—"

With that he boldly mounted the steps, rang the bell and applied to fishy-eyed Mrs. Cressup for a room.

III

The opportunities for scraping acquaintance are many in a lodging house. Mr. Billy Miles, passing a pair of gray eyes on the creaking stairs of Mrs. Cressup's, drew aside with a deference so marked that he was rewarded with a nod of acknowledgment. The next time he ventured a "Good evening"; and as all of Billy's spare time seemed to be spent in going up and down Mrs. Cressup's stairs, there were other encounters, and within two days he managed to progress from fragmentary greetings to whole sentences and finally to a conversation in the hall.

We need not follow the evolution of the acquaintanceship in all its details. Let it be enough to say that at 6 o'clock of the fourth subsequent day Mr. Billy Miles and Miss Dorothy Fitch were seated together at the corner table at Shea's, while Jimmy hovered over them to take their order.

She knew concerning him that he was Billy Miles, of the Evening Star. That would have been enough for any one familiar with newspaperdom.

He knew of her that she was an orphan, the daughter of a Denver clergyman; that she had been head clerk in a Denver bookshop. Also he was glad that her name was Dorothy; but he was conscious of her reserve. When he turned the subject to work and business she looked thoughtfully past or through him—he was not sure which. Not a word from her about Pronty. And yet Miles felt certain that she was in touch with him, continuing negotiations, perhaps, at an office.

He would not spy on her; so you see there were limits to his shamelessness. He had resolved to know more than she would willingly tell him—and that, as it happened, was nothing.

But with Jimmy, in Billy's absence, she was franker.

"I am in big business for the first time in my life, Jimmy," she had said to him one day at lunch, smiling as she spoke. "What would you think of a young woman with a little money taking up a business of stock investment for women on a $5 installment plan?"

This was after a good deal of chatting during the luncheon hour.

"It's a matter I know little of," replied Jimmy thoughtfully. "But I should want to be sure about it, miss—I should want to be sure."

He reported this to Miles.

"It's that man Pronty, sir, that's given her the idea," he explained. "It looks bad! Perhaps you'd better do something about it, Mr. Miles."

Billy groaned.

"How can I do anything about it?" he demanded.

"Through the paper, sir?" Jimmy ventured.

"Oh, I can't—I can't! Don't you see, Jimmy? We—we aren't on that basis. I—I can't butt in about what she does with her money."

Jimmy understood well enough. He saw that matters had progressed with Mr. Billy Miles. He was sensitive; he was proud; he would not give his advice unless it were asked for.

That evening as Billy sat with her at dinner he did his best to make her speak of Pronty, but she would not.

"How did you ever happen to come to New York?" he asked her desperately.

"To look around," she answered." It is my first visit."

"Have you seen all the sights?"

She smiled.

"I haven't had time. That is"—she caught herself—"there have been things to do. Perhaps Sunday afternoon—"

"Let me show you around a little on Sunday," he requested eagerly.

She consented; so on Sunday afternoon they went to Grant's Tomb on a Fifth avenue stage, came back to Central Park, fed the squirrels, sat on a bench and talked. Under the glances of her gray eyes Billy Miles thrilled; but he returned resolutely from his excursion into the realm of day dreams.

"It's a slack season in my work," he began.

"Indeed!" She seemed more interested in an approaching squirrel than in Billy's words.

"Yes. Nothing happens. And news is not news until it happens."

The squirrel drew nearer in little timid rushes. She held out a peanut between her slender fingers.

"I am thinking of making a little news out of—of the fake mail swindles," he went on.

The nut fell from her fingers to the ground. The squirrel seized it and scampered away.

"There are a lot of men who make a trade of cheating the farmers that way," he added. "I saw one of them with you at Shea's one day—a fellow named Pronty." She turned and regarded him silently. "Of course, I don't suppose you know—" This sounded very lame, and he stopped.

"Has it occurred to you," she said coolly, "that perhaps there are two sides to Mr. Pronty's story? Thank you for telling me, but I am perfectly well able to look out for myself.

Miles winced.

"Confound it!" he floundered. "I—I know it's none of my business, but—how can you understand the ways of men like that? I'll tell you the truth, Doro—Miss Fitch. I saw you first at Shea's. I—I just had to know you. I found you lived at 133, so I moved in there, though I've got an apartment uptown. I—hang it—I spoke to you. I wanted you to like me. Dorothy, you must like me!"

"I think I'd better go," she said softly; but she did not rise.

"I can't help it," said Billy. "I'm an ass and I know it, but—"

She gazed dreamily into the distance.

"I can't expect you to care," Billy stammered on. "I don't ask you to say you care. I only ask you to give me a chance to make you care."

"Wait," she said. "We mustn't talk like this. I wish—"

He raised his troubled eyes to hers.

"What?" he asked.

"I wish you to move away from Mrs. Cressup's."

"But how shall I see you?"

She deliberated. How could she be so calm?

"You are not to see me till you hear from me."

"When will that be?"

"When I am done with—with what I am doing."

Billy groaned.

"Are you going on with that man Pronty?"

"I knew Mr. Pronty in Denver," she answered quietly.

The squirrel was again making little rushes toward them. Billy frowned at it.

"But you will give me a chance?" he implored. "You will—Dorothy?"

She rose. He stood close beside her, and his eager eyes searched her face, but she avoided meeting their gaze.

"I will write to you," she said simply.

IV

Billy moved back to his apartment that night. He packed his trunk laggingly, made slow work of settling with Mrs. Cressup—in short, delayed as long as he decently could; but there was never a sign of Dorothy Fitch. Evidently she had meant what she said.

When at last he departed and realized that she was not going to relent, he became sullen and moody He was to await her bidding like a child. He was to go about his duties in great, empty New York until she chose to summon him.

And yet he gradually became more cheerful. Had he not made great headway in a week? And he had her promise. He was to have his chance!

What puzzled him most was her unwillingness to talk of her business with Pronty. Why so much secrecy about a plan which she believed to be honest? He did not doubt her, however. Her reasons, whatever they were, were her own; he would respect them. If she lost money through Pronty, what of that?

The next day dragged for him. By evening he felt that he must have a glimpse of her. She would not know; he would keep out of her sight. He went, therefore, to the vicinity of Shea's at the dinner hour.

Through the window he saw her. He took up a position across the street and watched her until she came out and walked away with that firm, brisk step of hers. He would have liked to follow, but that, he felt, was beyond honor. So he went into Shea's and took the table she had left. At least he could talk to Jimmy.

"She 'as just gone, Mr. Miles," said Jimmy.

"I know," Billy nodded. "It's no use, Jimmy," he continued. "I've been banished. I'm not to see her again till she gets ready!"

"Is that it, sir?" asked Jimmy, his forehead wrinkling.

"That's it. Bring me a sea-bass. I suppose I've got to eat. Well, Jimmy, it's got to a point where I can't butt in. Pronty 'll get her money—probably all of her savings?"

"Yes, sir."

Jimmy hurried away to the kitchen. His old eyes were blurred with doubts and questions. When he returned he said:

"She seemed to be quite cheerful this evenin', sir. She said a man was comin' to see 'er this evenin', an' then 'er business'd be done."

Billy's heart leaped. He was not to have long to wait. Was her cheerfulness due to her knowledge that his banishment was soon to end?

"But it ain't just losin' the money, sir," Jimmy went on. "It's the good name."

"The good name?" Billy was puzzled. "What do you mean by that, Jimmy?"

"The business is to be done in 'er name, Mr. Miles."

Billy had not thought of that.

"In her name?" he muttered.

"Yes, Mr. Miles. She told me quite a bit about it. She was quite colloquacious this evenin', sir."

"Good Lord! And she's got me tied!"

Billy lapsed into moody pondering. Jimmy went about his duties. He seemed troubled tonight, and his hand trembled as he poured the water. He had made a decision; but he waited till Billy was going before he told him.

"It's no use, Mr. Miles," the old man said. "I can't let it alone. I—I'm goin' to interfere."

"How?" Billy turned in his chair.

"I'm goin' to go over there, sir, an'—an' warn 'er."

"You?"

"It may cost me my place, sir, but I'm goin'. I've interfered with folks before, an' gen'rally I was right. Maybe she'll forgive me."

Jimmy sighed.

"You're a good sort," said Billy shortly.

He pushed back his chair and rose. He wanted to think.

As he wandered through the streets he tried to steady his mind to a clear view of the situation. He had no right to interfere; he had already done his best. But her good name! Dorothy Fitch, catspaw for Pronty! It was one thing for her to lose her money. Her name was another matter. He pictured it all—crafty circular letters; five-dollar bills from farmers' wives; Pronty's report of investments that had not gone as he had expected; complaints from clients whom he could delude no longer; the intervention of government inspectors; notoriety; perhaps arrests and indictments.

Well, Jimmy was going to warn her, Jimmy! The idea of his leaving it to Jimmy! He drew himself up, turned on his heel, and made straight for 133 West.

V

Mrs. Cressup's front door was not latched. It yielded to Billy's hand, and he did not wait to ring, but pushed into the hall. He stood still for a moment. From the reception-room at the left came the sound of a voice—her voice.

"You're a good old man, Jimmy," she was saying, "but this is something you don't understand. Thank you just the same."

"I understand about 'im, miss," came from Jimmy. "I know wot 'is game is. It ain't so much the money, miss; it's the good name."

"I think, my man, that Miss Fitch can take care of her good name." This in a strange voice.

"So thank you for coming here, Jimmy," Dorothy put in. "I know just how you meant it."

Billy Miles walked into the room. There stood Jimmy, hat in hand, his eyes dull with the look of failure. Dorothy was smiling at him. Pronty stood in the background, his face picturing good-natured condescension.

"Ill take a hand in this," said Billy abruptly.

Dorothy gasped. Pronty took a step forward. Billy, white of face, addressed himself to him.

"My name's Miles," he said. "Evening Star." Pronty's mouth opened and shut. "I know your record. Drop this game, or I'll show you up!"

"You must be mistaken, Mr. Miles," said Dorothy.

"I'm not," he answered curtly. Then to Pronty: "You understand what I say?"

Pronty looked at the girl. Her eyes were downcast.

"You better not butt in, young fellow!" he blurted. "You haven't got anything on me. My enemies—"

"Cut it out," commanded Billy Miles, "and beat it!"

Pronty turned again to the girl.

"Oh, go—go," she said with a sudden weariness. "It's no use. Go!"

Pronty seized his hat, glared angrily at Billy, and went.

And then a strange thing happened. Dorothy raised her eyes to Billy. With a sob that was half a laugh she went to him and placed her hands in his.

"Billy Miles! Billy Miles!" she whispered. "You've spoiled it all!"

"I did what I had to do," he answered stiffly.

"You've spoiled it all," she repeated. Her eyes grew luminous. "And I don't care if you have," she finished. "I don't care a bit!"

Like a flash he had her in his arms.

"To think you thought I didn't know what I was doing!" she whispered against his shoulder.

Jimmy gravely tiptoed from the room.

VI

"You see, Jimmy," said Miles at Shea's the next day, "you and I made a bad mess of it."

"Did we, sir?" the old waiter returned. "I rather thought—"

"She was on to Pronty all the time. It's true that she met him in Denver, in a bookshop there; but that was three years ago. For the last year she's done the woman's page for the Chicago Mentor. They put her on a big story about the way the mailsharks get the country women's money; and I never twigged it! Park Row would yell! But never mind, Jimmy. She'll be Mrs. Billy Miles tomorrow—Mrs. Billy Miles! And you're coming to the wedding, Jimmy—you're coming to the wedding!"

Jimmy's old face relaxed.

"I'm not so sure we made a mess of it," he said—"not so sure, Mr. Miles, sir!"

NOT QUITE SURE

AN AMERICAN officer, getting a few days' leave while in England, seized the opportunity to make a devout pilgrimage to Stratford-on-Avon, and wandered happily about the region, recalling incidents in the life of and selections from the works of the great poet.

"I envy you, my friend," he remarked one day to a countryman he chanced to encounter. "What sublime thoughts must be yours, spending your days here, your feet treading the very paths Shakespeare's trod!"

The rustic simply stared, and upon the American demanding to know if he knew who Shakespeare was, responded uncertainly:

"Seems like ah have hearn of him. Ah zink he wrote pieces for summat."

"Indeed? Perhaps he wrote for Tit-Bits?" the American suggested, with infinite sarcasm.

"No," the rustic replied, "it warn't the old Green 'Un—it war summat solemn-like an' deep. I think it was the Bible, or maybe the Lonnon Times."

SPICE

By Henry C. Rowland

SYNOPSIS.

Sydney Penfold Isham Chester Elting is his name, but his initials spell "Spice," and the nickname has stuck. Back from France, with nothing to do since his discharge from the aviation service, he stumbles on an unexpected adventure in the home of Bernardo Aria, a famous financier, where, by chance, he helps shoot down three would-be murderers, emissaries of a band of anarchists against whom Aria is secretly operating on behalf of the government. Aria needs some one to pilot him on night trips to Washington by airplane, and Spice jumps at the opportunity for excitement. He quickly encounters a disturbing element in the breezy advances of Marcia Briggs, his newly acquired stepsister. His father, an admiral, married a widow while his son was in France, and Spice resents this bitterly. Moreover, he finds himself infatuated with Aria's beautiful daughter, Esther. Marcia is irrepressible, however. At the Aria country home, to which the Elting yacht has brought the Eltings and Marcia for a visit, the girl comes upon Dr. Adrian Isaacs, the financier's chief aid, just as he has killed another of the plotters, a scoundrel named Johnson, who has been masquerading as the yacht's steward and has sneaked into the Aria hangar to disable the airplanes. From Isaacs Marcia learns that Spice has gone to town with one of the Aria automobiles to investigate a dubious dive known as the 101 club. A paper found on the dead steward indicates that this is the assassin's headquarters. When Spice telephones that his car has been stolen from in front of the club, Marcia takes a hand in the game. Being a born mimic, she telephones the club, simulating the voice of the dead Johnson, and commands the inmates to return the car forthwith. Then, by chance, she overhears talk of a plan to attack Spice and Aria from the air and shoot them down during one of their flights to Washington. Warned of this by Marcia, Spice captures two of the conspirators, handcuffs one of them in the airplane seat usually occupied by Aria, and sets forth to battle, the result being that Spice's prisoner and the two occupants of the attacking plane are killed. As a last resort, the remaining plotters determine to kidnap Esther Aria, and enlist the services of a smooth scoundrel known as "Ole Bull." Ole turns up at the Aria estate, where he mistakes Marcia for Esther and attracts her attention by pretending to be solicitous about the safety of the financier and Admiral Elting.

TWELFTH INSTALLMENT.

Helen of Troy.

MARCIA was startled, but her mind was of the sort which quickens under an unexpected stimulus. If Ole had left Admiral Elting out of the question she would have corrected his error immediately. But the inclusion of her step-father made her feel that she had a right to the information which might not be forthcoming if she were to state her identity. So she raised her eyebrows slightly and asked: "Who are you, please?"

"I'm afraid I'm not quite at liberty to tell you just yet," Ole answered, in his well bred voice. "All I can say at this moment is that I am responsible in a way for the welfare of the two gentlemen just mentioned, and the job is getting more ticklish every minute. Fact is, you are in danger, too, though of a different sort."

"What sort?"

Ole lowered his well modulated voice. "There are three men watching for a chance to kidnap you. I don't believe they have much hope of being able to manage it, but they are standing by on the off chance. You see, Dr. Isaacs and young Elting have handled them so rough that they are rather in despair of getting Mr. Aria. But they have figured it out that if they can kidnap you they will have your father in their power so far as his action against them is concerned."

Marcia glanced at his handsome, thoroughbred face, took note of his clear blue eyes, and nodded. The man certainly looked right to her. But there was still a great deal to be explained.

"Failing to get me, what do you think they intend?" she asked.

"Well, I can't be sure, but I imagine they intend a very desperate attempt on Mr. Aria's life, and possibly a retaliative effort against Admiral Elting and probably his son and Isaacs."

"Is there no way to prevent this?"

"Perhaps. My information is rather vague, I'm sorry to say, but it's enough to make me horribly uneasy. I can't locate the source of the danger. That's my job, too, and Isaacs would be furious if he knew that I were here, trying to butt into his, which, of course, is that of close bodyguard. The best thing at this moment would be for Mr. Aria to sit tight on his place—not to leave the grounds, if that's possible."

"I'm afraid it's not," said Marcia, and added, "why don't you speak to Dr. Isaacs?"

"God forbid!" The young man threw up his hands in mock dismay, yet not altogether mock. "He'd take my head off—my official head. I'm supposed to look after the outside stuff. But it's getting rather beyond me. I need help at this end and I daren't go to Isaacs or Elting, and so—I've come to you!"

Ole had made a consummately clever touch. This was less perhaps in what he had actually said than in his way of saying it. The frank and rather boyish admission of doubt in his ability to cope with the conditions for which he was responsible, the implied respect for Isaacs and Elting and dread of their censure, the desire to state the case to her whom he supposed to be Mr. Aria's daughter and ask her aid, or at least give her an idea of her father's danger and the opportunity to advise—all of this appealed strongly to Marcia's direct and competent nature.

She felt an immediate liking for Ole, though no very great degree of respect for his efficiency as a secret service agent intrusted with an affair of such magnitude. His mistake in regard to herself was ridiculous, to begin with. But she had still a great deal to know.

"What do you want me to do?" she asked. "And how about Admiral Elting?"

"O, you needn't worry about him—at least, I hope not. I just missed him here—arrived in time to see the yacht disappearing around the point, but I shall wire him on no account to leave it while at Newport and to keep an alert anchor watch."

"He'll never obey." Marcia's face clouded. "Well, then, what about——"

"Your father? That may be even more difficult. Of course it's imperative for him to be in Washington on Saturday, and all that, and there's practically no doubt of his getting there safely by air, as usual. But don't you think that in the case of extreme danger like this it might be possible to get Washington to come here to him? The mountain coming to Mahomet, you know, and all that sort of thing. My chief says it can't possibly be done, but you are his only daughter and if you were to urge very hard—get sick, or something?"

"What if this were to be done—with my consent?" Marcia asked, a little breathlessly.

Marcia shook her head. "It's out of the question. You think he would be in such danger at Washington, itself?"

"I most certainly do. They'd all be in danger. This thing is like a cancer—rooted all over the shop. No telling what might happen. There's something up we can't seem to get hold of."

Marcia knit her forehead. She was tremendously impressed and frightfully worried, not only for Aria, but for the admiral, who she knew would never be kept aboard his yacht by any warning telegram, no matter how positive. She also knew that nothing would keep Aria from going to strike his final blow, and that Esther herself could not keep him from doing so. As for the tentative suggestion that the officialdom at the capital concerned in the affair could be moved to come to Aria, the idea seemed to her preposterous.

"No," said she slowly, "what you suggest is quite impossible."

Ole sighed. "Well, I was afraid it would prove so. Anyhow, I've had the satisfaction of warning you about yourself. You had better not leave the place until this is all over. You don't want to run the risk of getting held as hostage."

Marcia did some quick thinking. Ole, watching her narrowly without appearing to do so, could almost see her mental processes. It was the critical moment of the deep game he was playing. As he believed, he was staking his success on her filial love. He had craftily made it plain to her that were she to be kidnaped the attempt on her father's life would not be made; that the enemy would in turn stake all on the paternal love of Aria.

And oddly enough, although the clever rascal had got the wrong girl, yet the situation presented itself to Marcia precisely as he had hoped it would to Esther. The motive for self-sacrifice was perhaps even stronger, because while Aria's own daughter might have hesitated at destroying the result of her father's tremendous efforts, even to save his life, there was no risk to this in Marcia's permitting herself to be abducted. Aria would carry out his program, and Aria's enemies would hold their hands not only from his hurt but that of Admiral Elting, whom Marcia loved dearly; Isaacs, of whom she devotedly fond, and Spice, whom she adored.

As this thought passed through Marcia's mind she found herself suddenly in the grip of one of those heroic exaltations which come at certain crises to women of her full and generous nature. It was a passionate emotion of self-sacrifice, of martyrdom if required. But at the same moment her sound sense told her that most probably no martyrdom would be required. Isaacs had told her that the enemy was not apt to act from motives of revenge. They wanted to obtain results. They counted now on Aria's weakening were they able to keep his daughter in custody at this decisive moment. While such weakening might not mean victory for them, yet it was bound to serve their purpose in some measure, to strike a heavy blow at Aria's prestige, his authority and influence, the morale of his constituents. And if Aria did not weaken, then what was to be gained by doing harm to Marcia?"

Ole interrupted her meditations. He was watching her closely and broke in purposely because his keen eyes saw the decision at which she had almost arrived, and he desired to force the issue while she was in this uplifted state.

"Well, Miss Aria," said he regretfully, "I shan't bother you any longer then. I must be getting back to the job. Take good care of yourself and don't let them kidnap you."

Marcia looked up suddenly. "What would they do to me if they should?" she asked.

Ole shrugged. "O, nothing much, I imagine. It would probably be just a bluff to scare your father into quitting. They'd probably want him to leave the country on a ship sailing for Cape Town or Patagonia or something of the sort. There would be no object in doing you harm and would only make things worse for them if caught. All the same, it would be deuced unpleasant and you mustn't take any chances. Stick tight behind Isaacs and Elting and those other watch dogs of yours."

"But don't you think they might want to revenge themselves for those men that have been killed?" Marcia asked.

Ole laughed. "About as much as a Turk would want revenge for the sniping of his Prussian captain," said he. "You see, Miss Aria, there's nothing of the oppressed patriot about this precious outfit. All they're after is the blood money. Any one of the beggars would cheerfully assassinate his pal to get his share. They are like all terrorists—in the game for what it's worth."

Marcia's eyes began to gleam. All of this corroborated what Isaacs had told her. Here seemed once more the opportunity to confuse and confound the enemy as she had done in impersonating Johnson over the telephone and discovering the plot of the spies on the motor boat. But there was this to be considered, that while the man to whom she was talking might have been mistakenly informed as to her identity by somebody about the club, the three detailed to kidnap Esther must certainly have had her correctly indicated. Marcia decided that it was only right to rectify Ole's error.

"How did you know that I was Miss Aria?" she asked.

Ole laughed. "By watching the watchers," he answered. "They are here now and have been keeping their eyes on you for the last hour."

"Are you quite sure?"

"Positive. I followed them from New York. I can't see how they hope to manage it. They must know that Mr. Aria's daughter is not apt to go gadding about alone, especially at night. It seems to me that you should be about as easy to abduct as Helen of Troy."

Marcia glanced up at him with a smile. "Still, that was done, wasn't it?"

"Yes, but with the lady's consent, if I remember my classics."

"What if this were to be done—with my consent?" Marcia asked, a little breathlessly.

"What! O, come, Miss Aria."

"I mean it," said Marcia eagerly. "I am willing to run the risk to keep the others out of danger for the next few days. And I'll tell you something. I am not Miss Aria. I am Miss Briggs, Admiral Elting's stepdaughter."

The astonishment and consternation on Ole's face were wholly genuine. He turned white, then very red, speechless with surprise. This, of course, struck Marcia as entirely natural.

"Listen," said she. "I let you think that I was Miss Aria because you spoke of danger threatening my stepfather, Admiral Elting. I wanted to know all about it, and was afraid that if I put you right you would not tell me. Miss Aria went home in the launch with Dr. Isaacs and I was just about to order a car to take me to my stepsister's for dinner. But if these men think that I am Miss Aria, why not let them kidnap me, if that is going to keep the others out of danger until the business is finished? The chances are against their finding out their mistake at all. If they should there would be nothing to do but let me go."

Ole did some rapid thinking. He was infuriated at Tony's error and could not understand how the steward should have come to corroborate it. But since it had occurred there was the chance that he might still profit by it. Evidently Tony had good reason for believing this girl to be Esther Aria, as the description he had given of her tallied absolutely. In that case he would vouch for her identity and there would be no ground for refusing to pay the amount agreed upon for her abduction. Once pocketing the money, Ole could do a swift disappearing act.

Being nimble of wit, Ole proceeded to play his tourfush with masterly skill. He expressed his mortification with boyish candor, asserting that he was a new hand at such work and an awful duffer. He protested vehemently against Marcia's taking such a risk, or if not precisely that, of subjecting herself to such extremely unpleasant conditions.

"It's not the danger, you know," said Ole craftily, "because if I really thought you ran any chance of bad treatment I'd not listen to the idea for a moment. But it's the beastly disagreeable part of it—your being under the same roof with these filthy animals, and all that sort of thing."

"I can stand that for two or three days," Marcia answered. "Since it's a choice between my comfort and perhaps the lives of Admiral Elting and the others."

Ole appeared to vacillate. "There's this much about it," said he. "I happen to know where they have their hangout, and I can keep the place watched. It's a big, old fashioned yellow house near the quarantine station on Staten island. But you see, I couldn't tell what was going on inside without busting up the show."

Marcia looked considerably reassured at this information, and her resolution was immediately cemented. Ole, with a show of great reluctance, allowed himself to be persuaded. His confederate was acting chauffeur of the limousine car in which he had come to town. Ole therefore proposed that he take his own departure, after which Marcia should go to the supposed kidnaper and tell him that she had been warned of his purpose by a detective who had just left, but that for the sake of her father's safety she was willing to give herself up.

. . . . . .

In Mr. Aria's spacious study sat three men so heavily oppressed with black foreboding that a person would scarcely have needed psychic sensibilities to have felt the very atmosphere to be a viscid coagulum of sinister dread.

Twenty-four hours had passed with no news of Marcia. The steward of the yacht club had reported having seen her talking earnestly on the veranda to a well dressed and gentlemanly appearing individual who shortly before had asked him who the young lady talking to Dr. Isaacs might be, and whom the steward had informed him was Miss Aria. This man the steward described in full, saying that he had the speech and manner of an Englishman of the upper class. After about twenty minutes' conversation he had left in a station taxi. A few minutes later Miss Briggs had been driven away in what seemed to be a private limousine car, the liveried chauffeur of which nobody seemed to have noticed particularly.

In the great stream of summer traffic throughout that thickly populated region no trace of this car could be discovered. Darkness had fallen soon after its departure. The fact that the steward had identified Esther Aria for the gentlemanly stranger with that of Marcia's having got voluntarily into the limousine and been driven away negatived all idea of her having been abducted in mistake for the banker's daughter, while there seemed to be so far no reasonable motive for the kidnaping of Marcia herself.

Mr. Aria's astute mind could find no solution for the mystery. Isaacs' brilliant intelligence was completely baffled, while poor Spice was floundering in a bog of wild conjectures taken under consideration only to be wretchedly dismissed.

It is probable that all three held certain vague ideas which none cared to advance without more basis for them, and such as flitted bat-like through the mind of Spice were particularly maddening. They knew the peculiar conditions of Marcia's life to have been varied and often unconventional, taking her to many flashy places and surrounding her with people of questionable character. They also knew her daring and impulsive personality, her temperament and not always closely guarded youth. There were dark doubts in each of the three minds lest this be the result of some past indiscretion, harmless, no doubt, but of a character to give some unscrupulous person a hold upon her.

Admiral and Mrs. Elting had been communicated with and were due to arrive in the Sylvia at any hour. They could offer no explanation of Marcia's disappearance. The full services of every branch of the police had, of course, been requisitioned, with private and special detectives. And now the time had come when Mr. Aria and Isaacs were obliged to leave for Washington, and poor Isaacs wondered how he was going to keep his mind on the vital business in hand.

Mr. Aria broke the heavy silence. "We must go," said he. "I do not believe that our enemies have anything to do with this dreadful mystery. There would seem to be no motive. Is everything ready, Adrian?"

"Yes, sir."

Spice was to conduct Mr. Aria as usual in one of the airplanes, while Oakes was to pilot Isaacs in the other. Spice, on landing Mr. Aria, was to return as soon as possible and in the event of news of Marcia to act immediately upon it to the best of his judgment, counseled by the admiral and Mrs. Elting. Mr. Aria thought it probable that some ransom demand might be received and he had instructed Spice that in such an event he was immediately to comply with any terms proposed, trusting to seize the malefactors later.

But now there must be no more delay, and it seemed to Spice as he took his place in the machine that the mere dead weight of his heart was sufficient to prevent their rising. In the course of these last few terrible hours the solution of his love for Marcia appeared to have crystallized, grown bright and shining like a wonderful precious jewel. Also, it had been smelted free of selfishness. Spice would have sacrificed promptly all claim to Marcia even to know that she was safe and happy. The thought of her being in the power of a tall and handsome young man who talked and acted like an Englishman roused in Spice a smothered homicidal mania compared to which his feeling for Lorenz on the eve of battle was a mild dislike.

With a perfunctory thoroughness which was the result of his military training he now undertook Mr. Aria's safe conduct to Washington, which was accomplished without incident, the two planes making the flight in consort. A prolonged thunderstorm delayed Spice's return and on his arrival at an early hour in the morning he found the Sylvia lying off the Aria place, but was told the admiral and Mrs. Elting had gone to New York to consult with the heads of the police and secure some photographs of Marcia at a studio where she had recently been taken.

Spice had got about three hours' badly needed sleep when the elderly butler awakened him with the morning's mail. Due to his scant social relations with her, Spice did not know Marcia's handwriting, but a plain, cheap envelope aroused his immediate interest for some reason which he could not have explained.

This was addressed: "Bernardo Aria, Esq." in a hand of absolute copy-plate regularity. But as Spice (who had been authorized to glance through all mail) tore it open his heart gave a suffocating bound at sight of the signature, "Esther." This instantly proved that it was, after all, a case of kidnaping, with Marcia mistaken for Esther—and not betraying the mistake. Scarcely able to see the firm, fearless handwriting, he read as follows:

"You will forgive me, I know, father, dear, for what I have done. Each passing day has been so full of suspense. Last night I learned of a plot to kidnap me as a means of getting rid of you without bloodshed. Lest you be killed going to or while at Washington I let them bring me here. Only think how worried I must have been and forgive me. Won't you, father, dear?

"How can I tell you what they demand? Only one thing will do. Unless you leave the country by the French line ship sailing Saturday at noon they threaten to kill me. Saturday at noon! Embarking some time in the forenoon is the only way to save your daughter.

"But don't think I urge you to do this. You must do your duty as you see it.

"Queer as I feel, it is hard to write clearly. Unless something happens soon I shall go crazy. A person may try to be brave, but it's not always easy. Rather than disgrace you, though, I shall see it through. After all, what does one girl matter against the welfare of the country? No doubt this may be my supreme test. The thought of that gives me strength. In thinking of one's duty one gains strength, so I shall not play the coward, father darling. Never fear.

"ESTHER."

Spice's first conviction on reading this peculiar epistle was that it must surely be a forgery. If not that, it was plainly dictated. And yet it did not sound like a thoughtfully prepared dictation by Marcia's captors. They would have specified her danger, warned against any attempt to find and rescue her, emphasized the fatal consequences to her of Aria's refusal to obey or taking further action against their activities, made the letter more of a terrified and agonized appeal.

The next thing which occurred to Spice's mind was that she might have been told in a general way what to write, but in her stress of mind been vague and incoherent in trying to express it. But this did not seem consistent with Marcia's indomitable nature. Perhaps she had been partially under the influence of a drug. Whatever the cause, there was something unnatural about the context. The second paragraph, particularly, struck Spice as abnormal, disjointed, erratic. He could not believe that Marcia had composed it.

Aria or Isaacs would have read the secret at first glance, but Spice had not their experience in censorship and the deciphering of codes. It is doubtful if it would have occurred to him to look for any hidden meaning in the odd communication but for the sudden recollection of something which Isaacs had said to him the evening of his arrival at the Arias' when mentioning his own varied, self-imposed duties as Mr. Aria's lifeguard. This had been in connection with his censorship of the household mail. "After a bit of practice you get so that you can spot a phony letter instinctively," Isaacs had said, "just as a bank teller or mint expert can spot a counterfeit without quite being able to tell why. You seem to feel that it is not exactly the way in which the writer would have expressed the idea. Then you set to work to dig it out of the subject matter."

Spice had not a particularly brilliant mind, but he had a retentive one which not only held what interested him but remembered in which pigeonhole the documents had been placed. At this moment his perplexity over the letter suggested Isaacs, and the thought of Isaacs suggested, or recalled, what he had said about code correspondence. So now Spice put this hint into practice, and scarcely had he begun to do so when the scales fell from his eyes and he sprang up with a cry of savage triumph.

For the solution had cleared instantly with this one drop of the reagent. Taking in sequence the capital letter which began each consecutive sentence, Spice spelled out this startling message: "Y-E-L-L-O-W (paragraph) H-O-U-S-E (paragraph) B-Y (paragraph) Q-U-A-R-A-N-T-I-N (and with the signature-E)."

"Glory be!" cried Spice. "Yellow house by Quarantine. What a girl! Lord God of Israel—what a girl!"

The message was perfectly plain to him, as it must have been to anybody who had ever come into the port of New York from foreign waters. Marcia was held prisoner in a yellow house not far from the quarantine station at Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

That Marcia should have been able on the spur of the moment and on being told about what she was to say to execute this hidden message did not surprise Spice in the least. He had sufficient evidence of her nimble-wittedness and cool presence of mind. That she should have effected this clever stroke was far less perplexing than had been the letter's first apparent lack of thoughtful composition.

Spice now did some rapid thinking himself. It was 8 o'clock, Saturday morning. Marcia should not therefore be in any immediate danger. But urgent haste was nevertheless imperative. Mr. Aria's anxiety must be relieved, as well as that of Marcia's mother and the admiral. But Spice desired to be on the ground himself as soon as the police. He wanted to see that there was no bungling and he wanted if possible a chance at the tall, handsome stranger with the English speech and manner. He felt the insistent necessity of being in the immediate propinquity of this individual when he learned whether or not Marcia had been treated to any indignity. And there would be others. Mr. Aria was fabulously rich and would no doubt be more than willing to pay the damages were Spice suddenly to see red and run amuck amongst these jackals. And Spice had been seeing red in flashes since hearing the yacht club steward's report.

So now, to discharge his obligation to everybody and yet save time, he rang for the butler and wrote hurriedly a series of messages for him to send by telegram and telephone. These included certain advices to the Tompkinsville police, who were advised to be on the lookout for his arrival by airplane in half an hour. Tony in his haste to be disassociated with the hydroplane had not thought to attempt any sabotage and Oakes had brought it back in good condition. It was ready to fly at a moment's notice, so Spice scribbled off a short note to Esther, who had not yet risen, and hurried down to the hangar.

Saunders helped him to get away, and as the powerful machine gathered speed and height Spice could have screamed like his prototype, the American eagle. But as he lifted over the Long Island hills and caught the smoky haze over the great city far ahead his sensations were those of a destroying angel.

[To be continued.]

[Copyright: 1919: By Henry C. Rowland.]

BRUSHED WOOL'S THE STUFF!

"OVER there" they rather giddily term it frizette de laine. Fetching, yes; but, then, not nearly so convenient to say as simply brushed wool. After all, tho, what's in a name? The really important thing about this stuff is that it's making quite a little stir in the world of dress. And here, for example, are some of the stirring things that it's doing:

There are coats of it, wraps of it, skirts of it, but mostly are there suits of it. And what a supremely chic result when the jacket follows sweater lines and takes unto itself a skirt of its own kind!

Again, can you think of more striking contrast than black and white brushed wool combining with a white sweater silk? That's what happens in a certain "study in black and white" pictured. Mark you, in passing, the cut of this jacket. It's most adorably after the cape in the matter of its sleeving.

Yes, verily, it's a versatile stuff, this brushed wool, coming plain, or striped, or checked, as you please, and adapting itself readily and always effectively to most any other stuff. Particularly charming is it when it's checkered. Ah, there's the smart way to live a checkered life—the way of the costume pictured!